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YEAR.

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DSTOCK RAYMOND

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18.—Clayton Gates, a

John's Note Defiance.

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Weymouth, N. S. is ters still live in Wey-he has not heard from e. He has been in

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George J. Raymo of Boston, that they put through, created n is still in prober of the Canadian

United States, and Britain. It created stir, but appears to ND MOOSEPATH.

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DRY DOCK BEGINS IN OCTOBER

Mr. Robertson Returns from Conference With C.P.R.

Dominion Engineer Louis Goste Here to Inspect Site and Prepare

Plans---Its Construction.

The people of St. John may, according to Geo. Robertson, M. P. P., the president of the Imperial Dry Dock Company, expect to see the first move made in the direction of equipping St. John with a first class dry dock in October of this year. The dock Mr. Robertson processors Robertson proposes to construct will be built largely of wood. It will ac-commodate a vessel of 650 feet length, and provision will be made in the pro-cess of construction for the addition

of 100 feet more.

President Robertson and Louis Coste, C. E., the engineer employed by the dock company, reached the city at noon Menday. A Sun reporter had a pleasant chat with Mr. Robertson at his home last night. The following facts were given out by that gentleman: He proceeded to Montreal recently and there met Mr. Coste by appointment. They had a long interview with General Manager McNichol of the C. P. R., Manager Pierce of the C. P. R. steamship fleet and Mr. McHenry, the chief engineer of the great railway. It was a general discussion of the proposed graving dock with respect to the interest the railway might have in it, and also with reference to the shunting of cars at the west end in the event of the dock being located in the mill pond. The dock proposed would accompodate vessels 650 feet long, and there would he a provision for the extension of the huge structure even a hundred feet further.

The C. P. R. representatives were well satisfied with the dock propose of

The C. P. R. representatives were well satisfied with the dock spoken of. It was said by one of these gentlemen that there were docks in which, owing to dampness caused by the narrowness of the same, vessels did not have a chance to dry properly. Delays resulted which were very objectionable. Mr. Robertson and the company's engineer pointed out that in the St. John dock there would be ample room for dock there would be ample room for any and all vessels which might enter it. Space would be furnished so that all work could be hurried along with

he greatest possible despatch. The body of the dock, Mr. Robertson The body of the dock, Mr. Robertson says, will be of wood. The Newport Rews dock, a large one and one of recent, provision, is so built. The entrance will be of granite and concrete. Mr. Coste will spend a few days in setting measurements at Sand Point to enable him to complete his plans, which are even now well advanced. It will occupy nearly all of this week setting these levels.

day, and will also give the harbor a general survey. He will be in the city buth the end of the week.

Mr. Coste will look over the site to day, and will also give the harbor a general survey. He will be in the city butth the end of the week.

IRA D. SANKEY,

GOSPIL SONGSTER.

(Toronto Empire.)

Blindness has sealed the eyes of the most remarkable Gospel singer of a century. Who has not heard of Ira D. Sankey? The name, indeed, is familiar wherever the Emglish language is spoisen. It is linked inseparably with another name: one of singular power, Moody and Sankey. Is it possible to sparaig the two names in spoisen. It is linked inseparably with another name: one of singular power, Moody and Sankey. Is it possible to sparaig the two names in the spoisen. It is linked inseparably with another name: one of singular power, Moody and Sankey. Is it possible to sparaig the two names in the content of the one without thinking of the other? These two men will long be remembered as the leaders of a great religious revival. Together they struggled from obscurity into fame. Together they strugg

meeting in Indianapolis 33 years are.
Years before he had felt the preacher's call. While yet a salesman in a Boston shoe store, where the other salesman called him the Spider, because he was always so aftert. Moody had decided upon his life work. But his progress as a preacher was slow and tedious. At 33 he was recognized as an effective leader of Sunday school conventions; nothing more. There he might have remained had he not met the young singer, then 30 years of age. Sankey's message in sonic was a revelation to Moody. It lifted the little praying assemblage out of the commonplace into the higher and purer atmosphere of spirituality. The service caded, Moody was at the side of his destined partner. "You are the man I have been looking for for eight years," he said. "Tou must come and work with me." But Sankey hesitated. He was choir leader in the Methodist church. He was president of the Y. M. C. A. Moreover he was a business man, and his wife was his partner. All those things had to be considered. Like a wise man Sankey consulted his wife, and she, like a woman of true insight, knew that the call was one he should accept. Then the world soon heard of Moody and Sankey.

