

COMING TO TEACH US 272 RULES OF LIFE

New Kind of Buddhist Priest Plans to Convert Heathen America and England from Their Benighted Ways--He Has Only Eight Possessions in the World, and Must Not Look on the Face of a Woman or Touch Food After Noon--Food Collected from the Faithful in a Begging Bowl.

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London, May 28--England has a strange new missionary, whose preaching begins in June, and whose hopes are realized in London in the near future will become the centre of a general mission to the West--to the countries of Europe and to the United States of America.

Buddhism through reading Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia." Macgregor decided to join the priesthood. For this purpose he went to Burma, as many of the Buddhists themselves do, and received the preliminary ordination at the coast town of Akyab in December, 1901. In the following May he was admitted to full orders, the ceremony, in honor of the first European to become a priest, being more gorgeous than usual and attended by over seventy priests, brilliant in yellow silk, a band with drums, cymbals and pipes, and a bandmen bearing golden flags. Then on a boat anchored in the river the candidate appeared before the chief priest, received his alms bowl and his robes, declared himself free from disease, a male, a freeman, unhampered with debt, and over twenty years of age. The



MRS. ELLA OUNG.

which he holds to be the religion of the future for the West as well as the East. A tall, spare figure, enveloped in a brilliant orange-colored robe, giving glimpses beneath it of new undergarments of a slightly different shade of orange-yellow; a smooth, hollow-cheeked face, tanned to a hue intermediate between the average white man's and that which one sees in the Chinaman and his neighbors in Asia; a pair of intense, hazel eyes under dark eyebrows, which stand out prominently for being surrounded by a perfectly clean-shaven skull; long, thin, nervous fingers, slightly stained with tobacco--such are the most striking outward characteristics of Mrs. Ella Oung, the latest apostle come to these shores in search of converts.

assembly received his request to be admitted to their order, and henceforward Allen Bennett Macgregor was the Bhikkhu Ananda Metteyya, a penniless monk.

He looks a curiously incongruous object against the wall paper of the villa in suburban Barnes; an Oriental gazing sternly from his soil and planted amid surroundings which harmonize ill with its nature. But the stature and the hazel eyes and a nose whose contour is strange to Eastern peoples betray that the Burmese monk is really the real Burmese; when the voice is heard the listener recognizes that he who talks is Briton. And, indeed, the Bhikkhu, or mendicant monk of today, was until seven years ago known by the name of Allen Bennett Macgregor. In spite of his present appearance he was born in London, not many miles from where he is now spending the Buddhist Lent in the retirement enjoined on him by the rules of his order.

It is only natural that such a personage should have become a nine days' wonder and that his temporary mania should be the resort of interested parties. But while receiving them all courteously, the monk has smilingly but inexorably put aside all inquiries about himself. He declines, although he admits that the early press campaign has amused him. He has a sense of humor. "I do not know where they get their information from," he says, and does not mind admitting that much of it is incorrect.

His friends, however, who knew him in Burma, are not unwilling to tell what little they know of his early life. Born in 1872, the son of a civil and electrical engineer, the young Macgregor went to Bath, Gt. Britain, to be educated, and his tastes soon led him in the direction of analytical chemistry. When he was in the West of England, to the Bath, Gt. Britain, the son of a civil and electrical engineer, the young Macgregor went to Bath, Gt. Britain, to be educated, and his tastes soon led him in the direction of analytical chemistry. When he was in the West of England, to the Bath, Gt. Britain, the son of a civil and electrical engineer, the young Macgregor went to Bath, Gt. Britain, to be educated, and his tastes soon led him in the direction of analytical chemistry.

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Going to the East in search of health, he made the acquaintance in Ceylon of a number of Buddhists, including one who is known to visitors to Colombo as the Prince-Priest and in his own church as the Venerable Jinaravansha. This man had retired from the world after a diplomatic career which took him to London and Paris, and he now lives the life of a monk, whose only vanities are the collection of books on Buddhist antiquities and the chewing of betel nut, a mild disputation not forbidden to priests.

most especially pronounced for him. A rather a concession to have any meat at all, to take no intoxicants, to wear no extra clothing against the weather, neither carry nor possess any money. But it is harder in this country, except for the entire religious devotee to look upon the face of any woman. Here comes in the use of the fan, if the words of the Buddha to his monks are to be strictly obeyed without "dissipation of looking on a woman. If you see one let it be as if you saw her not. If you must needs speak to her, let it be with a pure heart and unselfish behavior. Is she old? Regard her as your mother. Is she honor-sent of faintness, which comes upon one. But, of course in Burma we do not sit up late."

