

## LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Friday, May 23, will be the general market day, owing to the next day being a public holiday.

A whale 50 feet in length was washed ashore at Musquodchuic, Gloucester county, Thursday.

The municipal by-election in Mulford will take place on Wednesday, May 28, the candidates being Fred E. Sharp, the popular farmers' institute lecturer, and Wm. H. Vail, cattle dealer.

On Friday afternoon fire gutted the three story brick building on Water street occupied by Thos. L. Bourke and J. Splane & Co. Estimated loss \$40,000. Stock and building insured for \$55,000.

Isaac B. Murray and Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dibblee desire to take this opportunity of thanking their friends for the many kindnesses and expressions of sympathy shown them in their recent sad bereavement.

A correspondent of the Moncton Transcript states that the Sanford farm, near Memramouc, has a bore in the pond which will produce 1,200 pounds of honey per week; and a canning establishment, wax-extractor, honey-sugar works and other adjuncts will be established.

Among the recent graduates of the Chiropractic and Medical College of Philadelphia is Caleb W. Sumnerville, a native of Pettigall's Point (N. B.) and formerly in the employ of The London House (wholesale) this city. He has graduated with honors and received an appointment in the general hospital, Philadelphia.

A committee from division No. 141, E. O. L., met at Orange hall, Simons street, Friday to consider the proposed Orange outing on July 12. It was decided to charter the steamer Victoria and run an excursion to Fredericton. Committees were appointed to negotiate for hand and refreshments. Another meeting will be held the first Friday in June.

Doctor Kendall, M. P., has just purchased for a number of horse fanciers in Halifax and the Sydney the well-known thoroughbred stallion "Buckley," bred and exhibited by Queen Victoria and imported into Canada by D. J. McCullough of Glenora. This animal won several cups and over 20 first prizes at the Lexington and other horse shows in England and several first prizes in Canada. He stands over 16 hands high and weighs 1,350 pounds and is a getter of powerful saddle and driving horses has had perhaps no equals among thoroughbreds in Canada.

One of the most pleasant gatherings that has ever taken place in the rooms of No. 1 salvage corps and fire police was held at home and reception Monday in honor of the late Captain Charles A. Clark, who has had 10 years of most faithful command over the corps. The members, also civic officials, Chief John Kerr, of the fire department, and guests from the fire companies assembled in the meeting room about 9 o'clock and Capt. A. H. Lindsay, on behalf of the corps, in a most appropriate speech presented to the late Captain a handsome gold watch. On the inside of the case was engraved the following: "Presented to Charles A. Clark upon his retirement from the office of captain of No. 1 Co. S. C. & F. P., St. John, N. B., May, 1902." On the front of the case is a beautifully engraved monogram "C. A. C."

In a letter received yesterday from Miss Arbutnot, Prince Edward Island, it is stated that the Avondale estate, in which she was sailing for Africa, was crowded by government people. The teachers were attended by many notabilities and by Lord Strathcona to Southampton, May from where they sailed on May 10. On May 9 the case of Miss Agnes Carr, of St. John, were walking on Piccadilly when

they were recognized by Miss Baden-Powell (whom they had previously met at Lady Stanley's) who instantly insisted on their going home with her to see her brother's casket, etc. No words can tell the kindness shown to each and all from Canada.

Six burial permits were issued last week, as follows: Semple decay, meningitis, heart disease, cancer of breast, uraemic convulsions, intestinal obstruction, one each.

Claude Thornton, son of the late J. U. Thornton, passed through the city yesterday en route to Halifax, where he joins the South African contingent.

The new steamer Majestic has not yet left Quebec and will not be here in time for the excursion of the non-commissioned officers of the 62nd Regiment on May 24th. Consequently the trip is off.

There will be no special observance of Empire day (Friday) in the public schools and the regular sessions will be held. School studies for that day, however, will include lessons upon the British empire, its resources and extent.