say he possesses remarkable personal magnetism. Others give another and higher explanation. But Sankey is singing. His songs are new, or they are old songs in a new dress. Some very proper people take exception to the character of the music. It is certainly unconventional, and in that respect it resembles the rugged and simple Moody. But the singer is greater than the song. His singing is an appeal. His voice is musical eloquence. His message is sung into the heart before it can be resisted by argument or indifference. Then Moody and Sankey are on everybody's lips. Chicago fiocks to hear them, weeps, rejoices, and sings with them. London, at first sceptical of their powers, becomes a prey to the infection. The shee salesman and the country shopkeeper preach and sing their way around the world, carrying to millions an old message with new power. Their triumphs are beyond calculation. Their battlefields are everywhere. The names of Moody and Sankey mobilize immense Christian armics. What might such men have done had they not been enlisted in spreading the Gospel of peace and good-will?

WEALTH FROM HYMN-MAKING. Those hymns of Sankey soon got a money value. After hearing the great singer the people wanted to sing also. For years the hymns had been a drug on the market. Sankey alone had faith in the little book he had compiled. He took it to publisher after publisher, offering it for nothing if they would only print and circulate it. The publishers saw no market for hymns. When Moody heard them sung he knew that they possessed a merit. What that merit is it would be difficult to say precisely. The musical defects and the literary imperfections of Sankey's songs are, indeed, glaring. But they possessed something that more than compensated. They were the voice of a soul. Sung by Sankey, they moved the multitude. In 1873 Moody placed the collection of songs in the hands of a London printer, having previously taken the precaution to secure a copyright. Funds were low then with the evangelists, so that the printing the will occupy nearly all of this week getting these levels.

Mr. Robertson and his associates will have a conference with the city government at an early day, when all details of arrangement as to the site and civic grant will be determined upon.

Mr. Robertson is of the opinion that Mr. Robertson is of the opinion that Mr. Coste will require from six to eight weeks to complete his plans. They will be laid before the dominion sovernment and the city of St. John for approval. Mr. Robertson is in hope that he will be able to begin the great work by October. The first operation will be the excavation of the material at the entrance of the dock. Then the heavy granite work will be begun.

Mr. Coste will look over the site today, and will also give the harbor a THE LIGHT THAT FAILED.

THE LIGHT THAT FAILED.

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH

Has Elicited Expressions of Opinion from All Parts of Empire.

The Boom of Protection in Great Britain Has Started -German Press Says England Dare Not Discount the Future.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The London orrespondent of the Tribune cables as ollows; correspondent of the Tribune cables as follows:

The two front benches of the house of commons are not far apart, yet are not near enough at present to play cross purposes, and even colleagues hobnobbing together officially do not seem to know what will happen overnight. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman seeking to provide diversion for the dull session of the National Liberal Federation made up an amusing series of syllogisms on the corn tax, setting Mr. Chamberlain and the two chancellors of the exchequer at odds, and representing the prime minister as reasoning that the tax could not do any harm to anybody, and, consequently, must be

TORONTO, May-18-A London cable says: Mr. Chamberlair's speech has elicited expressions at opinion from all cories of the surpire. Bir Edmund Barton, prime minister of Australia, cables a demail that he promised Mr. Chamberlain he would submit's present the commonwealth. He sadds that Australia tariff to the professions to such a scheme is so strong; ball his cabinet would not be forced by surpice of the commonwealth. He sadds that Australia are suggestions to such a scheme is so strong; ball his cabinet would not be forced by surpice of the surpice of the

homoboling together officially do not he seem to know what will happen oversing the seem to know what will happen oversing the seem to know what will happen oversing the seeking to provide diversion for the dull session of the National Liberal Federation, made up an amusing series of the exchequer at odds, and representing the prime minister as reasoning the brime minister as reasoning that the tax could not do any harm to anybody, and consequently, must be taken off immediately.