However, Buddhism is not a misogynist's religion, in spite of these warnings. The present mission is an important part played by a rich Burmese widow, Mrs. Hla Oung, who is not only the treasurer of the International Buddhist Society, but has also, out of her private means, financed the visit of Ananda Metteyya to London, and is now in retreat at Barnes. Like Burmese women in general, she has business capacity quite equal to a man's, and, fortunately for the cause, she is a Buddhist. She is of a little above middle age, a young sister. Is she a child? Treat her with reverence and courtesy."

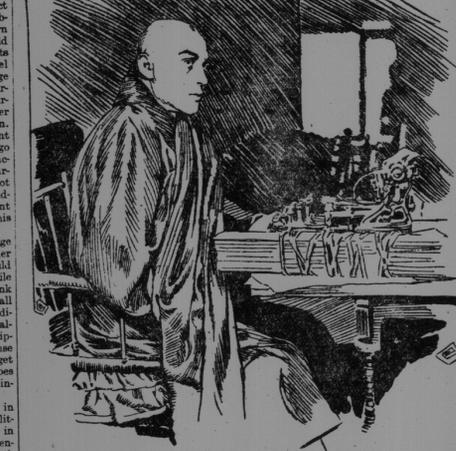
If, as the Bhikkhu hopes, there will one day be a Buddhist priesthood established in the West, it is clear that the members of it in their passage through our streets will have good cause to remember the tale of the elder in Ceylon, who inattentively allowed his attention to be attracted by the loud laugh of a woman, and then, realizing the impropriety of his act, looked at her teeth and plunged into the meditation upon bones, a mortifying exercise considered very helpful to the heart. So, when asked later whether he had passed a woman on the road, he replied:

"Was it a woman or a man That passed this way? I cannot tell. But this I know, a set of bones In travelling along this road."

The observance of the rule not to touch food after noon one day until the following morning is no small feat. The monk, which has considerable stimulating powers. They are permitted, too, to drink tea, which is also taken by the Chinese in Burma such indulgence are not recognized. The Bhikkhu is allowed to smoke of cigarettes on account of his asthma, and these are two exceptions to the ban against food which are generally recognized throughout the Buddhist priesthood.

"Do you not find it rather difficult to keep going all day on the food taken before noon?" "Yes, especially if I sit up late, as I have had to do sometimes since arriving in London. It is not so much hunger, as it is and her health in support of it, as well as for religious charities in her own land. She is, of course, a laywoman, for the order of Buddhist nuns hardly exists outside of China nowadays. In view of the very subordinate position which the nuns formerly occupied with respect to the monks, the order of the rights of women cannot be regretted this fact. Among the Buddhist laity, on the other hand, women always have played a prominent part.

The object of the evangelistic campaign which Ananda Metteyya leads and Mrs. Hla Oung supports is the introduction to the West in Buddhism as a living religion instead of a mere object of learned study. The doctrine to be taught is that of the "Lesser Vehicle," as it is called by adherents of the other and numerically larger school. The "Greater Vehicle" is already at work in America, both in San Francisco and more directly in New York, through the direction of the Japanese Buddhist Mission. But the Lesser Vehicle, though the nickname is hardly com-



BHIKKHU ANANDA METTEYYA WITH HIS AMERICAN TYPEWRITER.

mentary, is the more primitive and orthodox school, and this still waits to be brought to America.

The enthusiasm of Ananda Metteyya, scarcely concealed by the low eiveness of his penetrating eyes, does not recede before the idea of spreading the faith in the near future from England to America and to the Continent, where there is already a promising field claimed in Germany. His acquaintance with the late Colonel H. S. O'Leary (who visited Burma in company with the Prince-Priest) mentioned above, has encouraged him to hope for success in the United States when he arrives there. But in order to establish a community of the Yellow Robe for effective work in a new land it is necessary to have one monk of not less than ten years' standing and at least four others, fully ordained, to assist him. With such a staff ordinations can be performed, and the new church, if one likes to call it so, can look after its own internal interests. Buddhism, once a great proselytizing religion, but since then for many centuries inactive, now threatens to resume its old

character, if its first Scottish preacher can inspire others with the zeal which he manifests himself.

