SEME-WEEKLY SURFEEL JOHN, N. B. (ULY, 12 1899.

RISE hard soap.

at word-

zard to the motives sler, who is usually man, expressed the a part of the operne political machine pintly by the Laurier en exposed in the Mr. Osler and Mr. Toronto memi gly against the inat city and against to deprive such men positively that the is at the end of its that the porpose of her things, is to seation for this proslitical influence. Dr. told of the operaine in his province. s manipulation of ther devices, such as in the Elgin trial. the days of the nent are shorter Ontario administraderal ministers are to make good their

ent side the speaklanguid and inef-McCarthy, who independence and without a reference nted uncle," adjustas he could on the his intention of votreading, and then ting against those ish the constituency Bothwell. Mr. Mcy well that if his rry, the whole bill changed, and that of principle there ald be swept away. done something of re alive, and so he vn by other people, things by halves. s, he was a man of his own, and did trimming around with the party in

majority on the while Sir Wilfrid of 50. It was a so far as it went, d majority shows are standing to in the government. who voted for Sir 's Yukon motion. and McInnes, were

oas is dealing with everybody is keepon the proceedings er, where Mr. Blair's and Trunk bills are efore this letter in the measure will for this year, but natter of great and There is undoubtle feeling among have done all that them in this emergthe two bills cru bargains, and they oceedings until they improved. They unk bill a measure ent of \$64.000 a year p until now it asks ar. They found a year demanded for ch, and have wiped They found the pay five per cent. have now before ng the payment of on a quarter of the exchange freight ial at Levis, and to make the transing the Intercolse obtain for ither improvements and there is almost complete change in nent can be obe the Interc Mr. Blair's Grand ed upon it.

been whether the allow the measure r case the past ac-amber is abun-The impression e two ex-miniszie Bowell and rather inclined to go through concessions can be hat a number of ed to close up the terms. The minis-practically taken ad line and has lling stock. Enor-as been made alwhether anything.

rly in the affirma-re in doubt as to ng the action of ted, are agreed is a bad one and ak has decidely the

another year.

best of it. They have practically con-demned the rental as too high. They are still doing so, and if the measure were allowed to pass on division with these concessions gained, it will be passed under a protest and with the distinct understanding that the great majority of the senators do not approve of it. But the senate has not been in the best if the senate has not been in the habit of throwing out all measures which it does not approve and many members of that house hold that there should be a limit to the resistance which the chamber should give to government measures adopted by the commons.

Between the extreme sensiors, whose position is undoubtedly the more logical and more defensible, and those who half favor a more mederate policy, there is the best of feeling and a strong desire to reach an unanimous n. But at this moment it seems impossible that the whole sen-ate can be induced to allow the mea-sure to be carried "on division," even if the largest concession possible to obtain could be got from the Grand Trunk. If the Grand Trunk were to abandon say one-half of the excessive rental of \$37,500 a year allowed for the St. Rosalie branch, the thing might be done, but this would overturn the whole agreement and is deemed to be sible. Failing that, such men Perley, Primrose, McDonald of Cape Breton and nearly a score of others are very reluctant to assent to the

Meanwhile the Grand Trunk lobby is operating with all its might, and Mr. Greenshields is always present. The railway magnates have been making lists and counting. They have been canvassing and coexing. They have tried threats and dark suggestions of revenge. But somehow they find the material with which they deal to be rather obdurate. Even the suggestion said to have been made by a Grand Trunk officer that his corporation would spend a million dollars at the next election has fallen flat. S. D. S.

PEACE CONGRESS.

The Plenary Committee Agree on Draft of Convention.

Whereby the Great Powers Will Appeal to Arbitration Instead of to Arms.

THE HAGUE, July 7.-The full draft of the proposed convention has been 50 sections. Article 28 provides as fol-

A permanent council, composed of the diplomatic representatives of the signatory powers residing at The Hague and the Netherland foreign minister, who will exercise the functions of president, will be constituted at The Hague as soon as possible after the ratification of the present act. The council will be charged to have largered to the present act. The council will be charged to the constitute of the present act. The council will be charged to the constitute of the present act. The council will be charged to the constitute of the present act. The council will be charged to the constitute of the present act. The council will be charged to the council and organize the international bureau. which will remain under its direction and control. The council will notify the powers of the constitution of the court and arrange its installation, draw up the standing orders and other necessary regulations; will decide questions likely to arise in regard to the working of the tribunal, have absolute powers concerning the appointsuspension or dismissal of functionaries or employes; will fix the emoluments and salaries and control the general expenditure. The presence of five members at duly convened meetings will constitute a quorum. Decisions are to be taken by a majority of the votes. The council will address annually to the signatory powers a report of the labors of the court, the working of its administrative services and of its expenditure