Meanwhile Mr. Baifour himself was feebly answering Mr. Chaplin's strictures of vacillation unworthy the credit of sei historic party, and defending Mr. Kitchle's repeal of the corn duty of the ground that protection could not be introduced silently by instalments without a mandate from the country, and that registration dulles could not have been used to promote fiscal union with the colonies.

Within a few hours of the delivery of this cold, irresolute speech to a large body of government supporters, Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the country of preferential tariffs with the colonies. These been used to promote fiscal union in with the colonies. This colonies, the colonies of promote fiscal union in the country and the colonies. Within a few hours of the delivery of this cold, irresolute speech to a large body of government supporters, Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the fourth of the powers of negotiation, and, if necessary, retaliation, when Germany was panelising the trade of British colonies.

CONSERVATIVES DEMORALIZED Conservative leader writers are surely demorable to find their bearings. The inference drawn by the liberais that Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are at variance, and cannot work together, is a find in the progressive laws of the colonies. These speeches can be reconstited the progressive laws of the colonies of political topsy-turveydom, and utterly unable to find their bearings. The inference drawn by the liberais that Mr. Chamberlains, is the trade of British colonies. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are at variance, and c

comotives and bridges used. He said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"We have % American and 34 British main line engines the experiment with the American locemotives proved entirely estisfactory. They are ten per cent. cheaper and, although their unish is not so perfect, they are more suitable for mountain railway like the Uganda road.

"Of the steel viaducts along the line twenty-six are of American and eight are of English make. The American viaducts are excellent, but the contractors were greatly behind time and took a year instead of seven months, to erect them."

Sir. George, mentioned among the difficulties of the construction work the scare arising from the presence of many lions along the route. No less than twenty-seven employes are known to have been carried off by lions.

A SOLDIER'S MEDALA

ing along a patir through fields to the house of a friend.

In spite of their efforts, the built gained on them, and realising they would soon be overtaken, the girls sprang from their wheels, ran to a large tree with low, drooping branches, and scrambled to places of safety just as the infuristed animal, bellowing and tearing the earth, reached the tree.

Among the branches of the tree the young women were prisoners for nearly two hours. The built nearly destroyed the bicycles at the foot of the tree.

GREENPORT, N. Y., May 19 .- The rnment trials on Peconic Bay toSWAZI'S RICH CARGO.

Steamer Has Goods Worth y \$1,000,000—Arrived at Bos-from Calcutta, Which Port She Left March 29.

BOSTON, May 19.—Laden with a carge valued at nearly \$1,000,000, the British steel steamship Swari of London, Capt A. W. Dobbs, arrived this morning from India and was berthed at the Boston & Maine railroad pier, East Boston. She came from Calcutta and Colombo. Her cavernous holds are filled with jute, tea, gunnies, hides, skins, sheliac, plambago, oil, rubber and other products of the far east. In all she has about 7,500 tons of these goods, about half of which will be unlesded here and the balance taken around to New York.

The Swazi has a most interesting crew, there being 54 Lascars, shipped at Calcutta, and il Europeans. This is a larger crew than the majority of tramp steamers employ, but the Swazi is a large vessel and therefore requires more men.

The Lascars are employed in all de-

is a large vessel and therefore requires more men.

The Lascars are employed in all departments. Capt. Dobbe says they are excellent saliors. They are in charge of two serangs, or boatswains. The men adhere to the customs of their native land in their mode of living on board ship.