It may be mentioned that though Ananda Metteyya is the first European monk in Buddhist orders he is not the only one, for there is another Scotswoman associated with him in Burma, and also a German, who is very anxious to found a monastery, probably near Lake Lugano, Switzerland, as soon as he has the necessary ten years' standing to enable him to admit others to the priesthood. There are other European postulants in Ceylon, but so far no American has joined the order. With regard to the future prospects in America the Bhikkhu is sanguine.

"If we can do even as much as we seem likely to do in this short time in conservative England, why should we not be more successful in America, where they are far more receptive? Look at the welcome given to the Vedantists.

"The difficulty in starting a monastery in a new country, apart from the necessity of having a monk of ten years' standing at its head, lies in the rule that the food must be collected--given by the laity, not bought by the monks. So no monastery could continue in existence except in the neighborhood of lay householders. We call only at the house of a known Buddhist."

"Fortunately, in your pious laity only put rice to the monks' bowls. The pickles, sweets, etc., they put into the bowls of the monks' lay attendants, who follow. In Ceylon they put all into the monk's bowl, so that you may imagine that at the end of a little begging round the contents are often a little mixed--rice, pickles, sweet cakes, all piled on the top of one another."

PHILIP TENNER.

TRYING TO SETTLE THE ST. GEORGE STRIKE

Committee of Citizens Bring Employers and Men Together in Conference.

St. George, N. B., June 26 (Special).--A committee of citizens, desirous of seeing the strike of the granite workers brought to an end, arranged a conference between the employers and the men and a meeting was held tonight. The proceedings are not given out but it is said that there was a general talk over the situation and that things look favorable for a settlement. Another meeting will be held.

The committee of citizens acting in the matter is composed of Mayor Lawrence, Dr. H. I. Taylor, M.P.P., and Mr. Hay, of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

SOVEREIGN BANK SHAREHOLDERS MAY GET A LITTLE BACK

Will not be Involved in Double Liability on Their Stock Anyway.

Toronto, June 26.--The Sovereign Bank shareholders will not be involved in a double liability and may get a small amount back on their shares, according to the committee that is acting in connection with the winding-up proceedings.

BUMPER FRUIT CROP WIPPED

Halifax, N. S., June 26.--The canker worm has suddenly attacked the fruit region of Nova Scotia and caused immense loss. Blossoming was exceedingly promising and the outlook for a great crop was very hopeful. This has been changed within a week and today a large number of orchards are badly scorched and many others are ruined by this pest, though in a lesser degree.

In some places the foliage on nearly all of the trees has been completely withered. A strange feature is that some orchards where spraying was less carefully practiced have escaped, while alongside the most carefully treated trees are affected very seriously.

The effect on the whole crop cannot be exactly predicted at this time, but the division losses will be very heavy. The idea of the June rains washed the spray off the trees so that the protection of the poison was absent when it was most needed. It is many years since Nova Scotia orchards were similarly affected.

ROSY OUTLOOK FOR CANADIAN TRADE

New York, June 26.--Bradstreet's state of trade will say tomorrow: Canadian trade continues to slowly expand. Seasonable weather has helped retail lines, and as a result selling orders are fair. Excellent crop conditions throughout the Dominion with prospects for a record yield of wheat in the west, develop optimistic trading fall trade. Buying for the autumn season is better. Collections range from fair to good. Business fell for the week ended June 25, number 31, which compares with 29 in this week of 1907.

JURY DISAGREED IN SUNBURY CASE

Fredericton, N. B., June 26.--The trial of Charles Cochrane on a charge of sedition was concluded at Sunbury today and resulted in a disagreement of the jury. They stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal. After agreeing upon a verdict the jury were discharged and the prisoner remanded to jail to await further action on the part of the crown. Solicitor General McLeod presided and A. J. Gregory, K. C., defended.

CENTRAL ROAD BOOKKEEPING

Accounts Kept More Loosely Than Provincial Government's

TO INSPECT THE LINE

Royal Commission to Examine Railway and Coal Mines, and Then Begin Probing in Real Earnest on July 8 at St. John.

