POOR DOCUMENT

。在我们,我们的一个女人,我们们就是一个女人的女人,我们就是一个女人的。 THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN N. B., SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.

The Best in the Market!

We Guarantee it in Every Particular!

SAFE, SCIENTIFIC AND SATISFACTORY.

Put up in fifteen and twenty-five cent boules. Ask your merchant for it and TAKE NO OTHER. It will please you better than any other.

THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., LTD.,

to the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir.—You have several times very kind-y offered to publish anything which need-d bringing into public notice in connec-ion with the work of bringing this

pecially of the producers, to a subject which I have already mentioned several

which I have already mentioned several times in the press.

In the Daily Telegraph of July 17, and in the Gazette of July 26, in letters bearing on the work in question, I called attention, among other matters, to the New Brunswick exhibit in the Canadian section of the Imepital Institute, which the government has already begun to collect.

As the New Brunswick sub-section is perhaps the best situated in the Canadian section, being practically at the gateway of the whole division, and as the other Canadian provinces are getting together most creditable and useful shows, we might be pardoned if the spirit of canulation led us to the ultimate ambition of wishing to have the finest of all the provincial exhibits. If this is our ambition in the matter, and a most praiseworthy one it would be, we are luckily in a position to gratify it—with Nova Sectia as a possible riva. —as, say what we

one it would be, we are luckily in a position to gratify it—with Nova Septian as a possible rivat—as, sry what we will, these two maritme provinces have tremendously greater variety of resources than any other portion of the dominion.

There is only one condition necessary to the success of the New Brunswick exhibit in the great imperial museum and commercical intelligence burcau which is becoming such a practical feature in our connection with the mother country; it is that private firms and individuals turning out New Brunswick products, should take a sufficiently direct interest should take a sufficiently should undoubtedly find an exhibit a profit by the chi independent exhibits. The wovernment cannot be expected to furnish more than the exhibit of natural products, and it must depend largely on private firms to make the exhibit as a whole thoroughly representative. Of course, it is not as if there were no direct advantage accounts.

representative. Of course, it is not as if there were no direct advantage accruing to the firm which furnishes an exhibit. On the contrary the name of the firm or individual is attached conspicuously to each exhibit, which thus acts as an efficient advertisement of cient and permanent advertisement of the product in Great Britain, the space being furnished free by the government. For the benefit of those who know nothing of the Imperial Institute, let me give

very short description of this institution and the functions which it was originally designed to serve and which are now being carried more and more adequately into effect. In the beautiful and fashionable resi-

dential section of London known as South Kensington, near such celebrated public buildings as the Royal Albert Hall and the South Kensington division of the British museum, but towering above and overshadowing them all in its gfandeur stands the magnificent stone struc-ture known as the Imeprial Institute, one of the most imposing buildings in England; or, for that matter, in the world.

This beautiful edifice, the result of the formulat on of a state-manlike plan, in which mulat on of a state manlike plan, in which no one, from its very inception, took a more profound interest than that practical Englishman, his royal highness, the Prince of Wales, has been built but a very few years, but already may be said to have done much toward practically assisting to knit more firmly than ever the bonds between Great Britain and her colonies.

There are four departments of the Imperial Institute which have a direct effect upon us.

1st. The institute is a great imperial 1st. The institute is a great imperial

museum where every variety of product from every part of the empire is being gathered in. These include not only the natural but also the manufactured pro-2nd. A division which is growing con

stantly in importance is the commercial intelligence department which deals with all inquiries relative to the various pioducts exhibited, and puts intending pur chasers in communication with the producers in the colonies themselves. This ducers in the colonies themselves. In work is carried on free of all a cost to the exhibitor. In the case where the product is comparatively inexpensive (metallic ores, minerals, grains, woods, etc.) the commercial intelligence department can work much more effectively, if, with the large specimens for exhibition are supplied a large number of small samples for distribution to inquirers. Full particulars with regard inquirers. Full particulors with regard to quantities obtainable, price landed in Great Britain, probable length of time before delivery, etc., should be given.

