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SURPRISE

DEAF AND DUMB FOR HALIFAX.

Deaf Mutes from N. B. Will go There.

Dr. Inch Says Arrangements However May Only Be Temporary—Kingston and Riverside Schools.

Dr. J. R. Inch, superintendent of education, has just returned from Halifax, where he attended the closing exercises of the deaf and dumb institution there, and in company with Premier Tweedie inspected the building, and familiarized themselves with the methods of teaching and the manner in which the institution is conducted.

Dr. Inch in an interview with the Sun last evening at the Royal, said that he and the premier visited the school rooms of the deaf and dumb institution in Halifax, had inspected the equipment of the building and were perfectly satisfied with everything they had seen. Arrangements had been made by the premier and himself with the management of the Halifax institution to send the deaf and dumb from this province to be educated there, on the same terms and conditions that the Nova Scotia children are received, the amount being $165 per year, half to be paid by the provincial government and the remaining half by the municipalities. They had not agreed to send any definite number of pupils, neither had they agreed that the arrangements they made would be continued for any definite period. It was understood, however, that the intention is to send the deaf and dumb from his province to Halifax until it is found desirable to establish a school in this province for their instruction, under the control of the board of education.

Of course, said Dr. Inch, it is optional with the parents, whether they send their children to the Halifax institution or to any other school for the instruction of the deaf and dumb that may be founded in this province or elsewhere.

When questioned regarding the Kingston Manual Training and Consolidated School, Dr. Inch said that he and Mr. McKean, the architect, had just opened the tenders for the entire construction of the building, and the lowest figure was $14,790. This was much in excess of the amount they proposed to spend in its erection, the amount being $10,000.

It had not yet been determined whether to accept this tender or ask for new ones, but a definite decision will be reached in a few days. The building will be constructed of wood, three stories high, with a stone foundation. Besides the regular class rooms it will contain the manual training department and also one devoted to domestic science. A school garden will also be one of the features. Dr. Inch and Mr. McKean go to Kingston today to locate the sight for this building, and to arrange other matters in connection with it.

The plan to establish a consolidated school at Riverside in Albert county has been submitted to the ratepayers of seven school districts in the neighborhood. Two or three agreed to unite for the purpose of establishing a consolidated school, but the annual meeting of the other districts has not yet been held.

The school will probably be erected during the coming year, said Dr. Inch, and will be conducted on the same plan as the Kingston school. Ex-Gov. McClelan has given $5,000 towards its erection, and the provincial legislature during the past session authorized the expenditure of $1,000 annually for several years in maintaining this school, in addition to the sums previously voted for this purpose.

If this school is established at Riverside it will be made the grammar school of Albert county, the present grammar school being located at Alma.

The children will be conveyed to these schools in vans, as provided for by the McDonald fund.

P. E. ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN, June 30.—Premier Peters of Prince Edward Island has received word that his brotner, Hon. Fred Peters of Victoria, B. C., is out of danger.

The supreme court met today. The chief justice in his charge to the grand jury referred to the large criminal docket, which was the most serious for years. The grand jury found true bills against Joseph Carver for the murder of McCallum for shooting with intent to commit bodily harm; McLeod for assault that occasioned actual bodily harm; Bell for larceny, etc., and Catherine McNeil for concealment of the birth of a child.

WHY KING'S COLLEGE WON'T AMALGAMATE.

The History, Purposes and Aspirations Ably Sketched.

Powerful Sermon by Archdeacon Jones in Stone Church—Strong Appeal for the Maintenance of the Church's Institution.

The Ven. Archdeacon Jones of Windsor, N. S., preached in St. John's (Stone) church yesterday morning on the University of King's College, taking for his text the passage "Be watchful and strengthen the things which remain, that are ready to die."

Without referring to the special meaning attached to these words, which were addressed to the angel of the church of Sardis, the preacher briefly alluded to the condition in which King's College, Windsor, has been for the last few years, and showed the nature of the trust in connection with it that has come down to the churchman of today in the maritime provinces from the hands of the United Loyalist churchmen of the closing period of the American war, and their successors throughout the last century.

The first conception of the university dates from the month of March, 1783, when a number of clergymen of the Church of England of the 13 colonies met together in the city of New York to consider seriously plans by which the church might be perpetuated after the inevitable change had taken place, and a new nation, the United States, had received its recognition from the world as an independent nation. As far as British North America was concerned, a plan for the religious and secular education of the youth of Nova Scotia was evolved.

