

PARLIAMENT

Supplementary Estimates that Break All Past Records.

Millions Upon Millions Asked for by the Finance Minister, in Excess of All Previous Demands.

The House Spent Some Time Discussing Militia Matters—Sold Rifles to Yankees for Twenty-five Cents Each—John Haggart Retracts.

OTTAWA, June 25.—A large delegation of New Brunswick lawyers is here, including George F. Gregory, Q. C., Dr. A. A. Stockton, Hon. William Pugsley, C. N. Skinner, Q. C., and A. P. Barnhill, Q. C. Judge McLeod is also in the city.

Reports from Pontiac say that the political meeting at Shawville on Saturday was a legislative success. As usual with Ontario meetings, the maritime province men had a large hand in it. Sir Charles Tupper made a strong speech, and Mr. Bell of Pictou, N. B., and Mr. McInerney of Kent, N. B., were the other orators.

Westmorland was one of the speakers on Saturday at a meeting in South Leeds. Morning sessions of the house began today. The first business taken up was the Chinese immigration resolution and bill. The principal feature of this government legislation is the increase of the import tax on Chinese from \$50 to \$100 per head. The government supporters from British Columbia, Morrison of New Westminster and Maxwell of Burrard, support the resolution, not as sufficient, but as an instalment of what the country has a right to expect. Mr. Putter, labor liberal of Winnipeg, opposed the admission of Chinese altogether. Colonel Prior, conservative, of Victoria, B. C., took the same position and gave notice that at a later stage he would ask to have the tax increased to \$250.

This afternoon Mr. Foster, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Dr. Sprout paid tributes to the memory of Colonel Tyrwhitt.

The Chinese bill was discussed at length. Mr. Edwards, liberal of Russell, Ontario, protested as a free trader against any interference with immigration from any country. Dr. Christie of Argenteuil, spoke strongly against the bill, and, as he said, in favor of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

John Charlton of Norfolk, Ontario, said that Dr. Christie was right in the abstract, but in the concrete the objection to Chinese immigration was doubtless sound. He believed in the fatherhood and brotherhood argument to the extent that he was satisfied with the government proposition.

In committee Mr. Morrison of New Westminster, B. C., moved an amendment providing the Natal test, that the Asiatic immigrant shall be able to read and write one European language.

This was rejected, and Col. Prior's motion that the tax be increased to \$500 was ruled out as beyond the competence of a private member to move.

An amendment was adopted excepting Chinese wives of white British subjects, and the bill was passed with a few amendments.

THE MILITIA ESTIMATES.

The house went into supply on the militia estimates.

Hon. Dr. Borden said he proposed to make a statement as to the record of the government and the intentions of parliament respecting the defence of the country. The militia was established to defend the country against invasion and preserve peace at home. It had served this purpose well.

The country had reason to be satisfied with the record of the militia in the first and second contingents for Africa were got ready and embarked. In every district the difficulty was not to get troops, but to select among those who wanted to go. There was a great advantage in collecting men from all over Canada, and the men when they returned would bring back to their corps knowledge and experience of actual warfare.

The minister gave the dates of organization, departure and numbers of each contingent, with other details. The total force raised, including the Halifax garrison and Strathcona Horse, was 188 officers, 3,835 non-commissioned officers and men, and 1,787 horses. This was a larger force than was engaged in the Northwest rebellion, in which there were engaged 25 officers, 2,042 non-commissioned officers and men, and 141 horses, showing considerable development since 1855. The men who had gone to South Africa had done all that was expected of them. There were no critics who said they would be kept at garrison duty, in the back ground, but instead the Canadians had been allowed the opportunity they longed for. The first contingent took an important share in the battle at Paardeberg. The second contingent bore an important part at Kroonstad. They were at Pretoria. They had made some extraordinary marches. Now we heard that the Strathcona Horse had joined Gen. Buller, and we might expect to learn of their performing good service in that quarter.