These will be exhibited with the product. 3rd. There is an analytical department under the direction of the most competent analysis, where any new product

discovered in the empire is analyzed its commercial capabilities determined and reported on to the send r.

4th. There are a solies of lectures given constant'y relating to the different col-onies, and illustrated with lantern slides. It was in this department that in March last I gave the first of the series given in Great Britain relative to New Bruns-

I am afraid I should create a great coldness between the always indulgent editor of The Telegraph and myself if I were to attempt to give anything like a list of the things that should go to make up the New Brunswick exhibit. The whole thing is summed up in saving that there should is summed up in saying that there should be a specimen of every product, either natural or manufactured. In the case of natural products the mere fact that the substance has not been of any apparent service in the province before need not now interfere in the least with its being a valuable exhibit. To take a case that I have quoted before. The well-known seawed known as "eel grass," which is found in such enormous quantities on the gulf shore has never found any service in this province. Now, however, this same despised "eel grass," dried and baled, is quoted at 42 shillings F. O. B. Amsterdam where the greatest supply comes from. No sooner did a Montreal firm put in an exhibit of it a short time ago than 14 or 15 inquiries came in at once to the commercial intelligence department. It is is summed up in saying that there should

ing. This is but a single instnace.

The government, as I have said, propose putting in a thoroughly representative collection of natural products. This will include specimens of all agricultural products; specimens of the various woods, ducts; specimens of the various woods, with the exception of spruce up to the province into prominence in Great Britain, in which I am now engaged on behalf of the New Brunswick government.

Taking advantage of this offer I wish through your columns to call the attention of the people of New Brunswick, and especially of the producers, to a subject which I have already mentioned several

trial operations, some of which are already in place.

I wish to appeal to firms and individuals to take this matter up as have the firms and individuals of other provinces. I remember, for instance, in the Ontario section, that one of the most prominent of bits is that of the Boulter Canning Co. Ipnay, which has a great pyramid of its attractive looking canned goods. An enterprising Nova Scotia firm lately sent over an attractive exhibit of lobsters put up in glass, and at once many inquiries as to price, etc., came in, one or two large firms refusing to take hold of the novely because it was not produced in sufficiently large quantities. In the present travesty called the New Brunswick exhibit is a good specimen of our red granite, which is really finer than the famous Aberdeen variety. A prominent dealer said there should be a great demand for it if it could be delivered in England at two shillings per cu. ft. rough square. But with Co. Ipnay, which has a great pyramid of its attractive looking canned goods. An enterprising Nova Scotia firm lately sent over an attractive exhibit of lobsters put up in glass, and at once many inquiries as to price, etc., came in, one or two large firms refusing to take hold of the novelty because it was not produced in sufficiently large quantities. In the present travesty called the New Brunswick exhibit is a good specimen of our red grantle, which is really finer than the famous Aberdeen variety. A prominent dealer said there variety. A prominent dealer said there variety. A prominent dealer said there should be delivered in England at two shillings per cu. ft. rough square. But with no, data at hand we could not tell him whether it could be gotten for the sprice or not. These are but instances is last trating possil lilities.

ture, with pictures of mills, etc.. A phase of the needs of the British market which has been brought prominently into notice through the Imperial Institute, and which directly affects wood manufacturers, is that there is a great demand for, parts of furniture, etc., made rough to British pat-tern out of our hard woods. This need is too important a one to be overlooked

in this province. With regard to the minerals and stones With regard to the minerals and stones prominent firms like the Hillsborough company with its unexcelled gypsum quarries, the Intercolonial Copper Company at Dorbhester, the granite company at St. Stephen and others could add much to the value of the exhibit.