Dr. Chas. Inglis, rector of Trinity church, N. Y., was one of the leaders of this band of devoted churchmen. He proceeded to England and advocated the establishment of a school and university in Nova Scotia, his adopted country, with such a degree of success that in 1789 a scholo for boys was opened in Windsor, N. S., his own son John, afterwards bishop, being its first pupil. In the same year the local legislature of the colony founded King's College, which opened its doors in the following year, 1790. For the first 12 years of its existence the college was a great success, and some 200 students are said to have attended it. In 1802 the long promised royal charter was issued by King George III.

The preacher laid special stress upon the several provisions contained in the royal charter, in the light of the correspondence between Bishop Inglis and others with leading statesmen and ecclesiastics of the day in England. The special provisions of the royal charter to which he referred unmistakably indicate both the religious character of the university and its connection with the Church of England. For example, the provision that the president must always be a clergyman of the Church of England in priest's orders; the patron, whose duty it is to see that no changes of any sort are made in the statutes of the university, is the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being; upon the board of governors, consisting of the political heads of the colony, is placed the Bishop of Nova Scotia for the time being; the visitor is the Bishop of Nova Scotia for the time being.

Why, he asked, were all these special provisions introduced into the charter, unless to safeguard the principle of religion underlying the whole system of its teaching, and to safeguard the inseparable connection between the university and the church? This interpretation is unmistakable in the light of the several extracts from the early letters of the founders, which the reverend gentleman quoted.

Here are a few of them: "This seminary will diffuse the principles of useful knowledge, sound religion, virtue, order and loyalty," etc.

"Religious instruction according to the Church of England is the principal object of the institution."

"The design which I had in view was that young men might be prepared by a religious and liberal education for the ministry and other learned professions. Religion was the leading object, language and sciences were to be taught as handmaids to this most important of all objects. The good archbishop's sentiments coincide with mine."

In an appeal issued in 1800 to churchmen in England by a committee of Englishmen then formed, of which the great William Wilberforce was one, the following words were used:

"In the American college for which we are pleading, the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England fixed on firm foundations will hand down from age to age the genuine principles of the Christian religion in their original purity as the most valuable treasure which could be secured to posterity by the provident wisdom of their ancestors."

All these extracts clearly indicate that it was the intention of the founders that the university should not only always continue to be inseparably connected with the Church of England, but that its educational system should always be based upon the recognition of religion. It was for this reason that he and those who worked with him felt that they could not agree to a scheme of amalgamation uniting King's College with an institution that always has been and always must be avowedly secular. It was not, therefore, to him and his fellow workers a question of expediency, but one of moral right.

However, that matter, he said, was now practically decided. The church had this month unmistakably manifested her desire and intention to retain the ancient institution upon its original basis in Windsor. One of the most serious difficulties of the past had unquestionably been the financial one. But, the preacher stated, wherever the story of the old college has been thoroughly presented, the people of the church have shown the deepest interest and have given funds to an extent far beyond the hopes of the authorities of the university, and it is being proved, he said, by no means an impossibility to secure all the funds for maintenance that the college needs. He spoke of how the women of the church were taking a hand in the work. They have formed an organization called the King's College Woman's Auxiliary, with its central branch in Windsor. In the past year, though the work has only been commenced, and branches formed in thirty out of the 200 parishes only, very nearly $2,000 has been raised by them. They have pledged themselves for the next five years to provide the salary for a new professor in divinity. A large number of new members have been added to the Alumni association of the college, and a considerable sum amounting to at least $1,500, has been given by various friends. A large proportion of this amount is pledged annually for five years.

When it is remembered that all this has been done during the past year, practically without organization or the leadership or authority of the governing body of the college, the prospects in the future of a thoroughly organized effort, and with the authority of the government, is very bright indeed. He mentioned having been advised of a new bequest of $50,000. The testator's object was to encourage the church people of the maritime provinces in their effort to retain their university, to make the college more attractive to students, and to extend its faculty. He also hoped that others might be induced to follow his lead in leaving money in their last wills and testaments to the college. He stated that this new bequest, together with others known to the authorities, would make some day an aggregate addition to the endowment of $100,000.