Fredericton, June 26.--The Central railway commissioners have completed their work here for the present and the members returned home this evening. On Friday morning of next week they will meet at Norton and start on a tour of the Central Railway, returning home on Saturday evening. On Wednesday, July 8, they will meet in Admiralty court, St. John to examine a number of witnesses, including Geo. McAvity, W. C. Hunter and Mr. Orrett, of St. John, and A. E. Killam, of Moncton.

Chairman Landry stated that the commission had got somewhat ahead of its programme. It had not been intended to examine any witnesses at this session, but this plan had not been followed. He was anxious that all public bodies or individuals in any way affected by the enquiry should have a chance to be present at the meetings or be represented by counsel so that all the facts might be brought out. Before any further witnesses were examined notices will be inserted in papers giving the time and place of meetings and inviting interested parties to attend. The commission should avoid the appearance of having the investigation one-sided. Mr. Powell concurred in the remarks of the chairman and also did the duty of inspecting the Central Railway on the date mentioned above and to hold the next meeting in St. John.

The commissioners should inspect the coal areas and ascertain to what extent the coal has been developed by the railway. He had been developed by the railway, he said, undoubtedly added to the value of the railway.

Stirling, of Fredericton, who figured in one of the Central railway bond transactions, was before the commission this afternoon and stated that documents before being called upon to give evidence. Mr. Powell acceded to his request and promised to notify him when the next meeting of the commission was held.

At this morning's session Deputy Receiver General Babbitt made further explanations regarding the Brunswick Coal and Railway Company's transactions with the government and J. J. Fraser Winslow, secretary of the company submitted a list of the shareholders in regard to the business matters followed by the company.

C. A. McVey, of the board of works of the Central Railway, the road from Norton to Miramichi, was shown to be 52.5 miles in length, but as there are some more lines Mr. Powell promised to examine Engineer Wetmore as to the exact mileage. Mr. Babbitt stated that the interest on the \$50,000 of bonds guaranteed by the province of the Brunswick Coal and Railway Company was made July 2, 1905.

Previous to that the company had financed the interest of the government, \$200,000 to be paid by the government account and the remainder in payment for the Central Railway.

Mr. Winslow stated that he succeeded George W. Allen, as secretary of the N.B. Coal and Ry. Co. in 1904 and still held the office so far as he was concerned. He said that the company but about a year ago handed it over to the deputy receiver-general. He did not think that the company had any treasury, but as secretary he kept a record of expenditures.

George McAvity, president of the company, told the committee that he had received nothing for it. The stock ledger of the company was produced by Mr. Powell and he explained that he succeeded George W. Allen, as secretary of the N.B. Coal and Ry. Co. in 1904 and still held the office so far as he was concerned. He said that the company but about a year ago handed it over to the deputy receiver-general. He did not think that the company had any treasury, but as secretary he kept a record of expenditures.

Mr. Skinner had subsequently transferred the stock of the company to Mr. Skinner, ten to Charles A. Bruce, three to Franklin Stetson, three to George McAvity, one to Charles P. Sanford, ten to Dr. J. M. Smith, ten to Charles McLaughlin, and ten to Geo. W. Allen. The company's ledger was shown to the witness and he explained that he had made some of the entries contained therein while clerk for Mr. Allen and others after being appointed secretary.

The items included a payment of \$31,500 to Elkin and Evans for services rendered in transferring the Central Railway company's stock to the government. He made no payments on account of stock to the company. In making up the accounts for Allen he went back to November 1901, then the Bank commenced. He understood Mr. McAvity had kept a cash book, in which was a record of the company's transactions.

He admitted that in making up the accounts with Auditor Sharp he was unable to get vouchers for some payments and was compelled to depend on the checks and letters ordering payments. The company's bill books were filed by the witness and put in evidence.

Antigonish Conservatives' Choice. Antigonish, N.S., June 26.--(Special).--The Liberal-Conservatives of County Antigonish held a convention yesterday to nominate a standard-bearer for the federal elections.

NEGRO DESPERADO TO THE FRONT AGAIN

Minot St. Clair Francis Engineers Daring Attempt for Himself and Three Others to Escape.

Minot St. Clair Francis, the negro desperado who was arrested in St. John by Police Sgt. Baxter after a career of crime which gave him sentences to last him a lifetime in prison, has again upheld his reputation for desperate acts. Francis and others were recently taken from the prison at Thomaston (Me.), to the federal prison at Atlanta. What happened en route is described in the following despatch.

