Articles Entered Free and Exports for July

From the Por	et of St. John	1.	10
			a
经国际公司 化二氯甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基			14
IMP	ORTS.		10
Summary statement consumption at the pofor the month of July July, 1894:	ort of St. Jol	hn. N. B	D in W
	Value. 1894.	Value. 1895.	D
Acids	\$ 67	\$ 25	a
Agricultural implement Ale, beer and porte	nts . 152	1,670	la
Animals	40	2,515 5,752	E
Brass and manufactur	res	Typicage	t
of		1,099 3,460	b
Grain, all kinds corr Wheat flour		119	t
Meal	1,387	10	E
Rice, etc	of. 425	66	b
Copper and manufrs Cordage, al kinds of	326	160	a
Cotton and manufac	ctures	7,589	t
of		3,354	e
Earthenware and chi		5,428	r
Fancy goods	1,526	1,976	V
Fish	ed 6.190	7,149	f
Fruit, green and dri		514	d
Glass and glassware	2,343	2,050	11
Gunpowder	914	158	1
Hats, caps and bon	nets 1,853	4,024 12,341	1
Iron and steel, mirri Jewellry and watche	46	67	1
Lead and mirs of	709	4,000	li
Leather and mirs	OI 90T	1,097	1
Marble and stone, m	ars	E99	

523 713 705 6,532 4,806 1,089 3,426 2,054 128 332 2,000 1,484 2,559 2,613 4,572 187 178 3,010 723 473 5,220 8,515 1,362 1,362 1,362 2,384 4,372 2,238 4,572 2,238 4,572 2,238 4,572 2,238 2,238 2,238 2,38 Kerosene oil Oil, all other Paints Paints and colors.
Paper and mrs of
Meats and lard ...
Salt, not for fisher
Seeds, all kinds ...
Silks and mrs of.
Soap, all kinds ... 7,111 182 521 6,045 998 23,686 1,127 1,347 17,054 34,209 Spirits, all kinds Other dutiable goods.

Total dutiable 175,139 94,513145,355 269,652 Total consumption207,775 Total duty collected\$50,410 01 \$60,253 06 FREE GOODS. Fire clay Coal, Anthracite Gravel and sand

Mexican fibre ... Bulbs, all kinds alm leafbles and hymn books loride of lime eam of tartar crystals eing articles, crude ... tract of logwood crystals

Copper, in sheet Iron wire rods Steel rails Steel for skates

ish hooks lets and seines

1 Total EXPORTS FOR JULY round of all of

> Total exports WATCHING CHEESE.

(Montreal Trade Bulletin.) The fact that the cheese industry of Canada is the means of bringing about \$13,000,000 or \$14,000,000 of British cash yearly into this country is sflicient to invest the cheese question with no ordinary amount of interest; and the peculiar position in which the market is found at the moment is a fair subject for comment and enquiry; and what do we find? Simply this, that in face of the fact that prices so far this season have been the lowest known for many years, England has taken a much less quantity from Canada and the United States than in former seasons when values were 1c to 1 1-2c per Ib higher. Consequently, there are large quantities of cheese stored all over the country in anticipation of a demand springing up from England to clear them off; but unfortu stocks both here and in the United States continue to accumulate, while England appears to be as indifferent as ever about buying any further than is necessary to supply her current requirements. It is estimated that there are about 200,000 boxes in stor in this city, about 40,000 to 50,000 boxes in Morrisburg, about 25,000 boxes sterfield, and other lots scattered in different parts of Canada. again it is known that there are much larger stocks in cold storage in the United States than at any corresponding period in former years. It was hoped that the reports of protracted drought in Ontario and the probability of production being curtailed considerably, would have stimulated English

buyers into availing themselves of the ecent low prices by making large purchases; but no, they seem as apathetic