The college lands and buildings in Windsor are worth, for the purposes for which they are used, at least $100,000. It possesses endowments of close upon $150,000 more, and it is thought not at all impossible to very considerably add to these endowments in the immediate future, whilst this work of securing maintenance for the next five years is in progress.

The speaker closed with an appeal to the churchmen of the maritime provinces to unite heart and soul in the glorious work of developing their educational institution. If, he said, these noble U. E. Loyalist churchmen of a hundred and fifteen years ago did not hesitate to procure for us a school and university, though they had to cut down forests and carve out for themselves homes in the wilderness—for such were our fair provinces at that time—how much more ought we in our day of luxury and wealth, to deny ourselves the comparatively trifling sums necessary to make the institution which they gave to us a successful and going concern.

The preacher felt sure that as the same blood flows in our veins as in the veins of our Loyalist forefathers, so does the same pluck, determination, generosity and zeal characterize the churchmen of today.

IN DARKEST NOVA SCOTIA.

(Amherst News, Edit.)

The eleven-year-old-boy who was sentenced to one hundred and seventy days in the county jail by the stipendiary of Springhill is still there. One gentleman called at our office on Saturday and offered us a donation to aid in paying for a year's course at the reformatory school. If we mistake not, sixty dollars is the sum required. It might be the means of making the lad a useful and honest citizen. It is a speculation but the chances for success are just as bright as investing money for the benefit of the "heathen Chinese" or the cannibals of Africa. If we could raise a little more enthusiasm over the sick, suffering and unfortunate around our own doorway, and not exhibit so much fervor over the cannibalistic tribes of "Darkest Africa," the outside world would have more respect for our Christianity.

There are now a number of young men in jail here! We wonder how many are taking any interest in their reformation.

How many clergymen have paid visits to this jail during the past year. How many Christian workers have endeavored to carry into practice the old text about being sick and in prison. Perhaps that kind of religion is old-fashioned. Be that as it may the jail is not the place for eleven-year-old children.

GOING TO ENGLAND.

Sir Louis H. Davies, of the supreme court of Canada, accompanied by Lady Davies and children, passed through the city at noon yesterday en route to the Davies home at Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The ex-minister of marine and fisheries said he and Lady Davies would have to leave for England on the 9th of July, owing to the illness of the baronet's brother, Captain Robert Davies, R. N., at Bloxham, Oxfordshire, England, who it is expected will die within a very short time, after a lingering illness of internal complications.

The steamer will be taken at Boston, and Sir Louis and Lady Davies will be absent about two months.

"I had scrofula and erysipelas for eighteen years, until I heard

Of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mr. Hilery Koons, of Queens, W. Va. "When I commenced to take this medicine I weighed one hundred and thirty pounds. I have taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and three vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets,' and am glad to say I feel like a new man. I now weigh one hundred and seventy-five pounds. When I had used one bottle of the medicine I could feel it was helping me. I realize Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best medicine on earth."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood and entirely eradicates the poisons, that breed and feed disease. It cures scrofula, eczema, erysipelas, boils, pimples and other eruptions that mar and scar the skin. Pure blood is essential to good health. The weak, run-down, debilitated condition which so many people experience is commonly the effect of impure blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery not only cleanses the blood of impurities, but it increases the activity of the blood-making glands, and it enriches the body with an abundant supply of pure, rich blood.

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing *only*. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 50 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE MAN WHO CAPTURED RIEL.

Reminiscence of the Rebellion of 1885—Was Anxious to Surrender.

Riel Voluntarily Gave Himself up on the Advice of Two or Three of His Intimate Friends.

(Vancouver, B. C., Ledger.)

The man who captured Louis Riel in the Northwest rebellion of 1885, is in Vancouver. Corporal Sloan, of the N. W. M. P., as he then was, long ago gave up the semi-military life of the hardy plainsman trooper, for the more profitable occupation of cattle ranching. He is in the city with eight cars of cattle for P. Burns & Co., from the plains of Alberta.

"Yes," was his modest reply, to a query last evening, "it was to me that Louis Riel handed his famous two-barrelled shotgun. I knew him well, for I had been carrying despatches all through the campaign. In fact, from the beginning of the trouble before the Duck Lane massacre, it happened to be my luck to ride long distances with important despatches.