Portland, Me., June 25.--The attempt of Minot St. Clair Francis and three other Maine prisoners to escape from a train rupturing at 60 miles an hour was told here today by United States Marshall Charles Haskell, who, with three guards, returned from Atlanta, (Ga.), where they went with the prisoners.

The plan to escape was engineered by Francis, who had carried a wire 1 1/2 inches long in his mouth, no one knows how long, with which the shackles which bound the prisoners hand and foot were loosened.

The prisoners, aside from Francis, were William Huddle, Paul Ritcher and William Phelps, all prolific robbers. The attempt to escape was made near Raleigh, (N. C.). At about 3 o'clock Saturday morning while the guard's head was turned, Huddle made a dive for the passage leading to the Pullman car. The guard fired one shot and then gave chase. He caught Huddle just as he was lunging through a window in the smoking compartment.

While the guard was following Huddle the other prisoners had been pinnioned. Phelps and Huddle were entirely free from their shackles, having picked the locks with the wire Francis had carried in his mouth. That Francis and Ritcher were not free was due to the fact that one of the locks had become jammed and refused to open.

Huddle is from Montreal, where he served prison terms and has an unfinished term in the Maine state prison. Ritcher was arrested for postoffice breaking in Maine. Phelps was closely affiliated with Francis in some of his most daring deeds. He was sentenced to six years in the Maine state prison on Feb. 10, 1905, at the same time that Francis was sentenced for 16 years for breaking open the Red Beach postoffice in Calais, Me., and shooting James Brown, night custodian of the mails. This was after he had escaped from Bridgewater and had terrorized New England.

HALF-MILLION VIADUCT TO SPAN SALMON RIVER

G. T. P. Will Place One of Heaviest Structures on Road Near Grand Falls--Two Other Steel Bridges in Province.

According to C. O. Foss, head of the National Transcontinental Construction Company's office here, one of the heaviest structures on the G. T. P., will be in this province. This will be a steel viaduct over what is known as the Salmon river, ten miles east of Grand Falls. It is probable that this viaduct, which Mr. Foss says will be a simple structure, will cost upwards of half a million dollars.

The Salmon river itself is a small stream being at the point of crossing, only about 100 feet wide. It will be 200 feet, however, from the level of the water to the bottom of the rails and the gorge is 300 feet wide.

There are two Salmon rivers which the Transcontinental will have to cross. In order to avoid confusion that at Grand Falls is simply called Salmon river, the other is known in the surveys as Salmon river, Chipman. Two steel bridges will have to be built in this province besides the one at Grand Falls. One will be over the Tobique. The other will span the Salmon river, Chipman.

Mr. Foss says that it will take about three years to complete the work of the Transcontinental Company in this district. There is practically about 250 miles from the Quebec boundary to Moncton. A notable feature of the route is that only eight per cent. is lost from the air line. A large proportion of the 250 miles will have to be cleared, however, and men are now engaged at that work to be done along the route.

There is, besides, some very heavy rock work to be done along the route. Mr. Foss said the present season is very favorable for the work. The black flies and mosquitoes are very thick but many gallons of a preparation of oil of tar and sweet oil to the camps for the men to smear themselves with and keep off the flies.

Wholesale Truro Concern Assigns. Truro, N. S., June 26.--The wholesale druggists firm of William Cummings & Sons, Truro, has assigned. The liabilities are \$87,000 and the assets \$38,000. Judgments in Truro have been recorded amounting to \$17,000, chiefly for accounts and cash loans. Hon. B. F. Pearson has a judgment for \$8,000 and Frank Stanfield has bill of sale on stock for a similar amount.

Some time ago the firm made an offer of twenty cents on the dollar, but this was not accepted and the assignment subsequently followed. Most of the creditors are in Montreal and Toronto.

Port Warden of Bathurst. Bathurst, N. B., June 26.--(Special).--Geo. Robertson has been gazetted port warden at Bathurst, N. B.

ELECTIONS MAY NOT BE THIS FALL

Dr. Daniel, M. P., Brings Political News on Visit to Home

THE AYLESWORTH BILL. Compromise Believed to Be About Made, Government Striking Out Objectionable Clauses--St. John Member's Views on Harbor Commission Report.