I must not, however, go into further de-I must not nowever, go must out the tails. Enough has been said to indicate the character of the exhibits needed. All the exhibits are splendidly housed and ared for, and if of value can be recalled. at any time. They are constantly oper to the public, and English buyers and con sumers are going more and more to the Imperial Institute to look up colonial products. The curator of the Canadian section is Mr. Harrison Watson, a gentlemanth of the colonial products of the Canadian section is Mr. Harrison Watson, a gentlemanth of the colonial than work patterns. who is doing the work rather through choice than from necessity. Mr. Watson is doing his work most efficiently and de-

e:ves every encouragement. Let me ask once more, then, that thi het me ask once more, that the interest it deserves. I shall be able to be in this country but a short time longer, but Hon. Robert Marshall has arranged on behalf of the provincial government to take charge of and forward such exhibits as are offered. I should like as prompt a response as possible. All exhibits, then, should be addressed.

Hon. Robert Marshall, 61 Prince William St., St. John. The address which will always find the

Mr. Harrison Watson, Curator Canadian Section, London, T. W., England.

Mr. Watson is always glad to hear direction anyone interested in the institute. Yours sincerely. W. ALBERT HICKMAN.

St. John, Aug. 24, 1900.

Yokohama, Aug. 11, via San Francisco. Aug. 28.—The probability of Marquis Ito's carly accession to power with a strong party organization behind him is daily increasing. It is felt on all sides that in the coming readjustment of (hinese after the coming readjustment of the coming readjustm airs he is the one man to cope with the situation, his influence being almost a reat in Clina as in his own country On the retirement of the present premier Marquis Yamagata, it is rumored that the latter will be raised to the rank of prince.

CALL DE SAN DE SAN DE SAN DE SAN DE SAN DE



ew Brunswick and the Imperial Institute. used in certain kinds of stuffing and pack- TEECRAMS PROM PEKIN ARE NEARLY A WEEK OLD.

Jondon, Aug. 29—3.40 a. m.—That the inexplicable delay in forwarding telegrams from the Chinese capital still continues is illustrated by the fact that the latest despatch from Pekin, the telegram of the special correspondent of the Associated Press, describing the search for Boxers in the Imperial park, is dated no later than Aug. 21.

There is no confirmation from any source of the report of an advance northward.

of the report of an advance northward from Pekin. On the contrary a movement from Pekin. On the contrary a movement southward to clear the country and to insure free communication with Taku is apparently in progress. The powers, as late as August 21, were still unable to agree as to how to deal with Pekin itself, the Japanese and Russians being at variance as to whether the imperial palaces should be destroyed.

Nor is there any further news of the

The United States Willing to Treat With

Earl Li-Germany Objects. Washington, Aug. 28-After the cabinet meeting today it was announced that the overnment was in a waiting att tude re f late advices from Pekin and the fail ure of the powers to show their liands as to future policy makes it necessary for the United States government to await developments. The administration considers it if the greatest, in the possible program of the constant of the possible programs. importance that in the negotations for a settlement of the Chinese difficulty all the powers should act in unison and har-

The powers, however, seem slow to dechare them elves. Several replies have been received to the instructions sent to American ambassadors and ministers las week asking them to sound the govern-ments to which they are accredited on two propositions; first, the willingness of these governments to accept the sufficiency of Li Hung Chang's credentials to treat of Li Hung Chang's credentials to treat, with the powers for a settlement; and second, to ascertain, if possible, what the future jodicy of each power is to be. Regarding the latter inquiry the replies, thus far, have developed nothing. The powers appear to be watching each other without definite or fixed purpose as yet

f their own.
With regard to the first inquiry Great

Britain and Russia are agreed that Earl Li's credentials are sufficient. Germany, owever, takes a firm stand against the ufficiency of his credentials and is the only power, as yet, which has returned a flat-footed dissension. The attitude of the United States is that his credentials ppeur authentic. They were promulated by what appeared to be a genuine imperial edict duly transmitted through the accredited Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, and the United States is willing to accept them at their face value—at least for the present. The administration, from the present. The administration, from the advices it has received, does not occdit the rumors that Russia, Japan and Germany intend to declare war against China and it is willing to accept all disclaimers of alterior purpoles on the part of the powers. Just what would be done in the part of the powers done of the powers began war for case some of the powers began war for the purpose of territorial aggrandizement is not known, and the administration is not disposed to cross that bridge until it reaches it. But a member of the cubnet stated today that if any of the Euro pean powers entered upon such a programme it probably would be reminded by the United States that it had agreed he powers are to be placed upon an equal under the agreement we would be en tled to the same privileges in the matte