Capt. Dobbe stated that the vessel salled from Calcutta. March 29, and proceeded to Colombo, arriving there april 4, salling April 5, after taking on the and other cargo. Light northeast monsoons were experienced through the Indian ocean, and fresh breases in the Red ses. The vessel called at Port Said for bunker coal, leaving there April 24. Fine weather followed the steamer to Algiers, where another stop was made for coal. Leaving the latter port May 7, the Swesi had strong westerly and northwesterly winds, gales and very high seas to contend with, followed by light northeasterly winds, and fine, clear weather.

May 5, in lat 26 N., lon. 23 W., the steamer passed a piece of wreckage, apparently the centre part of the bottom of some ship which had met disaster. If was about 60 feet long and constituted a very dangerous obstruction to navigation.

STHERGON 1 GCV

STUBBORN LOCK

(Halffax Chronicle, 19th.)
Contrary to his usual custom, the paying teller of the Royal Bank of Canada did not pay out any hills yesterday bearing the name Royal Bank of Canada, but instead employed in the course of his business transactions chiefly Bank of Nova Scotia biffs. There was, of course, a reason for this. It was due to the fact that all the money in the possession of the As trend, and imperial As in appealing surnerity
As in a papealing surnerity
As in describing Mr. Champhagha and the course of the back such as a papealing surnerity
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headway had been made.

An arrangement was then made with the Bank of Nova Scotia whereby money required for the day's business was procured, and a messenger was sent for it, and during banking hours Bank of Nova Scotia notes were handed out by the teller.

When the Royal closed its doors fast night an entry had not been made to the yault and all the money received during the day was transferred to the Bank of Nova Scotia. At six c'cleck there had still been no headway made, but the officials of the bank are confident that the door will yield today after an expert has made a thorough examination of the situation.

Besides money in the vault there were trade bills, such as discounts, collections, etc., but the office will not be in the least embairassed by the situation. It is thought the lock became twisted in some unaccountable way.

ST. JOHN MAN IN THE WEST. A St. John man who has been doing business for over a quarter of a cen-tury in Illinois and Missouri writes

tury in Illinois and Missouri writes his brother, a St. John merchant, as follows:

I have spent eight weeks this year in S. E. and S. W. Missouri. Indian Territory. Oklahama, and a few towns in S. E. Kansas. I also visited Denison and Sherman, in Texas. I saw many things new to me-outen lands, mistletoe as trees, and wheat that had been growing all winter, with cattle feeding on it. In this country (Illinois) we saw wheat in September, but do not pasture the stock on it. In findian Territory and Oklahama the wheat grows so fast that they are compelled to keep cattle on it until about 15th March to 1st April.

The towns to me were a wender. The stores are up to date, with good clean stocks of goods.

In Oklahama City (16 years old) the streets were paved with asphalt, with good brick sidewalks, buildings mostly brick, electric light, water, fire department. The hotels, etc., are first class. The people on the streets will compare favorably with any eastern city. The merchants in both territories are white men, and the stocks of goods were a surprise to me.

CENTREVILLE, CARLEDTON CO.

CENTREVILLE, CARLETON CO.
A correspondent writer. Lest week
Mrs. J. W. Cheney was badly hurned
by an explosion of paint she was
wasming on a stove. She rushed from
the house and threw hereef on the
grass. Her cries attracted some
neighbors, who rolled her in a mat,
and poured water on her, extinguish,
ing the flames, which had almost cousumed her entire clothing. Mrs. Cheney will be out again in a few week.
William Gillis of Williamstown died
last week of heart failure. Some 26
last week of heart failure. Some 26
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an explosion of grain the was
wasming on a store of courspecially considering a scheme of asstore in the flames which had almost couin Maine, will appear for trial. The
grass. Her cries attracted some
the flames, which had almost cousumed her entire clothing. Mrs. Cheney will be out again in a few weeker.
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are and it may riends of Centrethan my many riends of Centre CENTREVILLE, CARLETON CO.

PLUNKETT'S STAND.