THE HAGUE, July 7 .- During the discussion the plenary committee amended article 2 so as to provide that when powers between whom there is a serious dispute accept mediation they cease all direct relations in regard to the disputed question, which shall be considered exclusively referred to the mediatory powers.

ing the permanent court were also adopted at the request of Prof. Zorn. the German delegation; Count Nigra, head of the Italian delegation, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, as follows:

"Members of the permanent court all enjoy and exercise all the functions of diplomatic privileges and immunities.

its officers and organization at the dis- a dergyman he never spared himself

"The signatory powers undertake to any stpulation regarding arbitration diocesan work he was not patents.

decided between them and all judgin the important work of Sunday
School committee, and on the Board
School committee, and on the Board bureau the laws, regulations and docu-ments setting forth the execution of judgments pronounced by the court,"

A SAD DEATH.

Dr. H. D. Fritz of this city on Friday received word from Melbourne, Australia, of the sudden death at that place of his brother's wife, Mrs. H. J. The circumstances connected with Mrs. Fritz's death are particularly sad. The deceased was in her twenty-fifth year, was a daughter of F. Peterson of Melbourne, and was a bride of hardly two months, having een married on April 26th to Capt. Fritz, who is a son of the late Capt. Jacob Fritz of this city, who was lost in the Cedar Grove some years ago. Capt. H. J. Fritz has for some years been prominently identified with a steamship line operating between Mel-bourne and Calcutta, and at the time of his marriage commanded the s. s. Argus, a vessel of about five thousand tons. Capt. Fritz had decided to make his home in Australia, and was enjoy-ing a shore leave when his wife was taken ill with pleurisy. About this time he received word of his mother's death, which occurred in this city. Mrs. Fritz's death followed close upon that of her mother-in-law, occurring on May 24th.

C. OF E. SYNOD.

The Full Text of His Lordship's Address

The Business Transacted the Last Day of the Session.

A Number of Repors Received and Adoped Wih More or Less Discussion.

CHATHAM, July 5.—Following is the address delivered by His Lordship Hishop Kingdon, to members of the synod yesterday afternoon:

important and increasing seaport town of the northern part of the diocese. It is well that we meet here. It is well that the members of the Synod should see and realize the work that is being church here should see the Synod.

We are spared to do more work for our Lord and Master in His church,

rest and their reward. SIMEON JONES HANFORD.

The first gap in the ranks of the clergy in the past year was made by the decease of our dear brother, Simeon wide ministerial life was spent in the diocese; it lasted for a space of fiftythree years, as he was ordained deacon in December, 1845. Faithful in his work for his Master, tender hearted and compassionate for young and old, he won the respect and affection of all with whom he was the respect and affection of all with whom he was brought into contact. His thoughtfulness for others is seen in the fact that for over thirty years he was the only one who gave anything to the Incapacitated Clergy fund, and this not for his own benefit, for he would not want it. When he needy brethren and left two thousand printed in pamphlet form, and I now dollars to this fund. We may believe present these in this form to the synod in his case will be fulfilled the promise.

About keeping these in print the synod "Whatsoever thou spendest more when I come again I will repay thee."

ARCHDEACON BRIGSTOCKE.

In the death of Archdeacon Brigstocke the diocese at large suffered a great toss, for not only was he on nearly every working committee, but he was an active worker on all of which made public. It is a document of over he was a member. Thoroughly loyal to his bishop he several times ques-tioned my action when I was coadjutor. under the impression (which was an erreneous impression) that I was excouncil will be charged to establish try had so learned to trust his decision in all matters, that they had so left all things in his hands that at his deah they scarcely knew what to do. In the various details of church work, he was looked to for guidance, not only by the members of his own congregation, but by others also. Indeed, as he said to me in the beginning of his fatal sickness, he was called upon to do more work outside his parish than his strength allowed. The respect and esteem in which he was held by all classes of persons, young and old, was witnessed to at his funeral, by the wonderful concourse of people who not only filled the church, but lined the streets for a 'ung distance. He was kind hearted and affectionate in disposition, but stern and uncompromising where any principle was concerned. and loyal to his friendship he was equally true and unaffected in his religious life. Utterly destitute himself of all party feeling, he was tolerant of others, except when they appeared to him to be actuated by the spirit of party. He was a strong man, strong in his work, strong in his teaching. strong in his affections, and all because he was strong in his spiritual life. He rediatory powers.