Ray Little, son of a teamster in the employ of the Christie Woodworking Company, fell over Turnbull's wharf on Saturday. The lad was in imminent danger of drowning, but was rescued by Dan Malcolm, who leaped in after him. John Malcolm also assisted in the rescue.

The University at Memramouc will close on June 20. There is to be an entertainment on Thursday evening, June 19th. Rev. A. J. O'Neill, Silver Falls, St. John, is to be the alumni speaker in English this year. The commencement day exercises will take place on the 20th.

Auctioneer Garrow sold on Saturday a quantity of unmarketed logs which are piled at South Bay. The sale was made at James Hall & Sons' office. The spruce was bought by N. H. Murchie, for \$11.20 per thousand; the hemlock by J. F. Gregory, for \$4 per thousand; the cedar by Messrs. Hillyard Bros., for \$9 per thousand, and the pine by the same firm for \$6 per thousand.

A. H. Hanington has received from the minister of justice an answer to his letter asking the minister to institute an inquiry into Judge Forbes' treatment of himself and other members of the profession. The minister, it is understood, takes the view that the matter can only be gone into on Mr. Hanington preferring formal charges and moving for the impeachment of the judge. Mr. Hanington is continuing the correspondence.

Mill Village (N. S.) has a sensation in the disappearance of a child one year and 10 months old on May 8. The child was left in care of his brother, four years old, at his uncle's home, while his mother went to call upon friends. When the mother returned, the child was missing. The child was last seen on the east side of Port Medway river. The river has been dragged and the woods thoroughly searched, but the fate of the little one remains a mystery.

King Edward Sees Sapho Played. London, May 18.—In the theatrical world last week Miss Olga Netherese was the recipient of unusual royal favor. On Monday King Edward and Queen Alexandra saw her perform in Sapho, and Thursday the Prince and Princess of Wales followed the parental example. The king sent for Miss Netherese at the end of the third act and complimented her on the performance. She was presented by the queen with a bouquet of heliotrope orchids. The lord chamberlain, the Earl of Clarendon, whose wife was seated next to the king, was secured only with much difficulty, was in attendance.

## MEDICAL MISSIONARY.

MISS MARY HERDMAN'S EXPERIENCES DURING INDIAN FAMINE.

Starving Boys Eating Linseed Poultries—Famine Reports Not Exaggerated—Rivers Drying Up Crops Failing, and Prospects of More Tribulation for India.

After five years of labor as a medical missionary in an Indian mission station, Miss M. E. Herdman is in St. John on a vacation. Interviewed by The Telegraph she gave much interesting information about conditions in India, having particular reference to the famine and its after effects. Most of Miss Herdman's time in India was spent in a mission station 45 miles from Calcutta in the province of Bengal. The only famine effect they felt there was a rapid advance in the price of rice, but that district was not greatly affected. In January last Miss Herdman left Calcutta and journeyed to Bombay, there to take steamer for home. While in Central India she saw much of the famine. At Ujjain, one of the seven sacred cities in India, the river was almost dry and the ground was parched and burnt. Every day a number of starving natives would come in from the jungle for food. These were fed as well as could be and, on every Sunday the mission station bestowed food upon them. Much was also done in this way by the Indian "bunias" or merchants, for the most part wealthy Hindus who gave much to the sufferers, freely feeding all who applied. The quantity of drinking water was of course limited and the sanitary state of the city was terrible, noisome odors permeating every quarter. Rice was the principal food and it also the staple product most affected by the famine. Famine sufferers were in the habit of cooking the rice in a hot water bath, and the quantity of rice which they sold at a very low figure in order to purchase food. The distress throughout was terrible.

"The pictures of the famine sufferers which appeared in your Canadian papers were not a bit exaggerated," said Miss Herdman. "The people I saw were so emaciated that one would think their bones would give way. The skin appeared to be stretched over their so tightly. Instances of terrible suffering from hunger stared one in the face on every side. Why, in a house station, in Northern India, there were two little boys who were so hungry that one night they got up and ate two luscious puddings which were left on the table. And this was only one case and not by any means the worst."