Their actions translated into language seem to say: "As long as we have amply sufficient supplies to cover our current needs, with large accumulations in the United States and Canda, we intend to anticipate future equirements as little as possible. How ong English buyers can maintain that osition remains to be seen. Regardng the make in this province, there will, it is thought, be no falling off as ompared with last year, while roduction in Prince Edward Island nd New Brunswick will be much arger. About 2,000 boxes of Prince ext week, and about 4,000 boxes more he week after, making in all 6,000 oxes of June cheese. It is estimated hat Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick will have 25,000 to 30,000 poxes for export this season against about 11,000 or 12,000 last year. Manioba will also contribute her quota for xport. Three cars have already arrived from Winnipeg, the quality of which is said to be a little better than inest French cheese. Now that the lrought has been broken in Ontario by frequent heavy showers, a good fall make is practically assured. cheese question is a most important one at the present juncture, which is eing closely watched by every one in the trade, as a sharp advance predicted in all quarters.

THE PROHIBITION APPEAL.

Hon Edward Blake Argues on Behalf of the Brewers' Association.

London, Aug. 6.-The judicial committee of the privy council today re-sumed the hearing of the provincial prohibition appeal, to decide whether the power to pass prohibitory liquor legislation belongs to the federal or the provincial authority in Canada. The hearing was adjourned Friday last until today at the finish of the arguuntil today ment of E. L. Newcombe, on behalf of the dominion of Canada. The appeal is against a judgment of the supreme court of Canada, rendered Jan. 15th, 1895, and questions touching upon the right to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors are also raised.

Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., who is watching the case in the interest of the Brewers and Distillers' Association of Ontario, occupied the whole day in arguing that the appeal should be dismissed. Mr. Blake contended that the British North America act gave the dominion parliament exclusive control of the regulations of trade and commerce throughout the dominion. The government, moreover, he con tinued, depended largely upon the money raised by duties upon alcoholic liquors for the revenue with which to enable it to meet public obligations.

A ST JOHN BOY

Miss Mary E. Coffey, a native of Kingston, Kings Co., N. B., is living at Manchester, Vermont, and is the companion of Mrs. Grant, widow of President Grant. Recently she accompanied Mrs. Grant on a visit to the Soldiers' Home in Bennington Vermont, which she found under the charge of Major R. J. Coffey, who proved to be her cousin. The following extract from a Vermont gives some account of Major Coffey's

"Major R. J. Coffey, superintendent of the Vermont Soldiers' Home at Bennington, was born in St. John, N. B., Dec. 15, 1842. He went to Vermont in childhood. In 1877 he was elected captain of Co. H of Montpelier, which company he recruited, and served two years. He was commissioned captain and provost marshal, on the regimental staff in 1882 and in 1891 was commissioned as major and brigadier provost marshal, a position which he now holds. He is a veteran of the civil war, having served three years and three months, his first enlistment being in the New England guards, 1st Vermont volunteers and in Co. K, 4th Vermont. He was promoted to be sergeant, and was always on duty with his company till discharged by reason of wounds received picket duty at Centreville, Va., October 16th, 1863. Major Coffey participated in the battles of Lee's Mills. Williamsburg, Golden Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Mary's Heights, Bank's Ford, Gettys burg and Funkstown, and was awarded a medal of honor by congress for distinguished conduct at Bank's Ford May 3, 1863. He joined the Grand Army in 1870, and has held many of the offices of the order. When the Soldiers' Home at Bennington was organized eight years ago he was unanimously chosen its superintendent. Few men in Vermont are better known than Major Coffey, whose military record covers a period of more than fifty years. Mrs. Coffey, his estimable wife, accompanies him

into camp." Major Coffey's father, the late John Coffey, was in her majesty's custom house at St. John, N. B., in the year 1840 under the late Collector Bowye

BEACH'S

STOMACH

ITALY BETRAYED.

Baron Blanc's Statements in the Chamber Foreshadow a War.

Emperor Menelik's Abyssinian Envoys in Russia Objects of Enthusiastic Demonstrations.