"I was at Fort Carleton, 80 miles up the Saskatchewan river from Prince Albert, with Inspector Crozier, and was sent to Regina with a despatch informing the then commandant, Col. Irvine, of the expected trouble and of the movements of the disaffected half-breeds. Twice I rode that round trip between Regina and Carleton, and the second time Col. Irvine sent a despatch by me to Major Crozier telling him to do the best he could, as he could send no men to the assistance of the little outpost.

"When I got back from the second trip and handed the message to Major Crozier, all he said after he read it was: 'I want you to get out that gun and we will show these fellows what we will do with them.' There was only one gun, a nine-pounder, in the fort. Right after that was the Duck Lake fight, and the half-breeds came near showing us what they could do.

"To the end of the campaign our detachment was right in the thick of the trouble. The night after Batoche, when the rebellion was practically over, General Middleton moved his headquarters five miles down from Batoche to Lepine's Crossing. He asked Major Crozier if some of his men could not find Riel and bring him into camp. To show how near we were to him all the time, I may tell you that he had left Lepine's Crossing just an hour or so before Gen. Middleton moved up.

"Major Crozier called me in with my mate, Constable 'Daisy' Wilmot, an dasked us if we thought we could locate 'that man.' We thought we could, and the next morning, early, we set out along with another man, named Armstrong, and a friendly half-breed named Hourie.

"Rather an amusing incident was connected with the way Wilmot and I became separated from the other two at first. The night before the old steamer Northcote had gone down the river, and near Lepine's, someone threw off the boat a three-gallon keg of whiskey. I happened down to the bank just after the steamer had left and spied the keg. Getting off my horse, I examined it and discovered that it was a precious find. I rolled it in my blanket, and going up the bank, cached it in a handy bluff.

"In the morning, before setting out I called Wilmot to one side and we rode to the bluff, a quarter of a mile away, and had a welcome horn of grog before starting off. We cached the liquor again, and it was not till later we learned that the keg had been put ashore for Gen. Middleton's personal commissariat.

"We rode about three miles, and I had got a little way from Wilmot, and just about 7 o'clock, was just making for an old log house I knew was near, when I saw a man approach at the top of a little rise. It was Louis Riel.

"He beckoned to me to come in, and as I knew him well personally, I was sure he wanted to see me, and there was no trap laid for me. When I approached, he said: 'Sloan, this is a bad business. What do you think I ought to do? What will become of me?'

"I told him that he knew very well what I had told him all along, that he should give himself up to the 'big Ogemaw,' Gen. Middleton, long ago. I did not wish to advise him. Just then the other three men, Wilmot, Armstrong and Hourie, came up. Riel said the same thing to Hourie that he said to me, and Hourie said he thought the best thing to do was to give himself up.

"Then Riel turned to me, and, handing me his double-barrelled shotgun, said, 'You have been a good friend of mine. I will give you this to remember me.' Turning to Hourie, he said, 'Pete, you are a good friend of mipe, too. I will give you my revolver.' It was a poor, old-fashioned six-shooter, and he had no other arms.

"Riel then, at my advice, went quietly with Hourie toward the general's camp. I gave him my police great coat and mounted him on my horse so that he would not be noticed. It was well that I did, for the men of C school, who had lost a good many comrades, were savage towards Riel. I went to the house Riel had come from and arrested three half-breeds who had been there with him. Wilmot and I came along half a mile behind the others, and by the time they got into camp, C. school had got onto the fact that there was something up. They were wild at us for bringing Riel in on the quiet without letting them get at him. Had they captured him, I do not believe they would ever have waited to bring him in."

Mr. Sloan has been out of the police for years now, and has been ranching for seven years past.

THE MAD MULLAH.

LONDON, June 30.—Col. Rochfort says that the Abyssinians have effectually closed to the Mullah all the watering places south of the Gerlogubi-Caladi lines and he hopes they will soon be in contact with the British forces and thus be able to co-operate in the purusit of the Mullah, who is delayed in his movements by the fact that he is crossing a waterless part of the country.

The colonel's despatch was dated June 14.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

used by particular people both young and old. Keeps the skin soft, clear and white.

'No other Soap is just as Good.'

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL

SEAMEN'S MISSION.

H. C. Tilley's Resignation.

The board of directors and the manager of the Seamen's Mission greatly regret the necessity for the resignation of their esteemed president, H. C. Tilly. We deeply deplore the loss we have sustained by his resignation. We know that Mr. Tilley found it necessary to take this step by reason of increasing business demands, and because at present his health is not as robust as usual, he does not feel able to perform the extra duties which this office entails. No one regrets this necessity more than Mr. Tilley himself.