The president and the cabinet are as much in the dark regarding the date when the dospatches of Minister Conger and General Chaffee left Pekin as is the general Subfic: They can find no explanation for The fact that they have come through without Pekin dates, except that they evidently were sent by courier to Taku, and that cablegrams are relayed 12 times after Edwing the latter point. They may have been sent from Taku without a latter that they have been sent from Taku without a latter that they have been sent from Taku without a latter that our they may have lost the Pekin date, or they may have lost the date en route. Internal evidence was found in late despatches received from them that tended to demonstrate that me person or persons had been purpose v delaying the messages coming from Perin and Tien Tsin to Washington. dso is suspected that American message nay have been injuriously tampered with. The cabinet came to the conclusion The cabinet came to the concussion that if any Chinese persons have interfered with the despatches the interference must have occurred on the wires between Che Foo and Shanghai and it was determined to re-open direct communication by means of a war vessel. Either the New Orleans or the Princeton, now at Shanghai, will be sent at once to Che Foo, where the military cable system begins free from Chinese interference.

The administration has nothing tending to confirm the alarmist rumors re-

The United States Will Try to Prevent Partitioning of the Empire.

cations came to Washington from the United States officials in China today, but being dateless in most cases, the government was by no means satisfied with the China, and also that her animating pursuate of the control of the contr

they were inferentially important. The diversion of the first cavalry seems to make clear that there is no intention to enter into a prolonged campaign in China such as would involve the use of heavy uch as would involve the use of heavy time it cannot be said that the govern pear that the battle of today is one of the question of actual force in China is diplomacy auther than one of arms and, notwithstanding the various rumors that treeps is as good as 100,000 men to established. notwithstanding the various rumors that troops is as good have filtered out from C-mese sources of line principle.

heavy engagements between the international forces and the Boxers, the officials here are satisfied that no formidably organized resistance will be offered by the States government is willing to try the Chinese if the demands of the powers case as to whether one thing could be said Chinese if the demands of the powers are limited to the principles laid down by the United States in its several notes.

Therefore more interest attached to a Services of diplomatic calls upon Acting Secretary Adee this afternoon than any report of purely military operations in China. First came the Japanese minister, mony and its efforts are being directed to Mr. Takahira, next the Russian Charge, Mr. Takahira, next the Russian Charge, Mr. Wollant, and finally Mr. Thiebaut, the French Charge. These trained diplomats naturally are averse to letting the complete negotiations. Nevertheless, it was gathered that one of the principal

was gathered that one of the propriety of accepting Li Hung Chang as a proper person with whom the powers might negotiate for a settlement in China. It is this evident from the conferences held his afternoon that the statement this afternoon that the statement made carly in the day to the effect that this matter is still an open issue was correct.

Otherwise it would not have been neces-Bolivian Andes Diamonds

JEWELRY THAT WILL STAND THE TEST OF TIME.

Diamonds that will not wear glassy.

in the Andes Mountains, Bolivia, South America. Equal in every way to

the genuine diamond—the same finish, the same lustre, the same brilliancy,

and the same fiery, blue-white color—the only perfect substitute ever dis

covered. We import, cut, polish and mount them ourselves, and have the

When ordering a ring always send a narrow slip of paper that just meets around finger.

Ladies' Screw Earrings,

1-K Diamonds, \$1.50.

Gentlemen's Stud,

11/2-K Diamond, \$1.25.