"The food given these sufferers by the missionaries was really a great relief. It was known as dahl and was generally accompanied with vegetables and chutneys—a sort of cake made from wheat. The distress, however, was as great when I left as it was two years ago. "While at Ujjain I was taken to the River Sagar, where in the famine of two years ago, 4,000 starving people were fed daily and the daily deaths numbered 300. At this place the suffering was so great and the percentage of mortality so high that the military were called in to shoot the starving people. I saw them being allowed to remain in the jungle. If they had been allowed to remain in the jungle, they would have been shot. I followed in the wake of the famine."

"While here I met Miss Jameson, a heroic Canadian missionary who did such heroic work during the famine, ministering to the sufferers. So imminent was her danger that before she left the mission station in the morning she would be present applying for letters of administration. The granting of the letters was postponed until the fixed period of 14 days had elapsed. The estate is valued at \$48,000 personal property, and is to be divided among Mrs. G. L. Lovett, mother of the deceased; his sister, Miss Louisa Lovett, and George P. Lovett, the petitioner; John Kerr, K. C., protector. The last will and testament of Agnes Baist was admitted to probate and letters testamentary were granted to Andrew Baist, the sole executor, under the will. The estate is valued at \$500 personal property, is left to the executor; John B. M. Baxter, proctor.

The last will and testament of Mrs. J. McKinnon, of the late John McKinnon, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary were granted to Dr. L. A. McKinnon and Mrs. Charles A. Clark, proctors. The estate is valued at \$2,000 personal property; Bustin & Porter, proctors. In the estate of the late John Gibbs, late of the late John Gibbs, the probate value of the estate is \$1,000 personal property; John R. Armstrong, K. C., proctor.

In the estate of H. B. Crosby, deceased, was adjourned until Monday, May 26, Watson Allen, K. C., appeared for the executors and trustees, J. King Kelley representing the legatees.

**Movements of Bank Officials.** A Mooney, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, at Piquash, and bride are at the Halifax. Mr. Mooney was married to Miss Mackay at Stellarton yesterday.

—Halifax Chronicle, Friday. George Sinclair, of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Kenilworth for several years past, has resigned his position with that bank in order to join the staff of the Union Bank of Halifax. Mr. Sinclair is at present visiting his father, Rev. R. G. Sinclair, formerly of the Presbyterian church of Canada, now at Montague Bridge (P. E. I.). He will take up his new duties in this city during next week.

F. McDougall, formerly manager of the Royal Bank in Sackville, has been appointed manager of the Bank of Montreal branch at Sackville. He will take up his new duties in this city during next week.

## LOCAL COAL SITUATION.

Price Goes to \$7 a Ton—The Probabilities.

The strike of the anthracite coal miners in the Pennsylvania coal fields has been far reaching in its effect insofar as it has caused an advance in the price of hard coal. Local coal dealers have sent the price up from \$5.25 a ton just before the strike to \$7—the figure quoted Saturday. A coal dealer in conversation with The Telegraph last evening said he did not anticipate that the price would go much higher as coal would, if the strike continued, be impossible to secure at almost any price. Some coal may be purchased at New York but at a price which will warrant any reduction in present ton rates. Most of the coal dealers, he said, are buying only enough coal to supply the regular customer and are giving no quotations at all. At this season of the year prices of coal are generally low but there is usually much advance in the price of fuel. This season, however, the strike has altered the situation but he had every reason to believe that when the strike ends the price will take a sudden drop. Said he in closing, "the wise man will not buy coal now."

**In the Courts.** County Court Chambers.

Before Judge Forbes in the case of Cameron v. Cameron, on behalf of the defendant, V. McLennan, on behalf of the plaintiff, obtained a summons, returnable next Tuesday, calling on the plaintiff to show cause why the proceedings should not be stayed, and solely for the privilege of upholding the motto of "Fidelity alike to God and King."