Was an example of one who endeavored to put into practice the apostle's precept, "Quit you like men, be strong." "He was a man, take him for all in all, we shall not soon flook upon his like

again." REV. W. MATOUGH.

But the parish of St. John was not only widowed of its rector, but all too soon afterwards was bereaved of his assistant, who had equally won the ffection and esteem of the church peo-The bureau is authorized to place ple in St. John Devoted to his work as posal of the signatory powers for the in following the lead of his hard-workproper exercise of any special arbitral ing nector. In parish work he won the young men to the standard of cross, and earned the regard of those of Church Literature he was a pains-taking and effective officer. Though the possibility of moving to a warmer cese where he was ordained. God has

granted him rest.

OCCASIONAL SERVICES that the synod requested me to issue those days have been disregarded has always been a matter of surprise and regret. The probability is that the neglect of that glorious festival of Hely Thursday, or Ascension day, has gone hand in hand with the disregard of the days appointed for intercession for a



blessing on the labors of the farmers.

—Ascension day! The day when we commemorate the historic fact of the glorifying of our Lord Jesus.-Ascension day! The day when we com-memorate the conclusion of the en-mity between man and God; when the reconciliation was seen to be complete; when a man, our eldest brother, our

representative, the last Adam, was admitted to the innermost presence of Almighty God, never to be dissociated therefrom. Surely we should do well to revive the observance of that great festival which keeps in mind a most important article of our creed.

important article of our creed.

But Rogation days would seem to come home even to the less spiritually minded, as calling to prayer for the necessary crops of the earth so fully dependent upon the seasons. The observance of these days was continually insisted on not only in the Royal Injunctions, but also in the Visitation Articles of Pishops from Archhiston Articles of Bishops, from Archbishop Brethren of the Clergy and of the Laity:

Parker to Bishop Trimnell of Norwich in 1716; I have not searched further. Bishop John Bancroft of Oxford in 1632 We are spared to meet in this most | required that the minister "wear his surplice, and read the prayers and gospel as is required." This is very re markable, as there is no evidence of that the members of the Synod should any gospel being required since the see and realize the work that is being done in various parts of the country; and it is well that the members of the Tyndale objected to reading the gospel. in perambulation because it was read in Latin. In 1836 Bishop Wren of Nor-wich ordered the Psalm 176 to be said unworthy though we are, while some after the 103rd. The reason probably more worthy have been taken to their would be that the psalm is a psalm of more and more, and your children."
As the prayers and blessings were for As the prayers and blessings were for income; and the mission fund of the the crops the psalms and prayers were diocese became responsible for the said in procession from field to field, hundred dollars a year, which is guar-Jones Hanford, a most devoted servant and the days were called "gang-days" of his Lord, beloved by everyone. His from the time of King Alfred, as it was taken of this to mark the bound-aries of the parishes which were not defined by law, but by custom. The a hope that some clause may be insertrector and church wardens were ac-

customary fine of division. mest other demands which from time to time have been made for instruction was making his will he thought of his on certain points. These have been can take such action as it thinks fit.

In reviewing the Episcopal Articles of Visitation to see how often the Ro-gation days were insisted on, I was much struck by the continual earnest-ness to enforce the Canon Law on marriage. The attempted alteration of the law which had the support of the can-onical flasco of the "Reformatio leg-um Ecclesiasticarum" may have ac-counted for this. But both before and after the Great Rebellion, the Visita-tion Articles call for the names of such further. This number is about evenly divided before and after the Great Re-

INCAPACITATED CLERGY FUND. Our dear brother, Jones Hanford, was the first, as I said, to show his appreciation of the importance of this fund by subscribing to it. When in 1882; I began to draw attention to this fund, I pointed out that the least we could aim at was to provide for eight pensions if required. At that time there was not enough to provide one pension of \$400 a year. Something has been done since then. We are now providing four pensions, three of \$400 and one of \$200, and one pension is provided from the Tenison fund, so that five of our clergy are receiving pensions. urgent case which cannot be met at all, and one or two others have been makdone to increase the fund.