Mullah's Followers Raged Round

LONDON, May 18.—A message fro Galadi, Semaliland, which was dela-ed by the wreck of the despatch bos states that Colonel Plunkett, who force was almost annihilated by to Mad Muliah's followers, was about conclude his reconnaissance when t

MADE WILD RUSHES.

Every dervish of the attacking parties seemed to be armed with a rifle, and to carry in addition a sheaf of spears. The horsemen whirled round and round the squares until the impact with the British force itself stopped their furtous rush. Time and again the heads of their horses were dashed upon the very mussles of the British rifles; time and again the Mullah's cavalry precipitated themselves into the square tasif.

In the background were hundreds of women isciting the spearmen to fresh efforts with their shrill outcries.

Meanwhile the British had fought with an obstinate and grim determination. A dead set was made against the officers, who, as they fell, urged their men to stand. Piunkett himself was one of the first to be hit, and

arrichms, May II.—A curious case of lethargy in a pretty girl of seventeen, named Marie Daskstakt, is at present occupying the attention of the medical world here.

The girl suffered from a chest affection, and being absolutely destitute was given a bed in the Evanghelismos Hospital, where when presented the property of the control of

was given a bed in the Evanghelismos Hospital, where, when near recovery, she was so frightened by seeing a woman dying in the next hed that she lost consciousness, and has now been sleeping for five months and a half. She has since been removed to her parents' house, and awakes every five or six days, but falls asleep again almost immediately. She scarcely eath anything, sleeps with her eyes open, and appears not to hear anything. She is, however, very sensible in her waking moments, but at the alightest sound falls back unconscious.

Three industrial papers have started a fund for her benefit, with the object of sending her to Paris to be treated there.

BOSTON LIQUOR AGENTS ARE CHASED IN MAINE

ALFRED, Me., May 19.—In its determination to rigidity enforce the prohibitory law, Maine is after the agents of the Boston wholesale liquor stores. Many people in Maine do not know that there is a statute providing for the punishment of liquor agents who solide business for wholesale houses.

Like the section aimed at the express companies and common carriers, the law has remained a dead letter for several years. But Maine enforcement at the present time is a more emphatic article than the oldest inhabitant ever saw before. Men have been sentenced for selling Jamaics ginger, peruna, and various other, patent medicines that appear to have been used for tippling purposes.

At this farm of pages, in Youn Co.

MONEY TO LOAN on city, town, vill or country property, in amounts to suit low rates of interest. H. H. PICKETT, icitor, 50 Princess street, St. John, N. B.

MONEY TO LOAN.

ties of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S ' CHLORODYNE

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. J. T. DAVENPORT, Limited

LONDON. SR a Day,Sure

THE KITCHENER'S TRIAL

Big New Tug Does Her First Work Creditably—Tug Boat News. Creditably—Tug Boat News.

The new boat Lord Kitchener, Capi. Stevens, did her first job in the towing line yesterday afternoon, when she with the assistance of the Lord Roberts moved the Norwegian str. Terje Viken from Robertson's wharf to the lower government pier, where she is to take in a cargo of deals, The transport was creditably done, reflecting credit upon the Kitchener and her capable commander. The Kitchener is a valuable addition to St. John's towing fleet. She is fitted with a wrecking pump of enormous capacity, which may prove very useful in case of fires in the harbor. Then she has tanks capable of accommodating 7,500 gallons of water. In this respect the Kitchener may also be useful.

The Lord Kitchener will for a time assist the Springhill in the handling of the Cumberland Railway and Ceal Company's barges.

Capt. Livingstone has succeeded Capt. Stevens in the command of the tug Lord Roberts.

The Mildred is now commanded by Capt. Robt. Robinson.

FOR COLONIAL LIFE.

ION COLUMNAL LIFE.

LONDON, May 19.—The Rhodes scholarship trustees are said to be favorably considering a scheme of assisting certain colleges in the Motherland in training boys and girls for a colonial life. This some of them consider to be a wiser way of spending Rhodes' millions than by filling Oxford University with Yankee youths.