In the afternoon, before Judge Justice Tuck, in the cases of Joseph Wood v. Henry LeBlond and Joseph Wood v. Julian P. and Raphael LeBlond, Fred R. Taylor on behalf of the plaintiff applied for summons, calling on the defendant to show cause why a commission should not issue to take evidence of Thomas Eden and Daniel Sewell at Lewiston (Me.) A summons was granted in each case returnable May 20.

**Equity Court.** In Thomas R. Gass v. Margaret B. Turnbull, administratrix of the estate of Charles C. Turnbull, at J. King Kelley on behalf of Mrs. C. A. Stockton, one of the defendants, applied to Judge Barker for a summons, calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the time for answering the plaintiff's bill in this cause should not be extended in the case of Mrs. Stockton, executrix of the will of the late C. A. Stockton, deceased, summons was granted, returnable May 25.

**Probate Court.** In the estate of the late Arthur V. Lovett, the petition of George F. Lovett, executor, for letters of administration, the granting of the letters was postponed until the fixed period of 14 days had elapsed. The estate is valued at \$48,000 personal property, and is to be divided among Mrs. G. L. Lovett, mother of the deceased; his sister, Miss Louisa Lovett, and George P. Lovett, the petitioner; John Kerr, K. C., protector. The last will and testament of Agnes Baist was admitted to probate and letters testamentary were granted to Andrew Baist, the sole executor, under the will. The estate is valued at \$500 personal property, is left to the executor; John B. M. Baxter, proctor.

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**Coughs and Croup.** To cure a cold in a night—use Vapo-Cresolene. It has been used extensively during more than twenty-four years. All Druggists.

## LOYALIST DAY.

SERVICE AT TRINITY CHURCH SUNDAY EVENING.

Rev. W. O. Raymond Preached—Members of the New Brunswick Loyalist Society in Attendance—Some Historical References.

The memory of the city's founders was formally recalled Sunday evening by the assembling in Trinity church of the members of the New Brunswick Loyalist Society and the delivering of a special sermon in commemoration of Loyalist day by the society's chaplain, Rev. W. O. Raymond. The members wore the distinguishing badge of red, white and blue and occupied reserved seats. The general congregation was large. A special programme of music was rendered, noticeable in which was Stainer's "Coronation Anthem."

Rev. Mr. Raymond preached from Psalms 107, 12nd and 13rd verses: "Let the redeemed of the Lord say so, whom He hath redeemed from the hand of the enemy and gathered them out of the land of the east and from the west, from the north and from the south."

It was not a sermon of praise or an address eulogistic to those brave hearts who had laid the foundations of St. John that would be given, said the speaker, but rather was a message which, by bringing to the attention of the congregation their descendants displayed in commemorating their ancestors' devotion to King and country. It was well to keep in memory those heroic men and women who, at the promptings of duty, had abandoned all to confront hardships and perils sufficient to make the stoutest heart qual, and solely for the privilege of upholding the motto of "Fidelity alike to God and King."

It was on Saturday, October 19, 1782, that the townspeople of Annapolis Royal saw approaching their harbor a fleet of 11 sail, which, quartered on the shore, they saw, suggested bombardment or invasion. Their husbands, though, were specially qualified by observing that the ships were British and that they were British. In all there were two warships and nine transports. It was the advance guard of the great host of Loyalists, and the fact of a landing being made there gave to Annapolis another historical distinction in addition to its already long list of episodes under the reigns of the French and English regimes.