In view of these circumstances, Mr. Tilley requested that he be relieved from any active work in the management of the mission for at least a year. He assures us that his interest in the mission is as great, or greater, than ever, and he will do all in his power to promote its interests and secure its success.

Since Mr Tilley's connection with the mission he has given lavishly of his time and strength to the work, while most of the responsibility has rested upon him. The mission owes him a debt of gratitude of which we are deeply conscious.

At the last meeting of the managing committee, Lady Tilley was present and graciously presented the mission with the sum of $500. This sum she explained was left by the late Sir S. L. Tilley to be eventually used in the work of the Seamen's Mission in this port. Because of the debt which is hampering the mission at present, hindering its progress, Lady Tilley has most generously given the money to the mission at once.

The aid which Lady Tilley has given the mission in the past in money, time and influence is inestimable in value to the work; her interest is shown in the present by consenting to serve the mission still as president of the ladies' auxiliary, which society has done so much to aid our work.

At the same meeting Mr. Tilley generously placed at the disposal of the mission the sum of $300 for an indefinite period, without interest, to be used towards cancelling the debt; thus showing in a most practical way his good will towards the institution he has served so long and so well.

The mission will be in debt still to the amount of four or five hundred dollars. If this sum can be raised at once we may prosecute our work untrammelled.

In the future the work will be so systematized that the exact sum needed for running expenses will be definitely known. With the present facilities for work the cost may not exceed $2,000 per year. A considerable portion of this may be contributed by the ships and seamen, but that should be looked for only in the beginning.

If the society could receive a few more generous gifts by way of endowment, it would be placed on a footing that would give the missionary an opportunity of giving all his time and strength to ministering to the men, rather than exhausting both in trying to secure funds with which to prosecute the work.

By order of the board of managers,

E. H. ROPER, Manager.

Chronic Constipation surely cured or money back. LAXA-CARA TABLETS never fail. Small, chocolate coated, easy to take. Price, 35 cents. At druggists.

BLAIR'S BIG JOB.

Will Draw a Salary of $25,000 per Annum.

MONTREAL, June 30.—It is reported here on good authority that Premier Parent is to resign in the near future to accept a place on Blair's new railway committee, Blair himself accepting the chairmanship at a salary of $25,000 a year. Parent and the other commissioners will be paid $8,000 per year. It is stated that Parent is tired of holding office and that he yearns for a good chance of drawing a good salary for many years to come and having an easy time of it. His friends are urging him to accept the position because they feel that he has done a great deal for the party and they feel that if any plums are dropping around that his services entitle him to a good chance to pick up the fruit. They point out that circumstances in all probably will never be so favorable as they are at present. His successor in the premiership will either be Gouin or Turgeon. Both will put up quite a fight for the office and both have strong support. It is also stated that if Blair takes the chairmanship of the railway commission that Prefontaine will succeed him as minister of railways and canals.

The Clergy Like It.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Cures All Colds. It Relieves in 10 Minutes.

Here are a few names of clergymen of different creeds, who are firm believers in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder to "live up to the preaching" in all it claims: Bishop Sweetman, Rev. Dr. Langtry (Episcopalian); Rev. Dr. Withrow and Rev. Dr. Chambers, (Methodist) and Dr. Newman, all of Toronto, Canada. Copies of their personal letters for the asking.

DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT RELIEVES PILES IN A DAY.

THREW ACID.

How Mrs. George Kilpatrick Attempted Suicide.

But When Prevented Threw Strong Carbolic Acid on Her Husband.

(Star, Tuesday.)

Harrigan's Alley, off Brussels street—a place concerning which much has been heard, came very nearly being the scene of a tragedy last night, and strangely enough, it was only by a continuance of the causes which would have been responsible that fatal results were avoided.

Among the many more or less disreputable persons who live in the hovels in this neglected alley are George Kirkpatrick and his wife. The husband belongs to St. John and has been employed by Contractor Maxwell in the stone quarry. His wife comes from Boston and has been in the city since the first of the year. She is said by those living in the vicinity to be addicted to liquor and of a quarrelsome disposition.

The couple were married last October and since that time their married life has been practically one continuous fight. Mrs. Kirkpatrick says that within a week of the day they were married her husband blackened both of her eyes.