AFTER DINNER

Dr. Borden referred to the charge that politics ruled the militia. It ever there were any politics in the force it was conducted by the conservatives in 1859, when the government reorganized the militia. But since he (Borden) became a minister party influences had nothing to do with promotions, and he did not charge it was otherwise with his predecessors. He went over the list of appointments made by himself, Col. Timmer was a liberal, but he was in line of promotion and would probably have been appointed by the late government. The next important appointment was Col. Cotton, who, he believed, was a moderate conservative. Major Cartwright was made assistant adjutant general on the recommendation of General Gascoyne. Col. Gordon belonged to a liberal family. Major

Pelletier, a liberal, was a junior when he was promoted, but he had a fine record in the Northwest rebellion and was a brilliant acting officer. In the inside staff, Dr. Borden maintained that he had been fair to both parties, though he admitted that both inside and outside he had, other things being equal, given preference to his own political friends. Passing on, Dr. Borden said the most important change he had introduced was that of annual drill of the whole force in camp, wherein the permanent force had been of great service. Another change begun by the late government and carried out by Dr. Borden was the retirement of battalion officers after a short term of office. This gave junior officers an opportunity for promotion, and the process of advancement was still further assisted by the establishment of an age limit. Another reform was the establishment of school cadet corps in Ontario. It was now proposed to establish engineer field companies, one at McGill and one at Toronto university. Dr. Borden also referred to the Maxim gun drill, the veterinary corps, interchange of visits with the imperial force, the defence commission, the granting of general service medals by the imperial government for services in the Fenian raid, the Northwest rebellion and other events, the long service medal, equitation courses, the improvement of the medical service, for which Borden gave Sir Adolphe Caron credit. Bearer companies, he said, are to be increased to 31 units. Turning to the future of the militia, he referred to the lessons of the war. The force of the future must have great mobility and have more mounted men. It was proposed to begin the experiment in the west by changing the cavalry and infantry there to mounted infantry. Another necessity was improvement in rifle shooting. It was proposed to assist not only the militia but civilians in the use of rifles. Better ranges had been or would be established at the principal points in Canada. The minister spoke in favor of rifle clubs and commended the work of the rifle leagues established by his predecessors. For the proposed rifle clubs it was intended to supply rifles under proper guarantees and to furnish ammunition at cost. Dr. Borden praised the Canadian military collection and said that there were more applicants for admission than there was room for. So highly is the work there thought of that the British war office offered commissions to students while they were cadets.

SIR ADOLPHE CARON said he was himself on the retired list. He had his day. While he thought Dr. Borden had done his work well in the organization of the force for South Africa, he could assure the minister that the difficulties to overcome were much less than confronted the department in 1855, when the Northwest contingent was sent to the front. The late government had made things easier for the present minister. Caron advised and organized by the late government. Some of the reforms claimed by Dr. Borden were proposed and some partly carried out by the late government. The militia was in a continual state of evolution, and Caron gave details of steps taken in many of the matters mentioned by Dr. Borden.

Hon. Dr. Borden interrupted to say that he had not intended to claim credit in these matters for himself.

Sir Adolphe Caron—"Then you did it accidentally." The ex-minister went on to speak of the special duties of the committee, the Canadian service medals, certificates, schools of instruction. He pointed out that Dr. Borden had twice the annual appropriation than had been voted by his predecessors, and naturally was able to do some things which could not be done with the smaller sum. He said that the half million dollars or more sent in sending 200 troops to Dawson, where they were not wanted, was money absolutely wasted. Referring to Dr. Borden's claim that the military college had been reformed under this regime, Caron pointed out that the graduates who had brought distinction on the school were all trained under the old regime.

The discussion was continued by Col. Donville and Col. Prior.

Dr. Borden, replying to Col. Prior, expressed the opinion that the war office looked with favor on the scheme of the reorganization of the 100th regiment.

Mr. Keulback spoke of instruction in schools, and recommended half an hour's military drill for all boys in advanced grades in schools. He was himself taking some interest in the military training of boys in his own country. After passing one item, the committee rose and house adjourned.

NOTES.

The supplementary estimates were not brought down tonight as promised by Hon. Mr. Fielding.

OTTAWA, June 26.—The militia estimates were under discussion in the morning and afternoon sittings. On the item for annual drill, Mr. Foster suggested that the expenditure for camps might perhaps be better employed on other ways. There was a general debate, but the vote passed without opposition.

There was a long discussion about practice in the use of the rifle. Mr. Foster, Mr. Ellis and others taking the ground that the competitions as now arranged appeared to be mostly for the benefit of men who are already good shots.

Mr. Ellis proposed that much of the money now given in prizes should be allowed for free ammunition.

Sir Charles Tupper pressed once more on the minister the duty of encouraging the formation of rifle clubs and of supplying arms and ammunition.