BOLIVIAN ANDES DIAMOND CO.,

55 N. Thirteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

...FORWARDING CHARGES PREPAID... We do not ship goods C.O.D. or on approval; but if article purchased is not entirely isfactory, we will either exchange it or return money, promptly and cheerfully.

exclusive sale in the United States and Canada.

Ladies' Tiffany-Style Ring,

1-K Diamond, \$1.00.

Stick or Scarf Pin

Gentlemen's Stud,

1-K Diamond, \$1.00.

1-K Diamond, \$1.00.

Bolivian Andes Diamonds are cut from Diamond Topaz Quartz, mined

Settings that will not wear brassy.

Remey reports nothing disquicting and it is assumed that if there was any prospect of the alles being attracked and hemmed in he would be in a position to hear of it, and would promptly report it to Washington.

and twenty minutes, the absentees being on the form of Earl Li's credentials it Secretaries Hay, Long, Wilson and Atlis regarded as highly important that these shall be shown to agree in each case.

The statement is made that the Russian gevenment for one, is willing to deal with Li, of course upon properly framed conditions and this approves to be borne out by the earnestness with which Mr. Wollant is seeking to impress upon the state department the entire agreement be-

meeting gave the larger part of its attention to the problem of rectifying this state of affairs. Evidences of interference with Russia's objects can be achieved as well the meaning the the messages have accumulated to a point as those of the United States by dealing where the government has determined to with Li Hung Chang, who occupies the ake steps to establish channels of its advantageous position of being the only own, even if it is necessary to employ the rather exponsive device of a man-of-war credited as a peace plem potentiary. plying between Shanghai and Che Foo Acting Secretary Adee found sufficient matter of interest in these three calls to that rapid progress is making with the repair to the White House late in the shore cable, which is to connect these afternoon to confer with the president.

Three messages from General Chaffee Chinese difficulty and a retirement of the forces. But it is determined that no proper advantage is to be less through general's statement that he needs no siege, be corred by foreign combinations or

sheep of men and horses. At the same time it cannot be said that the govern-The powers accepted the note of Secretary

An indignity offered to them would be resented as quickly as if we had 100, 000 men on Chinese soil, and the United or July 3 and accepted by all the powers, and changed two months later to advance a relifish interest.

Notwithstanding this firm attitude of the part of this government, there is not the least doubt that friction between the cowers will be averted and that the re purces of diplomacy will be fully equal o the needs of the present case.

Chaffee Will Quarter Fifteen Thousand Men

in Pekin This Winter. Tien Tsiu, Aug. 24, via Taku, Aug. 27-Officers who have arrived here from Pekin report that General Chaffee is making al

Gentlemen's Bordeaux Ring,

11/2-K Diamond, \$1.50.

Stick or Scarf Pin.

11/2-K Diamond, \$1.25.

Gentlemen's Stud,

2-K Diamond, \$1.50.

garding the situation of Pekin. Admiral sary for the officials to enter into a lake Remey reports nothing disquicting and it borious comparison of the texts of the is assumed that if there was any prospect credentials supplied by Li Hung Chang

The American Signal Service Corps, co-operating with that of the British, has completed the telegraph line from Taku [Captain John T. Myers, or "Jack" My-

ers, as he is familiarly known, who, according to a despatch received at the navy cording to a de-patch received at the navy department in Washington from Admiral Kempff, July 5, was assigned to command the legation defenders at Pekin, was born in Germany and was appointed from the state of Georg a, entering the Marine Corps in September, 1887. He is the reputed lauthor of the famous satirical poem, "Hoc Der Kaiser," which involved Captain Coughlan in some difficulty. He was attached to the flagship Baltimore and was afterward assigned to duty with the puriose on heard the battleship Oregon]. marines on board the battleship Oregon].

to be Old.