During their stay in the shack on Brussels street there have been frequent quarrels and the neighbors do not know which is the more worthy of blame, Kirkpatrick or his wife. It appears that he has been in the habit of beating her and for this she is no doubt partly to blame. Whatever the truth may be, the events of last evening show that Mrs. Kirkpatrick considered that the thing had gone far enough. She would not stand any more abuse and resolved to do away with herself. She had been working during the afternoon and on coming home at five o'clock go into a quarrel with her husband, who, she says, took all her money and brutally beat her. The other side of the story, of course, is that she started the fight, but at any rate about six o'clock she went to a drug store and bought a bottle of undiluted carbolic acid with which to end her life. Speaking to a Star reporter this morning, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, in a most cold blooded manner, said that she had planned to go home with the acid, get into bed and drink it. She was determined to take it in her own house, as she did not want to be dying round other people's doorsteps.

Upon reaching the yard she found that her husband had locked the house, and he refused to give her the key or to allow her to enter. Along with her husband were two other men, whom she did not know. They went to a barroom to get liquor and were bringing it back—as Mrs. Kirkpatrick says—with the intention of giving some to her husband, when she interfered and refused to allow them to enter the house. More trouble ensued and for a time there was what practically amounted to a fight. This part is somewhat hazy, but it appears that Mrs. Kirkpatrick, finding it impossible to carry out her intention of committing suicide in bed, went into a dark corner of the alley to drink the acid. She had the bottle concealed in her breast and says that she drew the cork just as her husband came along to seize her. According to her story he caught her by the arm and jerked her hand. In this way the acid from the bottle flew out and covered his face. Others who were present say that Mrs. Kirkpatrick deliberately slashed the burning stuff across her husband's eyes as he approached her. After this Kirkpatrick's face was bathed and he was taken to his father's home on the Marsh Road. Dr. Lewin was summoned, and attended to his injuries. Luckily it happened that Kirkpatrick winked just as the acid flew, and so saved his sight. His forehead, eyelids and cheeks are badly burned, but no serious results are anticipated.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick today has nothing but abuse for her husband and regret that she wasted the acid on him instead of drinking it herself. She is a rather small woman, pale and thin and bears the signs of a hard and perhaps reckless life.

ROBIN'S NEST OF LACE.

A Mrs. Newton, who lives in Centre street, Geneseo, put two fine lace collars out on the lawn in front of her house to dry a few days ago. When she went to get them an hour later they were gone.

She was sure nobody stole them, because she was sitting beside a window at the front of the house at the time and would have seen anybody entering the yard.

The next day she put another collar out and watched. A robin flew down from an apple tree nearby and carried off the collar. An investigation was made and the two other collars were found woven into the bird's nest in a crotch of the apple tree.

There was also a small lace handkerchief in the nest. The bird that was doing the "fine-art" nest building and its mate set up a big outcry and pecked fiercely at the man in the tree when the nest was being pulled down. —New York Sun.

VIA ST. JOHN.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 30.—The British flagship Ariadne, accompanied by the cruisers Retribution and Tribune, will sail for Bar Harbor, via St. John, on Saturday, returning July 17.

Admiral Sir Archibald and Lady Douglas go with the fleet. On July 27th the same ships will sail for Quebec and Montreal.

The German first class cruiser Vine, now here, will go into the dry dock.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 28.—One of the cars of an electrical train on the Worcester division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., running between this city and Providence, and containing 200 passengers, jumped the track tonight on the trestle bridge which spans President avenue, and ran forty feet over the ties before it stopped. One employe had his foot crushed, but beyond this no one was injured.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF OCTOBER next, all and singular, all the right, title and interest of Joseph C. Ratcliff, of, in, to, or out of the lands and premises described as follows:

The easterly one third part, being the part joining the Austin lot of all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Portland (Now the Parish of Simonds) in the neighborhood of Loch Lomond, and the second range or tier of lots there, the same having been granted by the Crown to one John Mason in a grant to John Ferguson and others, and is known and described in the said grant as "Lot No. 1," and bounded on the southwest by land granted to James Smith and in front by land granted to John Carr, and containing three hundred acres (300 acres) be the same more or less. The whole of the lot of land and premises above described having been conveyed by John Mason, and Elizabeth, his wife, to Caleb Ratcliff by Deed dated January 15th, A. D. 1824, and Registered Boooke E, No. 2, of the record of the City and County of Saint John, pages 215, 216, 217, 218, and the said easterly one third part of said lot having been devised by Caleb Ratcliff by his last Will and Testament, dated July the fourteenth A. D 1869, and Registered Libro Y, No. 5, of the records of the City and County of Saint John, pages 318, 319 and 320 to Joseph Crascomb Ratcliff.