Object of Their Mission - One Muscovite Authority Regards It as Another Phase of the Egyptian Question.

(New York Herald.)

"The Emperor Menelik owes his throne to Italy, and in return he has

betrayed Italy."
This statement was made in the Italian chamber of deputies some days ago by Baron Blanc, minister of foreign affairs, whose speech in its entirety was interpreted by several papers to mean that war between Italy and Abyssinia was imminent. One journal wrote: "France and Russia are undoubtedly preparing to make weight of their new alliance felt in Europe. They are seeking to in Europe. They are seeking to entangle Italy and Great Britain in Arrica, in order that their own hands may be free in the East and in the Mediterranean." In this, the journal adds, "Russia and France have made a false calculation, for Italy and Great Britain, now allied, will know how to

parry the blow." Furthermore, it is currently report ed that General Baratieri had returned to Rome from Erythrea in order to prepare an expedition to chastise Negus for his alleged theachery. Under these circumstances particular importance naturaally attaches to the Abyssinian mission to St. Petersburg, and to the question whether Russian support could be obtained for Mene-

A special correspondent of tht Euro pean edition of the Herald in St. Petersburg, writing on this subject under date of July 13, said:

"We have been witnessing for some time past the most enthusiastic demonstrations of popularity toward the Abyssinian envoys, who, by the way, are themselves by no means the least astonished at the deference paid to

"The climax of public enthusiasm appeared to have been reached when, at tht service at the cathedral, th Russian folk in numbers knelt down and kissed the feet of the Abyssinian archbishop and the Hierodisc Christodul. It was at that moment that the Abys sinian high priest gave vent to an expression in Persian which was trans lated as meaning that at last he saw that the Abyssinian church and the Russian were one, with the same God, the same religion. This is the cry on which they have come here. echoed in the press, in official circles in speeches; it is encouraged every-

GORGEOUSLY PICTURESQUE. "The members of the mission are exeedingly picturesque and appeal in the highest degree to the Russian public, with their combination of bright col-ored raiment, of truly Oriental magnificance, with the mystic religious sentiment which the Russian so loves well worn over all. The priests wear gorgeous raiment; they carry church symbols studded with precious stones. and picturesquely clad in the brightest of colors, wear top boots and carry very long swords of the richest Oriental make, the rank of the owner being more or less designated by the mag-

nificence of his sword. "On the box seat of each carriage, next to the coachman, much to the discomfiture of the footman, whom he invariably ousts, sits a youthful warrior, black as ebony and just as shiny, with an exceedingly scanty supply clothes, whose only protection over the upper portion of his body is a very light striped sort of crepe de Chine cloth, which falls off often enough, leaving his poor bare shoulders exposed to the damp cold from which we have been suffering for some time. Each carries a small but highly decorated shield, no stockings and very

large sandals, with turned up points. "Russia. I am told by a Russian who says that he considers the pres ence of the Abyssinians here as a great event in the political history of the present times, pays all the expenses of the Abyssinians. They are lodged at the government expense at the Hotel d'Europe, and the imperial carriages are at their disnosal The

highest members of the church here wait upon them; the minister of foreign affairs receives them with courtesy, and the people bare their heads to them. They are urged to prolong their stay here for another couple of weeks. The order has gone forth that they are to be feted, and the mot d'ordre is minutely observed; in fact, they are well nigh worshipp

THE OBJECT OF THE MISSION. Now here is what a Russian, who s enthusiastic about the mission, says

about it: "The Abyssinians have fust reached the point where they realize the evil designs of certain powers upon their country. Dismayed and not knowing what to do, on the advice of France, and knowing that the Russian religion is theirs and that Russia is powerful, they have come here to ask Russia to support them. The reception which they are meeting with a lows clearly that Russia will fall in with the objects of the journey of the missio

"Their presence here is anothe phase of the Egyptian question. Egypt is at one end of the canal, but Abyssinia is at the other. Menelik has 120, 000 well armed and disciplined troops France is at her side. Russia will certainly, as a first step, counsel the Abyssinians to side with the French, er allies.