to interfere with the movements of Li Hung Chang. The feport from the French Hung Chang. The report from the French admiral at Taku to the contrary, is believed to refer to an incident of the past and not to the situation as it stands today. When Li Hung Chang contemplated a visit to Pekin by way of Taku and the Pei Ho, the foreign admirals at Taku at that time the ranking representatives of their governments, held a consultation of war to determine the question as to the amount of freedom to be allowed Li in communicating with the authorities at not on board a foreign warship, but aboard his own transport in the harbor at Taku, at the pleasure of the foreign admirals. Neither Admiral Remey nor Admiral even with the aid of the foreign naval force new at Shanghai it would be diffi-cult to prevent his escape inland if Earl

Li should determine to retire from Shang hai. Nothing has been heard from him by our government since the 19th inst. It is said at the navy department that Admiral Repey, who is watching matters closely at Taku, has not communicated with the department today and it is presumed that an event of the importance of the decision said to have been reached by the admirals would promptly have been reported to the department by him.

The Chinese embassy also is ignorant of the whereabouts of Earl Li.

Americans at Tien Tsin. Tien Tsin, Aug. 25, via Taku, Aug. 27-Fifty Americans, including the Misses Condit-Smith, Woodward and Payne have arrived here from Pekin, which city they left five days ago.

The commissery department is preparing to establish an extensive winter base at Tong Ku.

Licut. Waldron, of the Ninth United States infantry, received a serious snip ng wound while patrolling at Hoo S

The Russians, Germans and Japanes onstantly pushing troops on to Pe

The Miss Woodward referred to in the despatch from Tien Tsin is undoubtedly the daughter of Mrs. Woodward, wife of M. S. Woodward, assistant manager of the Western Adjustment Company. They were guests of Minister Conger at Pekin, and the may be the Miss Condit Smith and the may be the Mass Conditismith referred to in the Ten Tsin despatch. One of this Miss Smith's sisters is the wife of General Leonard Wood, the gov-

ernor-general of Cuba. Casualty List.

Casualty List.

Washington, Aug. 28—The war department today received from Lieut. Col. Wint, commanding the Sixth Cavalry, the casualty list of the fight outside Tien Tsin, Aug. 19. It is as follows:

"Engagement near Tien Tsin, China, Aug. 19. Six Cavalry:

"Wounded—Troop A., Trumpeter Fred. Corrigan, severe; Privates Hale, McCormick, severe; Samuel E. Hartsfield, slight; Laby H. VanSickle, severe, Troop G., mick, severe; Samuel E. Hartsfield, slight, John H. VanSickle, severe. Troop G. Trumpeter Edward E. Lyon, slight Troop D., Loffi McCallester, severe. All but Cor-rigan on hospital ship Relief."

Concerning Cables.

New York, Aug. 28-The cable con names this afternoon made the following Nagasaki reports all Japanese lines in The Commercial Cable Company subse-quently sent out the following additional 'All Japanese lines restored and work ing well. Messages for Japan routed via

Latest from Pekin. Pekin, Aug. 21, via Taku, Aug. 27-

Flore Russian, two Japanese, one British and one American battalion scarched the Imperial Park, south of the city and about five miles out, for Boxers. No emed force was found, but only a single hinese scout who was killed. "The Japanese are in postession of th Imperial Summer palace today. The winter palace here is still closely guarded. The Russians with to destroy it, but the manese wish to save it. "A southward movement began today, and will continue; but several (detach

Black Flags Destroy Property. London, Aug. 29-The Hong Kong corespendent of the Times, wiring yesterday,

"There are reports of continued aggression by 'Black Flags' on North River and of the deliberate destruction of mission

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Methodist church in St. John district was held Tuesday morning, afternoon and men: Messrs. A. B. Gilmour, George Jenkins, S. H. Kain, M. D. Austin, jr., Joseph Rakton, Thomas Harrison, and