Dr. J. W. Daniel, M.P., who arrived home Friday upon his visit, said that there seems to be some doubt as to whether the general elections will be called on this fall or not. The matter that the government has delayed in bringing down several important bills and that the time is growing short if parliament is to be prorogued before the Quebec Tercentenary, as it is generally supposed it will be, indicates that there will be another session or else that some of the bills will be dropped.

Dr. Daniel remarked that on Sunday, June 26, parliament will have been sitting for seven full months, the longest session with one exception in Canada's history. The exception, (though this session is not ended yet and may be longer), was in 1903, when parliament sat for eight months. That session was expected to precede an election, but the G. T. P. bill was being put through and the company wanted better terms so that another session was held and the election delayed until the fall of 1904.

"It has been generally expected this session will be followed by a general election," said Dr. Daniel, "but it is not now so generally believed as it was a year ago, and history may repeat itself. Otherwise one can hardly believe that the government would have prolonged the session so long and at the same time put the blame on the opposition, when in reality the cause was the government's failure to bring down its legislation."

Among the important bills which the government has under consideration he said, are the Hudson Bay Railway Bill, the Insurance Boundaries Bill, and the Insurance Bill, none of which has yet been introduced. The civil service bill has been before the house for only a few days. The delay, he added, has thus been caused by the government in not bringing these important bills down and not by opposition. He said that he has been claiming the government press. "As a matter of fact," said the doctor, "as far as obstruction is concerned, there were only two occasions when the opposition was particularly active and they had an end in view so doing."

The first time was when Mr. Ames asked for some original papers in place of copies and the minister of the interior refused to produce them. "It is the first time I know when parliament has refused to bring down original documents," he said, "and then Sir Wilfrid Laurier had Mr. Oliver bring down these documents, which showed that the minister of the interior had not produced them. The question of the election bills was not in one man's handwriting, although they were for different firms showing that the opposition's action was for the country's benefit."

The second time we obstructed, if you may call it so, was when we had trouble with the minister of marine and fisheries over some papers which he promised to bring down but did not do so. Our purpose was to refuse supply until we got the papers we wanted, and parliament was occasioned to continue for fifty-seven hours and finally we got what we wanted.

"The cry which government papers have been making over obstruction of the session of the opposition and saying that supply could not be voted and civil servants could not get paid or militia camps could not be held and railway employees could not get their money, was untrue. The militia estimates were voted within two hours after they had been brought down and so it was with the railways and other."

"The government apparently has some reason for prolonging the session. We are getting along fairly well now. The election bills are not before the house just at present, but it is understood, though not officially known, that arrangements have been made for the session of the government and the leader of the opposition objects to what will be eliminated. The other portion of the bill that is not likely to cause as much contention as this was expected."

"The scheme as this is done, parliament may be prorogued before the Quebec Tercentenary, though I cannot see how it is possible unless some of the legislation is dropped."

"At the present time," Dr. Daniel said, "I notice St. John people have a very important matter to decide--the question of the harbor in commission. This is a matter that should not be gone into hastily as it is difficult to have two authorities having control in one harbor, and I hope the common council and board of trade will give it very serious consideration. The question of the authority of the harbor master on one hand, and the commission on the other. The act, I understand, is largely copied after the Montreal act, but it must be remembered that Montreal harbor is all controlled by commission and their act would be quite different from what is wanted here and could not be followed out in its entirety."

"The scheme as given in the press does not give the terms on which the city would be content to hand over its property to the government. It is a pity," he said, "that this harbor matter has been brought up while the session is in its dying days and if the common council intend pushing it they should let the public know all about it. Of course, I can only speak from what I have seen in the press."

Dr. Daniel says it has been very hot in Ottawa for several days, with the thermometer registering between 80 and 90 degrees, so that the members will be glad when the government-general prorogues the house. Dr. Daniel will return to Ottawa on Monday.

New Brunswick Promoted. Herbert W. McLeod, a native of New Brunswick and for some time an agent for the C. P. R. in Maine, and who has been agent of the Canadian Northern Railway in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan has been appointed train despatcher on the C. N. R. Western Division, Dauphin, Manitoba. Mr. McLeod and his wife are well known in Sussex and vicinity. Mrs. McLeod's home being in Newtown.