"'You will notice that of all the diplomatic corps here the Abyssinians chose to visit the French ambassador. and he punctiliously returned the visit. You can construe such facts in but one way. It is difficult for Russia to interfere in the Egyptian question, but if Russia can influence a strong alli-

ance between France and the Abvssinian king, with his fine army, she places France in a very strong posi-tion when she comes to raise the question of the evacuation of Egypt by the

"'I do not consider, as has been suggested that this marked reception of the Abyssinians is meant as a contre-coup to the British demonstration over Shahzada; it is merely connected with the Egyptian question. There are big political movements brewing at the present moment, and the Abyssinian present moment, and the Abyssinian mission to Russia is not the smallest of them as regards its influence on the future in the world of politics."

"The above may be taken as a reflection of the talk here among Russians, more especially of that set which sees the hand of England menacing Russia at every point, and that is a very large section of the Russian pub-

ANOTHER VIEW. A few days later, the Herald's corspondent in St. Petersburg wrote as

"With the object of answering the uestion 'What will Italy say?' I apealed to a personage, who must remain under the incognito of 'an excellent authority,' for I regret being bound not to mention his name. His remarks were plain spoken, in reply direct questions."
"What does Italy think of the Abys

sinian mission here?' was the first.
"'Italy cannot help being annoyed at the exceedingly marked manner in which the mission has been received, e replied

'Will she protest?' "That will depend exactly upon how ar Russia carries the matter."

'Would Italy object to Russia ec eding to a desire upon the part of the byssinians for Russian protection? 'You must know.' he said, with ome force, 'that Italy holds a protecorate over the whole of Abyssinia and that she has no idea of relinquishing t. She holds that right by treaty onfirmed by the powers.'

'The treaty of-'The treaty of September 29, 1889, onfirmed by the treaty of Berlin. By that treaty Italy represents the Negus in all exterior relations of Abyssinia. fter a brief pause he resumed: 'As for this question of religion, which upposes that the Russian religion and the Abyssinian are the same, that is a There are certain outward fallacy. signs which may be used to draw a distant connection, but the truth is that the Abyssinians were disconnected from the Roman Catholic church ong before the Russian church wa They held the Copt religion, and that very religion was disowned and com ned by a pope who is now worship ed as a saint in the Russian church "'And what do you think of the

Abyssinian army?' "'As every one knows, in the las engagement one thousand Italians utterly routed and defeated twelve thou and dervishes, and those dervishes are reputed to be the greatest of fight ers-just as good, if not better, than the pure Abyssinians.'

"'You have seen a telegram saying that fighting is likely to break out again at any moment in Abyssinia?' 'No. I have not seen it. It may be rue, and personally I only hope so The Italians themselves would be thor oughly pleased if the Abssinians show The Italians are perfectly sure of their position, and they have absolutely no fear of the results. Ever if Russian officers could be got to go out and urge the Abssinian soldiers on to fight the Italians would be

REV. I. N. PARKER'S TRIAL.

Boiestown, N. B., Aug. 5. To the Editor of The Sun: Sir-Permit the following to appear in the columns of your valuable pape in reply to that of Rev. Mr. Marshall's of the 24th May. I am surprised to note how sanguine he is in defense of the committee of trial which had the case of the Rev. I. N. Parker in hand. I am sure my letter was not intended to reflect upon them, and if the conference failed to see with them and to decide as they did they have no reason to feel sore, but rather rejoice as Christians. But this is a perpetuation of the old story in conference of which many members were heartily sick. Mr. Marshall can talk glibly and wields a facile pen, but perhaps there are others who can