Previous to this initial migration a clergyman named Jacob Bailey had arrived at Halifax from all home by the Kennebec River, in Maine. He had been ordered to leave by reason of his outspoken loyalty—indeed his expressed loyalty had been a hindrance to his advancement in the Halifax legislature granted him £50 to enable him to purchase the most common place necessities. From a letter written by Mr. Bailey had been a most interesting information concerning the first days of the Loyalists at Annapolis. They had arrived in October, consisted of a general body of about 500 men, women and children, and were so far that the only thing was to winter there. All houses, though, were thrown open and even the soldiers' barracks were utilized for that purpose. The population did not number more than 120, and as fully 500 refugees had landed the matter of accommodation was serious. However, there was a general effort made to consist of shelter and procure sustenance as promptly as possible. Many refugees died in tents prior to the erection of log huts. As the winter advanced the hardships became unbearable, and in numerous instances the sufferings of the inhabitants made them objects of compassion. On October 21st, the day of the day, the speaker said, was the same as that chosen by the speaker of last evening. As the weary exiles listened they must have thought of the ancient Israelites. Another consciousness, though, must have found lodgment in the hearts of the Loyalists, and that was the consciousness of their conditions with that of the ancient people of Israel. The circumstances of each were not identical, but with them there was the thought of the speaker that they had come to a land in which they could dwell under the sovereignty which their inclinations prompted them to acknowledge.

The speaker drew attention to the salient cause of the colony's estrangement from the mother land. He claimed that George III might have been misguiding, and that he had been accused of tyranny, yet his private and family life were such to command from the British public a warm admiration.

When John Adams, the first American ambassador to England and the second president of the United States, known as the "Great Right Man," the British monarch, in his frank malice, declared to Adams that he had been the last to sanction American independence, but now that such had been achieved, he would be the last to suffer its violation. The spirit of King George's words was still active in the British people of today. It had been displayed in England's attitude during the American conflict with Spain. There should be no enmity between the United States and England, and indeed the hand of God was plain in what is gradually being proven to be the destiny of America; but it was the prayer that the surety of common Christianity would, in God's own time, produce the happiness and piety throughout all coming generations.

The memory of the Loyalists was honored, and the confidence expressed that the descendants would emulate their example. It was true that, on a certain moral code, the people of today were rebuked by the stern principles of the Loyalists. There is a spirit of self-seeking, and a concealment of the cardinal principle of "Love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart and with all thy soul, and thy neighbor as thyself." The thought should reign supreme that from all portions of the world, would the Lord gather in His people who by their loyalty to Him would warrant His welcome: "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

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## PRESBYTERIAN CREED REVISION.

Special Committee Reports to General Assembly in Session at New York—Text of What is Proposed by the Committee—Action by Assembly Thursday Next.

New York, May 18.—The report of the special committee on the revision of the Presbyterian general assembly covers two divisions, the work assigned to the committee having been assigned by the assembly. In the first place, the committee says it was to prepare a brief statement of the "Reformed Faith" to be submitted to this assembly "for such disposition as may be judged to be wise." The other part of the work was the preparation and submission to this assembly of certain revisions of the confession of faith, in certain specified places, by the method of textual modification or by declaratory statement, or of additional statements, undoubtedly with the view to their subsequent adoption by the presbyteries and by the general assembly. Additional statements are recommended concerning the love of God for all men, missions and Holy Spirit, in the form of new chapters to be added to the confession; also certain textual modifications. The committee proposes the following:

**Overture No. 3**—Shall the following declaratory statement be adopted as to chapter X, section 3 of the Confession of Faith?

**Second**—With reference to chapter X, section 3, of the Confession of Faith, that it is not to be regarded as teaching that any who die in infancy are lost. We believe that all dying in infancy are included in the election of grace, and are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit, who works when and where and how He pleases.

The committee says concerning the Brief Statement of Reformed Faith that it was to be prepared "with the view to its being employed to give information and a better understanding of our doctrinal beliefs, and not with a view to its becoming a substitute for or an alternative of our Confession of Faith." The committee then presents "for such disposition as may be judged wise" the following, as a Brief Statement of the Reformed Faith:

We believe in the ever-living God, who is a Spirit and the Father of our spirits; in Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who became man, and who died for our sins, and who is now seated at the right hand of the Father, and who will come again to judge the living and the dead. We believe in the Holy Spirit, who dwells in our hearts, and who gives us the witness of His love, and who enables us to live in obedience to His commands, and who will be with us and with all who believe in Him, to the end of the world.