The district first considered the financial condition of the several missions, which proposed to raise the following amounts toward ministerial support:

t. Martins Welsford (for two ministers)...... Kingston..... On these as a basis the grants to the

oneral conference fund at the morning meeting: From Queen square church, \$6.50; Centenary, \$12; Exmouth street church, \$6.10; Portland, \$6.10; Carleton, \$5; Carmarthen street, \$4.30; Zon, \$1.70; Fairville, \$4; Courtenay Bay, \$1.70; Sussex, \$4.40; Apohaqui, \$3.49; Springfield, \$1.89; Hampton, \$2.80; Uphams \$1; St. Martins, \$1.30; Jerusalem, \$2; Welsford,

Arrangements were made for holding the missionary, educational and sustentaion anniversaries as follows:

St. John Circuits-Left to local arrang

Fairville-Deputation, Rev. W. W. Lodge, at time of its own choice.

Courtenay Bay—Deputation of Rev.
Geo. Steel, Rev. L. R. Macdonald and Rev. J. Sellar-own choice of time. Subsex-Left to local arrangements.

Apohaqui—Deputation, Rev. W. W. Lodge and R. P. Clements, Oct. 14 to 17. Springfield-Deputation, Rev. W. W. Lodge and Rev. C. W. Hamilton. Time eft to church's choice. Hampton-Deputation, Rev. J. Shenton,

n September. Upham—Deputation, Rev. J. Shenton and Rev. L. R. Macdonald, in September. St. Mertins-Deputation, Rev. J. J. inkerton. Time left to church.

Jerusalem-Left to local arrangements. Welsford-Deputation, Rev. George Steel, Rev. R. W. Weddall, Rev. W. Pena. Third week in October. King-Mon-Deputation, Rev. R. J. Clemnts. Third week in September. Educational.

St. John Circuits-Conference deputa ion, Rev. Dr. C. H. Paisley and Ralph Brecken. Time left to churches. Courtenay Bay—Rev. R. W. Weddall. Sussex-Conference deputation. Time left church. Apohaqui-Rev. T. J. Deinstadt. May

Springfield-Rev. L. J. Lard. Time left Hampton-Conference deputation. Time oft to church.
Upham, St. Martins, Jerusalem and Welsford - Left to local arrangements. Kingston-Rev. G. A. Sellar. Time left

o church. Sustentation Fund. St. John Circuits-Left to local arrange-Courtenay Bay-Rev. J. Shenton. Time

eft to church. Sussex-Left to local arrangements.

Apohaqui-Deputation, Rev. G. C. P.
Palmer and Rev. G. A. Sellar. Time, March. Springfield-Rev. G. A. Sellar. Time eft to church. Hampton, Upham, St. Martins, Jeru-talem, Welsford and Kingston. Left to

ocal arrangements. A communication was received from Rev. Dr. Potts of Toronto, treasurer of the 20th Century Fund, in which he statd that nearly \$900,000 had been raised owards the million wished. The district resolved to give itself to the work of pringing the fund to a successful issue by

he close of the year. At the afternoon session, after regular pusiness had been concluded, the time was spent in a general conference on the spirit-ual affairs of the district. An able address was delivered by Rev. T. J. Deinstadt on Early Methodism. Rev. George Steel, president of the conference, addressed the district in view of the special evangelical effort throughout the entire Dominion of Canada to be begun October 14 by order of the general conference. It was resolved that "as a district, we fall in line with

the proposed suggestions and agree to carry out as far as possible the arrange-ments for the said evangelistic services in In the evening the district meeting closed with a special service in Exmeuth street

Oceanic Takes a Record.

New York, Aug. 29—The White Star line's giant ocean greyhound, the Oceanic, commanded by Captain Cameron, arrived off the Sandy Hook lightship at 12.53 off the Sandy Hook lightship at 12.53 o'clock this morning, completing a voyage which breaks her best previous westward record of five days, 20 hours and 42 minutes, made in June, 1900, by one hour and 19 minutes. The time of passage of the Oceanic's trip is five days 19 hours and 23 minutes. hours and 23 minutes.

Among the passengers on board the Oceanic are William C. Whitney, Tom L. Johnson, James Spever, Mrs. Duncan Ellictt and Reginald Ward.