Dr. Borden said that these matters are receiving the best consideration. Before the session was over the minister hoped to be able to add something to public information.

Sir Charles—I hope the minister will not only add something, but say something, so that provision will be made.

In reply to criticisms about the sacrifice of Snider rifles at 25 to 75 cents each, when these arms would have been useful for cadet corps, Dr. Borden said the rifles had been sold in

Canada, and there was still on hand some fifty thousand rifles, which would be sufficient for all purposes.

Sir Charles called attention to the report of the deputy minister of militia in 1898 and Deputy Pinault in later years. These deputies recommended a larger reserve of clothing for the soldiers. In spite of these recommendations the supply had run so low that when two or three thousand men had to be equipped for Africa the clothing had to be prepared in great haste. The result was that the clothing did not stand the test, and that after exposure to weather and service the clothing presented a disreputable appearance.

Hon. Dr. Borden said it was proposed to erect a large storehouse in Ottawa. When this was completed, if he were minister of militia he would favor the purchase of a large supply of clothing on capital account.

Sir Charles approved of the large purchase, but not of the capital charge. The subject of the sale of rifles came up again, when Mr. Bergeron said the report of the auditor general showed that several thousand rifles were sold to a New York firm at 25 cents each.

Hon. Dr. Borden said he had not thought of this sale, but he had in mind a larger sale made later.

At the evening session there was a spirited discussion on the vote for "arms, ammunition and defence." Hon. Mr. Fielding said he had not read the bill, but he had not a considerable period.

Mr. Foster and other opposition members asked for an explanation as to what the government proposed to buy with this money.

After a long talk, it was explained that \$150,000 was to be used to provide three batteries of field artillery at \$50,000.

Dr. Borden spoke very vaguely of the necessity of obtaining rifles of improved pattern. For himself, he had doubts whether either the Lee-Enfield or Lee-Enfield rifle was a suitable rifle. He did not think it was fair for him to be asked to give details, but he promised to be guided by the war office and intelligence department.

Sir Charles Tupper rebuked Dr. Borden for coming to the house to discuss the arms which the British war office had placed in the hands of the British soldiers, and which the militia had adopted.

Dr. Borden charged Tupper with ignorance and said that he himself had read extensively in the reviews, and did not agree that the British army had either the best rifles or the best cannon in the world.

Mr. Bergeron said that the country could not be expected to trust Dr. Borden with this money. He said that in his long personal friendship, he hoped Dr. Borden would permit him to remind him that he had just allowed himself to be fooled into paying two dollars a pound for food worth only thirty-five cents a pound. Mr. Bergeron also quoted from the speeches of Brodeur, Legris and other French liberals, who denounced the purchase of rifles in 1896 as a jingo expenditure.

After further discussion the item passed.

The committee then took up the rail way estimates. At this stage, Mr. Haggart asked leave to make a correction of a statement made by him to the house last session, that the Long wharf at St. John had been offered to private parties for \$25,000. He found that this statement was incorrect and that the wharf had been offered to the public for \$50,000.

MR. BLAIR EXPLAINS.

Mr. Blair opened up his part of the estimates by complaining that parliament always dealt in a carping and critical spirit with expenditure on government railways. He said that since the railway estimates had been voted freely and generously to the canal systems. After showing how much he had spent on canals in construction, maintenance and operation, the minister took up the subject of railways. The reluctance of parliament to vote money on railways was in part due to the fact that the Intercolonial traversed a poorer and more thinly settled country than that crossed by the canals. The minister argued that notwithstanding this fact, the Intercolonial had been of great benefit to upper provinces, merchants and manufacturers.

He took up Intercolonial finances, showing that there had been a surplus in the early eighties, then large and long continued deficits, then small surpluses in 1893, 1894 and 1895. He then sought to explain these changes in the three years, 1893, 1894 and 1895, inclusive, there were only twenty thousand dollars a year increase over the period preceding, in which the deficit was nearly half a million a year. The abolition of the deficits and the beginning of a surplus was not due to increased business, nor to the good administration of Mr. Haggart. Mr. Haggart got his improved return simply by cutting down the expenditure for steel rails by \$50,000, as compared with the year before.

Mr. Powell—But the minister will observe that the expenditure in the latter year is larger than in any year since.