**Article XI—Of the Church and the Sacraments.** We believe in the Holy Catholic Church, of which Christ is the head. We believe that the Church invisible consists of all the redeemed and that the Church visible embraces all who profess the true religion together with their children. We receive all who are baptized in water and obey Christ as their divine Lord and Savior, and we hold fellowship with all believers in Him. We receive the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper, as divinely established and committed to the church, together with the Word, as means of grace, made effectual only by the Holy Spirit, and to be used by Christians with prayer and praise to God.

**Article XV—Of the Last Judgment.** We believe that the Lord Jesus Christ will come again in glorious majesty to judge the world and to make a final separation between the righteous and the wicked. The wicked shall receive their eternal award of their sins and the Lord will manifest the glory of His mercy in the salvation of His people, and they shall be united upon the full enjoyment of eternal life.

**Article XVI—Of Christian Service and the Final Triumph.** We believe that it is our duty, as servants and friends of Christ, to do good to all men, to maintain the public and private worship of God, to hallow the Lord's day, to preserve the sanctity of the family, to uphold the just authority of the state, and so to live in all honesty, purity and charity, that our lives shall be a testimony to the world, and that we shall be finally overcome, and the kingdoms of this world shall be made the kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ. In His faith we abide; in His service we labor, and in this hope we pray, even so, come, Lord Jesus. All of which is respectfully submitted. Henry Collin Minton, chairman; Charles A. Dickey, clerk; Johnson, Samuel J. Nicolls, D. W. Fisher, William McKibbin, George B. Stewart, S. P. Sprocher, Henry Van Dyke, John De Witt, J. Ross Stevenson, D. W. Moffat, S. R. McCormick, John M. Hanlan, J. M. B. Noyes, E. W. C. Humphrey, William R. Chubb, John E. Parsons, Eliza A. Fraser, John W. Foster, Charles T. Thompson.

In signing the report of the assembly's committee on revision, I except as follows: (1) I am opposed to the verbal amendment of the seventh section of chapter XVI of the Confession; (2) I think it unwise to erect into a church doctrine our belief that all who die in infancy are saved; (3) I do not think that the second article of the Confession, as amended, is an untechnical statement" (the brief and untechnical statement) "of the Reformed Faith." John De Witt.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report on creed revision, there was a wave of applause, but it was not long before the commission remained silent. John H. Converse, an elder from the Philadelphia Presbytery, moved that the report be accepted. This motion was adopted. Rev. Dr. David Wylie, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian church of this city, moved that the report be adopted. This motion was laid on the table and on motion of Dr. Minton, the discussion of the report was set for next Thursday, at 10 a. m., and on further motion of Dr. Minton it was resolved that at that time the discussion of the report will be continued until the subject is exhausted and the vote is taken.

**Article VIII—Of Our Lord Jesus Christ.** We believe in and confess the Lord Jesus Christ, who is the Son of God, the only Mediator between God and man, who being the Eternal Son of God, for us men and for our salvation became truly man, being conceived by the Holy Ghost and born of the Virgin Mary, without sin; unto us He has revealed the Father, by His Word and Spirit making known to us the perfect will of God; for us He fulfilled all righteousness and satisfied eternal justice, offering Himself a perfect sacrifice upon the cross to take away the sin of the world; for us He rose from the dead and ascended into heaven, where He ever intercedes for us in our hearts, joined to Him by faith, He abides forever as the indwelling Christ, over us, and over all for us, He rules; wherefore, unto Him we render love, obedience and adoration as our Prophet, Priest and King forever.

**Article IX—Of Faith and Repentance.** We believe that God pardons our sins and accepts us as righteous, solely on the

## SEM-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH'S PICTURE PUZZLE



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