Some ten years ago the rural deans seem to have been in favor of taxing the clergy for the purpose; the scheme it for various reasons. The number of clergy is not sufficient to make this a success even from a pure business

Ten years ago I suggested a scheme of deferred annuities, by which a man when he reached 65 years of age might have an annuity of over \$300 a year. This might be supplemented from our own fund and comparative comfort might be secured for our aged and incapacitated clergy. The suggestion was received with much favor by many, but failed to secure the adhesion of the majority at that time. in the rate of interest and other things since that time, but I would earnestly ask that a committee should be ap-pointed to investigate and report upon

of the synod. WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND. By order of the executive committee three reports connected with the Widcws' and Orphans' fund have been circulated, to which I would invite your early and earnest consideration. It is climate seemed for a while to offer at- a matter of extreme importance to the tractions, yet he was determined to clergy and so to the diocese; and, next no longer from your work, and may stay among us, and he ended his life, in value as it is, to the Incapacitated the Holy Spirit promised to us when and his ministerial work, in the dioful attention. Forty years ago I was working in the country districts of England, and associations, similar is kind to this, were very common at It was a great satisfiction to me that time. For twenty years or so they would flourish and then gradually they began to fail because of the claims made upon them, and then they became bankrupt. The distress caused by the failure of these association was so great that the government interfered, and an act of parliament was passed compelling them to be conducted upon strict business principles. Not only so, but every five years the whole accounts of each society had to be submitted to careful examination by one of the government actuaries, and if any alteration in the amounts paid in by the members was recommended by the actuary in consequence of some alteration in the circumstances, the mmendation had to be carried into effect. After fifteen years work in town I returned to country, and I found the beneficial sesuits of this act of parliament. I become treasurer of one such society, and it was my duty to submit the account of our financial

position to the government actuary, who made a report which we were bound to follow.

This experience made me anxious about the Widows' and Orphans' fund, for the premiums seemed to me inadequate, and the subsidiary collections unreliable. If the collections had averunced thirty dollars I should have been wears. unreliable. If the collections had averaged thirty dollars I should have been content, but they have not realized one-fifth of that amount. I did not get a hearing until the regulations had to be changed into a canon.

Then in synod I explained my doubts and expressed a with the collections.

context, but they have not realized one-fifth of that amount. I did not get a hearing until the regulations had to be changed into a canon.

Then in synod I explained my doubts and expressed a wish that the whole position of the fund should be examined by an official actuary. The rules became a canon: but a committee, consisting of Governor Fraser and myself, was appointed to consult an actuary. The governor was not able to attend to the matter, and I could not act alone. But after he was taken from us I felt that the responsibility was mine; and when I went to England two years ago I consulted the actuary of one of the great insurance companies, Mr. Foot, whose report you have had sent to you.

This report is to a certain extent technical, and I thought that it should be considered by a committee before being presented to 'he synod; and it was placed at the disposal of the executive committee, who appointed a select sub-committee of four to consider and report. The reports of the majority and minority are in your hands, and I again invite for them your most careful consideration. It would be a terrible disaster, if when we had

most careful consideration. It would be a terrible disaster, if when we had blessing, "The Lord shall increase you gone to our rest, some poor widows more and more, and your children." were suddenly docked of half their and the days were called "gang-days" anteed by the synod under the policy from the time of King Alfred, as it issued to the subscribers to this fund. would seem. In England, advantage Whatever be the determination of the ed in the canon requiring that a pericompanied by a posse of boys with long sticks or wards, who "beat the bounds" at certain points, that the memory of man might testify to the canon requiring that a personal companied by a posse of boys with edical scrutiny of the position of the bounds" at certain points, that the canon requiring that a personal companied by a posse of boys with edical scrutiny of the position of the fund be made by some actuary not connected with the diocese, say every memory of man might testify to the the policies granted hereafter be liable In doing my best to accord with the to change in accordance to some exrequest of the synod, it seemed well to tent at all events with his report.