Mr. Blair said that had nothing to do with his comparison. He (Blair) went on to say that the rest of Mr. Haggart's saving was in ties, culverts and other plant, and in the reduction of trains. This was a depression in the roadbed and equipment. This was no credit to the minister, because any body can impoverish a road. Passing on to a more recent period, Mr. Blair claimed that the gross volume of business done by the Intercolonial was \$70,000 in excess of that of 1895-96. There had been no margin between lowest and highest returns greater than \$125,000. The increased revenue in the last period was due to the policy which had been bitterly opposed by members on the other side.

Mr. Powell—You have 170 miles more railway.

Mr. Blair said that was true, but that there had been such increases in business and trade, and the maritime provinces had not felt this change at other places, and it did not account for the Intercolonial increase of traffic.

The surplus for last year, as announced some months ago, was \$82,900, which equalled all the surpluses of the late government put together. There is a disposition to say that this last surplus was made by making reduced expenditures for maintenance of railway and plant. Mr. Blair claimed that for rails, ties and lumber he expended in the last three years \$50,000 a year more than in the three years last preceding. Car repairs show a slight increase, engine repairs a slight increase, and the total increase of maintenance was ten and a half per cent. It might be objected that the mileage was 14 per cent. greater than in the previous three years, but the additional mileage had only been in the hands of the government one year and four months, and as much of that road was new it did not require much repair.

Mr. Blair next took up the charge that he had maintained the railway on capital, that is, on borrowed money. It is true that new cars and engines had been provided out of capital, but he had not got all that the additional mileage called for. The improved showing was largely due to the increased activity of the staff. The late minister took very little interest in the railway, and under him the staff was equally lax, because he did not stir them on to greater activity. Further improvements were still necessary, new engines and cars were required. The capital expenditure last year was \$1,083,000. The only item in that statement which could be objected to as construction was that for the strengthening of bridges. The late government spent some \$36,000 on these bridges and did not charge it to capital, but this was a small affair compared with what had to be done now.

Mr. Blair was about to pass on to present the year ending with this month, but as it was half past twelve, he deferred the rest of his speech to tomorrow. He had only spoken an hour and a half.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

OTTAWA, June 27.—Fielding brought down this morning the biggest supplementary estimates on record, calling for no less than \$7,244,135, of which \$3,155,496 is chargeable to income, and the balance to capital.

Among the appropriations is a series of items in civil service amounting to \$7,000; Dominion police, \$31,000; election frauds inquiry, \$20,000; Glasgow exhibition, \$25,000; census, \$100,000; Paris exposition, \$10,000; Chinese immigration expenses, \$50,000; Halifax provincial garrison, \$550,000. Eleven officials are each paid a bonus of \$100, and nine \$50 each for extra service in organizing contingents for Africa.

The Intercolonial items chargeable to capital total \$1,959,900, of which the principal charges are: Accommodation St. John, \$208,000; rolling stock, \$400,000; steel rails, \$420,000; grain elevator, St. John, \$80,000; strengthening iron bridges, \$80,000; ferry at Strait of Canada, \$250,000; new sidings, \$105,000.

Canals, capital, \$900,000; Ottawa military built, \$1,000; Hopewell house, \$25,000; Louis graving dock, \$85,000; Montreal harbor, \$900,000; Port Colborne, \$50,000.

For public works in New Brunswick there are such items as: Moncton public buildings, \$2,000; Marysville public buildings, \$8,000; St. John immigration building, \$10,000; St. John dominion public buildings, \$8,000; St. John quarantine station, \$8,000; St. John post office, \$2,900; Chatham bonded warehouse, \$1,200.

Harbor and rivers—New Brunswick: Anderson's Pier, \$100,000; Ottawa: Wilson's Beach breakwater, \$6,000; La Tete wharf, \$300; Le Tang wharf, \$1,200; Back Bay wharf, \$500; Quaco breakwater, \$500; Dipper Harbor breakwater, \$4,000; Chance Harbor wharf, \$1,000; Hopewell house, \$25,000; Edgemoor's Landing wharf, \$500; Dorchester breakwater, \$5,000; Main River bridge wharf, \$2,500; St. Louis wharf, \$600; Nicholas River wharf, \$1,500; Black Brook (Loggieville) wharf, \$4,700; Burnt Church wharf, \$2,000; Bay Du Vin wharf, \$5,000; Clifton (Statham Haven) breakwater, \$700; Shippegan, wharf at Lamèque, \$2,100; Grand Ance breakwater, \$9,200; Tracadie wharf, \$1,500; Campbellton wharf, \$6,700; Campbellton dredging, \$5,600; Missisquoi Harbor wharf, \$100; St. John wharf, \$5,000; Shepody river, new wharf, \$2,500; Point Wolfe breakwater, \$3,000; Lower Neguac wharf, to pay Roger Flanagan, attorney, \$267.