state facts with equal accuracy. Mr. Marshall refers to my letter as 'peculiar," but what of his? He writes: "The letter is faulty in that it appears to suppose that no other person but Mr. Parker has a right to consideration in the case. It should be remembered that the reputation of other persons is just as dear to then as even a ministers can be to him. In this case the reputation of mem bers of our church was also involved, and whilst a part of the conference said Mr. P. was not guilty, the whole conference by its vote declared the other party innocent of the charge made against them by Mr. Parker

etc." Now I deny that we as a conference had anything to do in trying the case of parties charged by Bro. Parker. I knew of no such charge being preferred until now. Mr. Marshall should know that Bro. Parker's cas was the only one before us, and he was tried by his peers. The only possible way of trying the other party was by a proper court with member as a jury. That statement I believ false, and whether made ignorantly or wilfully I leave others We did not declare the to judge. other party innocent by our voting,

nor guilty either. He speaks of "professed friends." Now I did not suppose that any vot ing was done on the ground of friendship or enmity. If the dear brother thought the character of the pros cuting party was at stake and one party or the other must of neces sink, perhaps his sanguineness may be accounted for. I will say just here that I, for one, voted not as a friend of Mr. Parker's, but from conviction of right. He refers to my "opinion. Modestly, I think it should be worth as much as Mr. Marshall's, when voted about the first (hence independently), and was followed by the ma-

ority of the conference present. Mr. Marshall speaks of the "committee being unanimous." Well they took a long time to come to that blessed state of mind, while the chair-

man could not and did not join in their unanimity. Mr. Parker was given to understand, I believe, that it was as well for him to be found guilty as innocent. How childish And from that decision he appealed to good conference, with good reason

as the issue proved. Mr. Marshall states "that the evidence which weighed with the com nittee was Mr. Parker's own." Well. he said that he would rather break stones on the highway than take money in settlement of the wrong done his family by the prosecuting party." That evidence came out again and again. Mr. and Mrs. Miller declared in their written apology over their own signatures that Mr. Mrs. Parker did no wrong and that money was refused by them. notes of hand were good negotiable paper, as every business man must We talk of the prisoner having the doubt in British Here there was no room for law. doubt, as both parties said substantially the same thing. With regard to "weight of evidence," I might go on to speak of superstition, fornication, and attempt at abortion, which was

mixed up with the evidence, but I forbear. My contention was and is that the brother was found innocent of the charges preferred against him, and was at the bar of conference not for criminality but for discretion, which he acknowledged, and to my mind could not be such a fearful did not find him guilt vof any crime I can see no disproportion between the admonition and indiscretion, for all our men should be, and I trust are, 'as wise as serpents and pure as

If so much of the proceedings of a court sitting with closed doors has a right to appear in the public papers, claim that in all fairness to Bro Parker the whole evidence should be there, that the public may judge for themselves. Who has been so injudicious, if not criminal, as to give pubicity to just what must be damaging to a man declared worthy of a place in the Methodist church and appoint ed to a field of labor among us. My name is called for, well here it is. R. W. J. CLEMENTS.

VISIT TO OROMOCTO.

Written for The Sun by Edward Jack, C. E., Fredericton.

On the 6th of this month, meeting D. Morow at Rushagonish station, on the Fredericton branch, the writer accompanied him to his home, which is about three miles distant from the station and on the opposite side of the Oromocto, which we crossed in a scow that landed us not far from French lake, where there was in former times a village of Acadians and where relics of this unhappy people are yet found. Tradition says that when these poor people were compelled to leave their home here they threw the bell of their little church into the deep water of the creek which leads from the lake to Oromocto river. The Oromocto, called by the Aben-

akis Walamoctook, a deep river, answers well to its name, as steamers or woodboats can ascend it for 18 or miles from the junction with the Saint John, as there are draws in the two bridges by which it is crossed. The Aberdeen could easily carry a picnic party to within a few miles of Fredericton Junction, where excursionists could leave the steamer and take the evening's train to St. John. Schooners drawing nine feet of water have loaded at Pride's landing, about twenty miles from the mouth of Oromocto, and this during the dry sea-

on in summer. From Mr. Morrow's house a vast extent of meadow land can be seen. The banks of the river being a little higher than this, are lined with beautiful trees of various kinds, such as elm, maple and oak. By this means you can at a distance trace the course of the river as it meanders among these green meadows.