THE REGISTRAR. If the canon on the registrar be confirmed this session, the present regis-trar feels unable to retain the position unless a salary be attached to the office. This is reasonable enough. The work which the canon requires is cona position to enforce the full requirements of the canon. There is no fire-proof storing room for safe custody of the records; and there are other requirements of the canon which cannot at present take effect. The lay members of the committee who drew the canon have taken great pains with it, and some day it will be of immense benefit to the diocese. If the canon be confirmed, I hope it will be under the distinct understanding that the registrar will not be held to be unfaithful

MANAGEMENT OF CHURCH LANDS

AND FIINDS Once more must I urge upon the members of the various church cor-porations to be careful in following the provisions of the law in leasing glebe lands, and in the investment of church and glebe moneys. If these are not attended to great loss may result. Where there are such lands and funds, care should be taken to ascertain the law and to carry itsout.

It must be remembered that a rec-tor is head of the corporation, and at least equally responsible with the other members. If therefore from easy neglect or careless inattention he allows moneys to be illegally invested, or misappropriated, he is thereby lessening not only his own income, but that of this successor, and is guilty of culpable and one or two others have been making enquiries. Something should be this is a matter of trust, and careless chandling of trust money is a serious softence in law. In such matters it senould even be clearly and definitely understood that friendship should not in the smallest degree be allowed to interfere with strict business. doubt, it is generally supposed that the clergy are not business like; and it may well be that a smaller proportion of them are of business habits, than of men of like education in other walks of This should make them more careful, lest they become the prey of designing men, or of needy speculat-

> This feeling should make the clergy thankful that their responsibility in making investments is shared to a certain extent by someone outside the corporation itself. The often in the country there is some suspicion of a friendly or even a family com-pact, and it is well that investments must be sanctioned by the bisnop, who, if he be not himself a business who, if he be not himself a busing man, would prohably be wise end to consult one who might be reas an expert in the matter. This has theen spoken of before, and I am sorry to say must be spoken of again. Had it been attended to in some places great losses and distresses might have been avoided.

and now, brethren, I will detain you affect us here and hereafter.

CHATHAM, July 6.-After routin Thursday morning Rev. A. J. Cresswell was added to the executive committee to fill a vacancy. Rev. Canon Foreyth read the report of the committee on interesting Sus

day schools in the work of home missions. Rev. H. A. Meek read the parish report for Richibucto. The communi-cants were few in comparison with the church population; improvements have been made to the church pro-

Rev. W. O. Raymond on behalf o the honorary secretary, Rev. John de Soyres, presented and read the report of the Colonial and Continental Church

THE COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

New Brunswick Branch. (Report for the year 1898 presented to the Diocesan Synod.)

Hon. Secretary.

Receipts. ontributions:
St. John's church.
St. Mary's.
St. Luke's.
Trinity, St. Stephen.
St. George's.

A donation of \$1,000 from the Misses Kin-ear of St. John was invested by order of mittee. Expenditure.

Freight..... Bond premium.... Postage....

G. E. FAIRWEATHER. J. R. RUEL, Treasurer.

Rev. O. S. Newnham moved That the ing committee on "the state of the church in the diocese," which committee shall present a report at each annual meeting of the synod,—Carried. Rev. O. S. Newnham moved That the bishop be requested to appoint a committee to take into consideration the advisability of holding a diocesan conference of clergy and laity, from time to time, at which conference matters pertaining to the spiritual work of the church may be more fully to his duty, if the various provisions of the canon cannot at present be sible at the annual meeting of the carried into effect.

This was adopted after a len pirited debate. Rev. E. W. Simonson moved the following:

That that Sunday in the ecclesiastical year upon which the festival of St. Barnabas falls or the next before St. Barnabas day be adopted as "Educational Sunday" in this diocese with the purpose of encouraging a general effort in support of our educational institutions; and that in the event of this resolution carrying, the lord bishop of the diocese he requested to issue a pastoral calling attention to such adoption, therein expressing the claim that Kings College, N. S., has for support upon the church in this diocese.

This resolution was adopted by a arge majority after a number of speakers had discussed it.

The motion by W. B. Wallace that the reports of the standing committees and the bishop's address be printed before the meeting of the synod and distributed immediately after the delivery of the bishop's charge was lost. Mr. Schofield moved the adoption of the recommendations in the board of home missions report.-Carried.

Rev. W. O. Raymond moved that the reports of parishes be printed in the synod journal.-Carried. Dean Partridge moved the adoption of the report of committee on religious instruction in public schools, and asked that the committee be continued.-

Carried. The lean also moved the adoption of the report of the committee on systematic and proportionate giving .- Carried.