Steamship subsidies—Grand Manan and mainland, \$5,300; St. Stephen, Deer Island, etc., \$1,600; Hopewell House Annapolis and Kingsport to London—Four trips, at \$750 each, \$3,000.

Legal expenses Behring Sea arbitration, \$3,000; balance counsel fee for ditto, \$2,690; fish breeding establishment, Morgan, \$5,000.

Yukon public buildings, \$75,000. Yukon telegraph lines, \$122,000. Yukon trails and roads, \$50,000. Yukon telegraph working expenses, \$87,500.

OTHER GRANTS.

Chinese and Japanese commission, \$10,000; consolidation of Dominion Statutes, \$20,000; printing Dr. Rand's Micmac dictionary, \$1,000.

To pay J. J. Wallace and J. M. Lyons additional salary of \$25 per month from last October to April this year, \$316.

To Mrs. Mary Starkey, wife of railway mail clerk killed in 1894, \$2,000.

THE SENATE.

The senate today, on motion of Senator Fernald, took up the salt clause from the government weights and measures bill. On motion of the minister of justice, the clause fixing the weight of a barrel of potatoes was struck out.

The bill as mutilated was reported.

HANDS CRACKED WITH SALT RHEUM.

Mr. James McIsaac, 25 Elgin street, Ottawa, Ont., writes:—"I suffered with salt rheum for upwards of ten years, the skin on my hands cracking and breaking so as to make them useless. After trying all sorts of remedies in vain, I became discouraged and thought my sufferings would never end. Last spring I used Dr. Chase's Ointment, and in a short time was perfectly cured. My hands are now as good as new. Dr. Chase's Ointment is of unparalleled merit as a cure for all itching skin diseases, all druggists.



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THE SAGAMORE

Finds the Reporter in Bed and Comforts Him.

Some Reflections on Wall Paper and Man's Sense of Proportion.

Emergency Rations and a Government that Seems to be Devil Every-thing it Touches.

The reporter was studying the pattern of the paper on the wall, wondering whether there was a spot or wrinkle or defect that has escaped his scrutiny on the previous day. Because, when a man has been in bed a few days, the pattern of the wall paper rises to the dignity of a great issue. The invalid may interest himself in the contents of the daily paper, or spend an hour with Tennyson, or soot at an anti-British article in an American magazine, or wish himself a member of Tartan's brilliant retinue. The doctor has just given him the city council actually intend to repair some of the streets of St. John, or write letters or chew gum;—but he always comes back to the wall paper and a series of mathematical calculations. It is kismet.

The doctor had just gone. He is a nice man. He is a sympathetic man. He had left three prescriptions, and two white things that looked larger than water melons to the reporter when he was told that they had to go down his throat without breaking down a political platform or the remnants of a pink tea or a goose supper, is no task to the well drilled reporter; but to throw back his head and insult his digestive faculty with a big white pill is like asking an old line liberal to gobble the recent record of his party. It may be that a liberal cast of thought prompted the doctor, in the spirit of retaliation, to prescribe the pill, but there the thing lay, growing bigger all the time—just like the grit record. And the reporter, fearing it would attain the dimensions of a haystack, crammed it into his mouth and bolted it.

To him then came the Sagamore of the Millicetes. The old man walked with noiseless footfall around the foot of the bed, sat down on the edge of a chair, regarded the reporter attentively for a few moments, and enquired: "You been sick?"

"No," roared the reporter, so loudly that his visitor fell back in alarm. "What would a sick man be doing in bed? Do you want to fight?"

There was the faintest suggestion of a flicker in the eye of Mr. Paul as he settled himself in the chair.

"When you git well," he observed, "you come to me. I give you so much lickin' you won't make fool of yourself gettin' lame agin."

"Well," said the reporter, "I'm lame now, and it's done me a lot of good. If I hadn't knocked myself out I might have got good. When you introduce a man to himself and shut him up with himself a few days he gets better sense of proportion. I was the biggest man in town last week. If you can find me now you may have me."