Mr. Morrow's place was owned by his grandfather, Daniel Wood, who was born in Nova Scotia. Looking over one of his accounts I noted with astonishment the difference between the cost of articles in 1798 (the date of the account) and the present time. Salt was then six shillings a bushel. For four yards of sheeting he paid four-teen shillings, and for four pounds of sugar five shillings; one quart of molasses was one shilling and nine pence; one pound of tea cost seven shillings and a paper of pins one shil-

Meadew hay on the Oromocto will be an excellent crop, but high land hay is light. Potatoes and oats are good, the latter particularly so, and all root crops are good. Among wild fruits the cranberry crop does not promise well. Blueberries are small, and the quantity will be less than in former years.

There was a very great quantity of Robin pears on the bushes. I met a man with half a pail full. Every tree I saw was loaded, and I gathered in a few minutes more than I wanted to eat.

A BLUE LOBSTER.

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 7.-A blue obster was taken in one of the traps at Annisquam yesterday. Consider able interest was excited among the local fishermen and summer visitors. who viewed the curiosity in large numbers. It was purchased by Prof. Hyatt of the Smithsonian institute of Washington, to be preserved for scientific purposes.

ONLY DODGE THEM.

or—The bicycle gives people the best se in the world. ent—But I can't afford to ride a bicy-

When you go into the closet for se cret prayer be sure and take the key of your safe along.

Kendrick's White Liniment The Best Family Rem-

CONQUERED LAST.

---Every Fly Dead in Thirty Minutes. 0+0+0+0+0+

Directions for Killing Flies,

Put cattle in stable or any place sheltered from wind. Take a package of SHIVES' INSECT POWDER and dredge lightly over the back, sides and base of horns of cattle; then brush the files off cattle's legs and under part of body. They will then light on back, horns, etc., and once there death is certain.

Remember almost all the cattle files on your farm are on your cattle. and that once you kill them off you will have little more trouble. If your local dealer has not Shives' Powder send 25 cents in stamps to S. McDiarmid, Druggist, St. John, N. B., and he will send you a package post paid One package carefully used will kill every fly on your farm and save you many a dollar in milk and butter.

WHOLESALE BY-T. B. Barker & Sons and S. McDiarmid ST. JOHN, N. B.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT By Archibald Lampman.

Mother of balms and soothings manifold, Quiet-breathed night, whose brooding hours are seven.

To whom the voices of all rest are given, and those few stars whose scattered names are told.

For far beyond the western hills enrolled, Darker than thou, more still, more dreamy even.

The golden moon leans in the dusky heav-And under her one star, a point of gold. And all go slowly lingering towards the west,

And we go down forgetfully to our rest,

Weary of daytime, tired of noise and light,

Ah, it was the time that thou should come,

for we

Were sore athirst, and had great need of thee, Thou sweet physician, balmy-bosomed night.

HOULTON NEWS.

Houlton, Me., Aug. 5.-Robert L.Dustin, pastor of the Free Baptist church here, handed in his resignation yesterday, to take effect the last Sunday in October. He has had charge of this church for three years, but his health failing he was forced to resign, and intends going south to spend the com-

ing winter.
The eldest son of Hon. R. W. Shaw, while trying to walk a fence, slipped and struck across his ribs, bending them very much and lacerating the tissues. He is in a dangerous condi-

tion. He is about nine years old. The Maine Press Association return ed from their tour of Aroostook county on Saturday, where they have spent the past week. It consisted of about sixty of the leading editors of Maine. The farmers of the county are nearly through having. They report a light crop, while reports from the western part of the state say that the crop is up to the average. Some have already commenced harvesting grain and pota oes are looking well and a bountiful narvest is anticipated.