Rev. A. D. Dewdney moved that the bishop appoint a committee to arouse the laity to a more general participation in church work.—Carried. Judge Hanington moved the appro-

priation of \$50 for prizes for pupils of the Girls' school, Windsor.—Carried. The salary of the treasurer was fixed at \$500 and travelling expenses. The sum of \$100, with the thanks of the synod, was voted to the secretary. The usual congratulatory resolutions were then passed. The bishop made a brief address and the synod adjourned with the benediction.

The missionary meeting held in the evening in Masonic hall was very largely attended. The bishop presided. An orchestra provided suitable music. The speakers were Dean Partridge, eacon Neales.

REV. J. A. GORDON RESIGNS.

At the close of the regular weekly prayer meeting Friday in the Main street Baptist church the pastor, Rev. J. A. Gordon, tendered his resigna tion, in order to accept the pastorate of the First Baptist church in Mont-real. No action was taken on the resignation, and nothing can be done until a business meeting of the church is called. Mr. Gordon has been pastor of the church for six years, and the members that night expressed their deep regret at his decision.

TORRINGTON, Conn., July 8.—Heavy rains today, together with a small sized cloudburst this afternoon, completely flooded a suburb of this place called Lower Germantown, and the 400 residents were driven from their homes to higher ground. About 50 acres of land were covered three feet deep with water. All streams in this vicinity are swollen. It is raining tonight, but the water is receding.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Subscribe for the Semi-Weekly Sun.

QUEEN VICTORIA

Extends a Womanly Welcome to International Women Delegates.

Casting Officialdom's Objections to One Side in Windsor Castle.

Her Majesty Insisted That "They Must All Have a Cup of Tea When They Come to See Me."

LONDON, July 7.—A number of the American, colonial and continental guests of the International Congress to pay their respects to the Queen, Lady Aberdeen arranged a trip to Windsor this afternoon, when Her Majesty assented to the suggestion that she should drive slowly through the quadrangle of the castle and re-

It would be about twenty minutes past five when the delegates took up a position in front of the private en-trance. A quarter of an hour later Her Majesty appeared, and Lady Aberdeen made the presentation. Miss Susan B. Anthony, who, with Mrs. May Wright Sewell, the newly

elected president of the congress, enjoyed the privilege of presentation, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press this evening:

"I had never seen the Queen before, and could not but feel a thrill when, looking in ner wonderful face, I saw her, as her life is going out, welcomthe precursor of the twentieth cen-tury. What pleased me most was when Her Majesty said: 'Now I cannot have those ladies who are visit-

ing me return without giving them a cup of tea."
"Sir Arthur Biggs, the Queen's priyate secretary, replied: 'But, your Majesty, they are here in hundreds.' "I do not care, said the Queen, if they are here in thousands. They must all have a cup of tea when they come to see me

"And we had it in the Queen's palace, as a recognition of the great wo-manhood of our country."

INLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts at St. John for the month of June were as follows: Tobacco. 8,582 76
R. L. tobacco. 161 50
Malt. 268 32
Cigare. 1,100 55 1
Cigarettes. 1,177 20
Petroleum inspection 159 28
Other receipts. 305 50

The receipts for the fiscal year were \$247,-763.38. Of this amount spirits contributed \$108,341.36; tobacce, \$96,192.51; mait, \$11,-203.25

TRADE WITH UNITED STATES.

2,740 40

\$403,254 46.

Grand totals\$334,356 66 \$525 060 57

PARIS, July 9.—Prince Henri D'Orieans writes as follows to the Matin: "I will bow before the decision of the Rennes courtmartial as I did before that of the courtmartial of 1394." France, relieved of this abscess, will be able to resume her glorious role."

PRETORIA, July 3.—The Transvaal government has decided to prosecute on the charge of high treason the three principal defendants whose complicity in the recent attempt to promote a reballious rioting at Johannesburg has been for several weeks under judicial investigation.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 9.—John Reid, a weaver of Fall River, Mass., who was a passenger on the midnight Montreal express train on the Delaware and Hudson railroad, refused to pay his fare and with a revolver held the conductor and crew at bay. When the train reached Balston Spa Reid was arrested after a struggle, disarmed and placed in jail.