SURPRISE
RISE
SOAP
l Soap.
SURPRISE

MISDIRECTED ENERGY.

(Washington Star.)

uncle once j'ined the choir.
He had a pow'ful voice.
e listeners, though, did not admire
His singin', nor rejoice.

started out with lots o' vim,
But somehow, pretty soon
e'd allus find that Uncle Jim
Was singin' out o' tune.

wa'n't no use to whisper "Hush!"
He couldn't hear a word.
s music came with one grand rush;
His inmost soul was stirred.
e organ would sound faint an' dim,
The fust soprano'd swoon;
ey all gave up when Uncle Jim
Was singin' out o' tune.

ove the man who does his best,
Whate'er he undertakes;
ose spirit with untiring zest
To duty's call awakes.
t good intentions oft we see
Like wrecks around us strewn
surely raises Cain when he
s singin' out o' tune.

ST. MARTINS.

Miss Pet Duffell has returned home
St. John, after two weeks' visit to
s. Daley. Miss Mamie Godard of
John spent Sunday here with Mrs.
bert Carson. Miss Ethel Kennedy,
the Kennedy house, has returned
me, after summering at Rothesay.
s. Fownes has gone to Boston to
nd a month with relatives.
Dr. Ryan of Sussex is at the Ken-
dy house. George Brown of Bos-
is visiting his parents here.
The management of the St. Martins
l Hampton railway expect to have
first train through by Oct. 12th.
he Baptist Church was the scene of
ery interesting event on Wednesday
rning, Sept. 30, at 7.30 o'clock a. m.,
en Rev. C. W. Townsend, in the
sence of a large audience, united in
bonds of holy matrimony Rev.
rry Vaughan Davies, pastor of the
isbury Baptist Church, and Mar-
et Mabel Smith, second daughter
Capt. David Smith. The bride, who
unattended, was becomingly at-
d in a handsome travelling suit of
e camels' hair cloth, with white
adcloth trimming and velvet hat to
ch and looked very charming in-
d. She was given away by her
le, William Smith, in the absence
her father, who is at sea. The
rch auditorium was beautifully de-
ated for the occasion with cut flow-
and potted plants. After the cere-
y, congratulations were showered
n the young couple and, surround-
by the members of the church, of
ch she is a valued member, and
se organist she has been for a
mber of years. Mrs. Davis was pre-
ted by E. A. Titus, choir leader, in
alf of the church, with a beautiful
er service, as a slight token of the
em in which she is held. The
te is one of St. Martins' most popu-
young ladies, and will be much
ssed in church and social life. The
py couple were driven to Sussex,
re they took the train en route to
sbury, where upon their arrival the
mber of Mr. Davies' church will
d a reception for them at their par-
age home. Best wishes of the
re community follow them. The
le was the recipient of many beau-
l gifts.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

ULD FORCE BRITAIN TO WAR.

Accede to Demands for Interference
Would Give All Enemies Their
Desired Chance.

ONDON, Sept. 30.—Sir Edward
lett, former British ambassador to
many writes to the Times this
rning reprehending the attempt of
bishops to force the hands of the
ernment in Macedonian affairs and
s that Great Britain could only
ede to the bishops' demands by, in
n English "going to war" if the
ernment made such a move as the
ops demand, writes Sir Edward
lett, it would be left by the other
ers in splendid isolation, and faced
the alternative of an ignominious
eat or war. The former would do
hite harm to the Macedonians,
e the latter would mean letting
e the dogs of insurrection as well
he dogs of war and would give the
ted opportunity to Great Britain's
merable enemies throughout the
id.

SPAVIN CURE
Five Cases of Spavin Absolutely Cured.
Buffalo, N. Dakota, Jan. 26, 1903.
I have cured five horses absolutely of Spavin in the last four years with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. Yours truly, Harry D. Ruettel.
LIABLE
overed for Spavins, Ringbones,
meness.
horsemen and others in this and other
Canada in these benefits, just read
to them for your own satisfaction.
stable remedy
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
LL CO.,

KING EDWARD'S COURT:

Some Stories of the Aristocracy.