The annual Methodist camp meeting will commence on the new camp ground in Littleton on Saturday, Aug. 10. The ground was bought this spring and was fitted up during the past two months. It is reported to be the best camp meeting ground in the state. All the leading ministers of the East Maine conference are expected to be in attendance, as well as several from the Maine conference. The camp ground lies about seven miles from Houlton. Accommodation trains will carry passengers from here to the grounds and return daily. It also lies on the line of the Bangor and Aroostook railroad, which will have a temporary depot at the camp grounds during the ten days meetings.

Work has begun in earnest on the branch line of the B. & A. to Ashland. The contracts are all let and the different contractors are rushing in their crews and supplies. Engineers say that the branch will be an easy one to build.

THE MAINE SHORE LINE.

A Portland Syndicate Will Probably Build the Road.

Calais, Me., Aug. 5.-It is reported here that the president and directors of the proposed Washington county them by George P. Wescott and Jas. Mitchell of Portland, that these gentlemen will build the new road. With them is associated Frederick E. Rich-With ards of the Union Mutual Insurance Co., of Portland. As has been stated the condition of the Portland syndicate's offer embraced the voting of 500,000 county aid, which has been done. The officers of the road must now raise \$200,000 more, and it is said that they are practically sure of being able to raise the necessary amount.

HAD THEM ON THE RUN.

Dr. White has performed the remarkable service of baptizing four generations hand running and marrying three generations running.—Shelburne Bud-

A Capuchin friar in the south of France named Father Joseph has been in the habit of firing off a cannon to attract congregations. The cannon blew up recently, killing a man some distance off, and the friar through imprudence."

GLADSTONE

At a Meeting in C Armenian

A Powerful Speech on the Bruta

The Present Situation tolerably Bad

Chester, England, hall was packed audience including ericans, in anticipa long expected spec stone upon the A Among those prese of Ripon and D. R

Peace society. There was great and Mrs. Gladsto Westminster, the and the mayor of The distinguished

ert Treat Paine

ducted to seats on the cheering did Duke of Westmir of the meeting, re duke, after a few letter from the Ma the new premier, that the sum of been subscribed f Armenians, had the British ambass nople, who had b cretion as to the money was to be After the usua such a meeting h Mr. Gladstone aro enthusiastic dressing the audie Armenian questio matter or a religioning, he said that t in Armenia resul bad government. on the face of the Mr. Gladstone tion to this effect

presses its convijesty's government dial support of the out distinction of ures it may adop for the Armenia the administration as to provide effe the safety of life, property, and tha effected without trol of the Europe Mr. Gladstone expressed not onl but those of brethern, who felt than did those p

after the massa powers of langua describe the sce blood run cold. The enquiry, he fled all the sicker of European bu mony, which wer credence, as A had no interest "This testimon

nassionate enquir

stone, "summed 'plunder, murder "But," added der and murder mild side of the and torturer. Thi Gladstone, 'but Constantinople there is not or which the gover sible. The Kurd lectors entered tion as to which most adept in work" (Loud

plause). "But guiltier officials of the true that the ac reprisals upon belling. On the government disa barians and vil cavalry. If the foundations for ernment, the C ties would be punish the perr rages; but the the allegations miliar to the T

"The treaty tan to carry England the po He has made our demands must not acco We must not fe It is a word wh ciated at Cons In conclusion "We are sensi our honor. We mand no more we must deman sary, and dem complished, wh sistance or no astic applause.) The resolution Gladstone and

HOW HA It was an Exci Pop

The special London Times date of July 21 It was unfort that the last da has surely been the financial p preceding meet should be mar by a heavy gal showers. Still. cles, there was of spectators ranges when Queen's prize Canada, for th universal accla tory in the gre petition that it is that Ha

self-controlled