The foregoing sale will be made under and by virtue of a warrant issued by the Secretary of the Municipality of the City and County of Saint John, under the provisions of Chapter 100 of the Consolidated Statutes of the Province of New Brunswick, and Amending Acts relating to the collection of rates and taxes for the purpose of realizing the sum of ninety-four cents, levied and assessed against the said Joseph C. Radcliff for the year A. D. 1901, and for the sum of three dollars, costs and expenses thereon, and for the further sum ofthirty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents for arrears of rates and taxes brought forward, and which said rates and taxes have been levied and assessed against the said Joseph C. Ratcliff of the said Parish of Simonds, the whole amounting to the sum of thirty-nine dollars and seventy-two cents, the said Joseph C. Ratcliff having omitted to pay the said rates and taxes so levied and assessed against him as aforesaid, or any part thereof.

Dated this eighteenth day of June A. D. 1903.

ROBERT R. RITCHIE,
GEORGE R. VINCENT, Sheriff.
County Secretary. 797

SHERIFF'S SALE

There will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner (so-called), in the City of Saint John, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF OCTOBER next, all and singular, al the right, title and interest of the Jeremiah Bishop Estate of, in, to or out of the lands and premises situate, lying and being in the Parish of Simonds, in the City and County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, conveyed by deed dated May 15th A. D. 1872 from Henry Russel and Elizabeth, his wife, and Ruth Russell to Jeremiah Bishop, registered in Libro B, No. 6, of the records of the City and County of Saint John, pages 256 and 257, September 2nd, 1872, and thereis described as: All that piece, portion or parcel of land fronting on the Bay Shore in the Parish of Simonds, in the County of Saint John, extending theretrom to the brook called the Doctor's Brook, bounded as follows, viz: On the north by the said brook, on the south by the said Bay Shore, ond the east by Cornelius Sparrow land, and on the west by William Wallace's land.

The foregoing sale will be made under and by virtue of a warrant issued by the Secretary of the Municipality of the City and County of Saint John under the provisions of Chapter 100 of the Consolidated Statutes of the Province of New Brunswick and amending Acts relating to the collection of rates and taxes, for the purpose of realizing the sum of one dollar and seventeen cents levied and assessed against the said Jeremiah Bishop Estate, in the said Parish of Simonds, for the year A. D. 1901, and for the further sum of two dollars and fifty cents costs and expenses thereon, and for the further sum of eight dollars and nine cents for arrears of rates and taxes brought forward and which said rates and taxes have been levied and assessed against the said Jeremiah Bishop Estate in the said Parish of Simonds, the whole amounting to the sum of eleven dollars and thirty-six cents, the said Jeremiah Bishop Estate having omitted to pay the said rates and taxes so levied and assessed against it as aforesaid, or any part thereof.

Dated the eighteenth day of June A. D. 1903.

ROBERT R. RITCHIE,
GEORGE R. VINCENT, Sheriff.
County Secretary. 799

SHERIFF'S SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner (so-called) in the City of Saint John at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF OCTOBER next, all and singular, all the right, title and interest of the Charles Drury Estate of, in, to or out of the lands and premises described as follows: All that lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Saint Martins, in the County of Saint John, granted to Charles Drury by the Crown on the 8th day of March A. D. 1848, and in the said grant described as follows: "A tract of land situate in the Parish of Saint Martins, County of Saint John, and bounded as fololws, to wit: Beginning at a birch tree standing in the northwestern angle of lot number five west of the old Quaco Road, granted to John Wishart, thence running by the magnet north two degrees and thirty minutes east thirty-one chains and seventy-five links to a stake thence north eighty-nine degrees west, thirty-one chains and seventy-five links to a fir tree, thence north two degrees and thirty minutes east thirty-one chains and twenty links to a spruce tree, thence south eighty-seven degrees and thirty minutes east sixty-six chains to a stake, thence south two degrees and thirty minutes west sixty-one chains to a stake and thence north eighty-six degrees and thirty minutes west thirty-five chains to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five acres more or less. Distinguished as lot K in block B and more particularly described on the annexed plan."