Mr. Paul gravely reached over and shook hands.

"When man finds himself," he said, "it's best thing he kin do in this world."

"But," said the reporter, "there's one thing puzzles me. Now you see that paper on the wall over there—"

The sagamore blew out the light.

"No," he said, out of the semi-darkness, "I don't see any paper. Doctor been here?"

"Been here? I should say so. And he's coming tomorrow to tie the foot put of a cotton factory around my leg. He said he'd fix me—and they generally do."

"If he tells you do anything you do that right away," said Mr. Paul.

THE SAGAMORE

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"That's just the trouble," grumbled the reporter. "He won't tell me to do anything. He says I am to do nothing."

"Plenty people prayin' for jobs like that," said Mr. Paul.

"But those green heights beyond the harbor," said the reporter. "They have just been coaxing me to go over and say them a visit."

"Did you go when you was well?" demanded the sagamore.

"No," said the reporter. "I didn't have time to think about them. They didn't need me then."

"They don't need you now," said Mr. Paul. "You stay right here."

"Oh! I'm going to," said the reporter, cheerfully. "I'm going to stay. If I could only figure out that wall paper—"

"I hear you say wall paper agin," cried the sagamore. "I'll make that doctor give you more pills."

And the reporter's lips were dumb.

"Did that doctor," inquired Mr. Paul, "feed you on that man Devil's emergency rations?"

"Heaven forefends," gasped the reporter. "Do you think I want to be starved to death?"

"If," said Mr. Paul, "that protocolism is worth two dollars a pound it must be heap good stuff."

"You mean protoids," corrected the reporter. "And it is only worth fifteen cents a tin. Besides, I am not a soldier, and I am not going to South Africa. Why should Dr. Devil be permitted to attack my insides?"

"If Dr. Devil kin git his two dollars," quoth the sagamore, "he don't care whether you go to South Africa or if you go to the devil."

"Well," said the reporter, "I protest against protoids. Devil'd ham or devil'd kidney is all right on a bill of fare, but this government seem to be Devil everything they touch."

"I think," said Mr. Paul, with a smile, "you're feelin' better. I kin go now."

SUNBURY S. S. CONVENTION.

The Sunbury S. S. convention met in the F. B. church at Sunbury June 25th and 26th. Owing to the busy season there were not as many present as was expected, but the three sessions were very interesting. Rev. A. Lucas, field secretary, gave several addresses on S. S. work. Other speakers were Rev. Mr. Henderson, Col. T. L. Alexander and Chas. Phillips. The county S. S. report, read by Ernest A. Tracy, secretary, showed that there were 28 Sunday schools, 155 officers and teachers, and 975 scholars in the county.

Mrs. S. L. Currie, primary superintendent, reported progress in that department. Superintendent, reported an increase of members. The average S. S. work of the county has improved during the year.

The following nominating committee was appointed: E. A. Tracy, John Smith, Mrs. C. L. Tracy, Mrs. T. T. Mersereau and Mrs. T. Phillips. The officers elected for next year are: Col. T. L. Alexander, pres.; A. J. Murray, M. D., vice-pres.; E. A. Tracy, sec.; Miss Dora B. Mersereau, asst. sec.; Mrs. W. D. Smith, supt. home department; Mrs. S. L. Currie, supt. primary department; Luther Smith, supt. normal department. The parish vice-presidents are: Gladstone, C. L. Tracy; Ellisville, W. D. Smith; Lincoln, T. T. Mersereau; Burton, J. L. Cambridge; Sheffield, Rev. A. C. Bell; Mauderville, W. M. Smith. Executive committee, Col. T. L. Alexander, E. A. Tracy, A. J. Murray, M. D., W. D. Smith and C. L. Tracy.

ASHANTI WAR.

LONDON, June 27.—The colonial office has received a telegram from Col. Wilcox, dated Freetown, Ashanti, June 26, as follows:—"Major Wilkinson reached Bekwai June 19."

"In response to my telegram to the governor of the Gold Coast (Sir Frederic Hodgson), at Kumasi, the latter writes, June 15, saying he will hold out for 21 days. This letter, received by Wilkinson at Bekwai, was forwarded to Withington at Bekwai, and returned by Wilkinson on the morning of June 22, after marching through torrents of rain, with about 500 natives, is going north as fast as the flooded rivers permit."

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