The foregoing sale will me made under and by virtue of a warrant issued by the Secretary of the Municipality of the City and County of Saint John under the provisions of Chapter 100 of the Consolidated Statutes of the Province of New Brunswick and amending Acts relating to the collection of rates and taxes for the purpose of realizing the sum of one dollar and seventy-two cents levied and assessed against the said Charles Drury Estate in the said Parish of Saint Martins for the year A. D. 1901, and for the sum of two dollars and fifty cents costs and expenses thereon and for the further sum of thirty-one dollars and fifty-eight cents for arrears of rates and taxes brought forward, and which said rates and taxes have been levied and assessed against the said Charles Drury Estate in the said Parish of Saint Martins, the whole amounting to the sum of thirty-six dollars and sixty cents, the said Charles Drury Estate having omitted to pay the said rates and taxes so levied and assessed against it as aforesaid or any part thereof.

Dated the eighteenth day of June A. D. 1903.

ROBERT R. RITCHIE,
GEORGE R. VINCENT, Sheriff.
County Secretary. 800

SHERIFF'S SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, at the hour of twelve o'clock (noon), on SATURDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF OCTOBER next, all and singular all the right, title and interest of John Barry of, in, to or out of the lands and premises described as follows:

All that lot, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Simonds, in the City and County of Saint John, conveyed by deed from John Douglas, junior, to John Barry, dated the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1850, and registered in Libro R., No. 3, of records of the City and County of Saint John, pages 51 and 52, and therein described as, all that piece or parcel of land consisting of twenty-one acres, two roods and nine perches, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a marked stake set on the westerly bank of the new or lower Loch Lomond Road (so called), on the line of division between Robert Douglas and the said piece of land which is a part of the land formerly deeded by the said Robert Douglas to one Lanty Chittick; thence along said line north thirty-eight degrees, twelve minutes, west twenty-seven chains to a marked birch tree; thence south forty degrees and eighteen minutes west fourteen chains to a marked birch tree; thence south ten degrees and eighteen minutes west four chains to a spruce stake squared; thence thirty-five degrees and twelve minutes east, twenty-three chains to the centre of the said new or Lower Loch Lomond Road; thence north seventy degrees and thirty-nine minutes east two chains and twenty links; thence north seventy-two degrees and forty minutes east two chains and fifty links; thence north fourty-four degrees and thirty minutes east four chains to the prolongation of the first line to the centre of said road, containing the quantity of land before mentioned, which includes an allowance of one acre, two rods and twenty-one perches agreeably to the allowance made by the said Robert Douglas to the said Lanty Chittick in the deed of the same.

The foregoing sale will be made under and by virtue of a warrant issued by the Secretary of the Municipality of the City and County of St. John, under the provisions of Chapter 100 of the Consolidated Statutes of Chap. 100 of the Consolidated Statutes of the Province of New Brunswick and amending Acts, relating to the collection of rates and taxes, for the purpose of realizing the sum of forty-seven cents, levied and assessed against the said John Barry, in the said Parish of Simonds for the year A. D. 1901, and for the sum of two dollars and fifty cents, costs and expenses thereon, and for the further sum of nine dollars and fifty-three cents for arrears of rates and taxes brought forward, and which said rates and taxes have been levied and assessed against the said John Barry in the said Parish of Simonds, the whole amounting to the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, the said John Barry having omitted to pay the said rates and taxes so levied and assessed against him as aforesaid, or any part thereof.

Dated the eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1903.

ROBERT R. RITCHIE,
GEO. R. VINCENT, Sheriff.
County Secretary. 802

Chicago is the healthiest city in the world, with the possible exception of Stockholm, and comparing the decade ending Dec. 31, 1902, with the preceding ten years we find that the average death rate per 1000 has been reduced from 20.13 to 15.68. No other city anywhere near the size of Chicago can show a better record. The actual death rate of Chicago for the year 1902 was 14.53 per 1000 population, and in 1902 it was only 13.88—even lower than that of Stockholm, which claims to be the healthiest city in the world.

A dismasted fisherman ran in by Cape Cod last week under a queer jury rig. The craft's dories were scattered about the deck and the sails of the small boats were all set. In spite of the small sail spread the vessel made good progress.