The court of King Edward VII. has characterictics which distinguish it from one of mere social brilliancy and pomp. Perhaps no British monarch, and certainly no other European sovereign is on terms so friendly with so many of the leading men of the day as King Edward. It is not at all unlikely that in the time to come the court of King Edward will be spoken of as we speak now of the court of Queen Elizabeth or the court of any other notable sovereign around whom the people and movements of the time seemed to centre. While the king himself is not a man of science like his father, nor possessing the literary tastes of his sister, the late Princess Alice, he is a patron, in the best sense of the term, of what is notable in the modern world.

There are in Mr. Escott's new book, "King Edward VII. and His Court," innumerable proofs of what an interesting society the English court has attracted round it. Mr. Escott's pages are filled with anecdote and episode of other notable people beside the king, and he begins his record by quoting the verdict of the press of Paris in 1881, when the then Prince of Wales breakfasted with Gambetta: "He is the first cosmopolitan Prince of Wales produced by the reigning house of Great Britain." He was early discovered to be a safe confidant of diplomats.

"The manner of the Prince, like a magnet, attracted deep confidences. These were never abused by their illustrious recipient. With him, as he truly told each communicative friend, every sect was safe. At the same time the unbosoming acquaintance was gently warned against trusting others too indiscriminately. 'I think,' the friendly caution always ran, 'you will be well advised if, for the future, you keep the matter to yourself.' In this way the Royal Highness, who is now His Gracious Majesty, without ever being betrayed into inquisitiveness, gradually became possessed of the unpublished history of every family, of each individual member of it, with which at any time he or those about him was at all likely to be brought into touch. The presidency over the aristocratic structure in all its aspects was the gift of inheritance."

Court patronage, as Mr. Escott points out, bestows itself upon all forms of human effort in art, literature and scientific achievement, and the pleasant smile of King Edward has been impartially bestowed. He has given the principal actors of the day a social recognition which has not previously fallen to the lot of the members of that profession. There is a curious anecdote given—curious, that is, to the Canadian reader, who remembers the resemblance which was noticed in England between Disraeli and Sir John Macdonald. It appears that Sir Henry Irving was once taken for the late Lord Beaconsfield.

"Some half a generation ago a profound, a rather gruesome sensation went round the Duke of Wellington's drawing-room at Strathfieldsay on the appearance, one might almost say the apparition, of a distinguished and expected guest. As the tall, thin, impressive figure with the cadaverous countenance seemed to totter rather than to walk across the floor to his host and hostess, throughout the electric company went the murmur, 'It is Dizzy risen from the dead!' No by anyone who had the knowledge to compare the stranger just arrived with the statesman sleeping in Hughenden churchyard could the resemblance have been missed. The likeness had, in fact, long ago first been noticed by Lord Beaconsfield himself. Watching from Alfred de Rothschild's box the play on the Lyceum stage, the statesman to the question of what he thought of it replied, 'It reminds me of my own career, and in person I should think Mr. Irving might be taken for myself.'"

And Mr. Escott gives the Sir John Macdonald anecdote as well when in the spring of 1880 those who happened, late one night, to be on the platform of Euston railway station were "startled by seeing, in a privy council lor's uniform, a gentleman who at first was supposed to be Lord Beaconsfield, he, however, as a fact, was at that hour laid up with bronchitis in Curzon street. Hs counterfeit presentment proved to be no other than the Canadian premier, Sir John Macdonald, popularly known as 'Old Tomorrow,' from his putting off disagreeable subjects. The facial resemblance between the British and the colonial premier was most striking. The contrast between the personal manner of the two—Disraeli's sphinx-like reserve, Macdonald's genial yet canny expressiveness—was not noticed by those who casually met the statesman of the dominion.

Among those who surround the king are eminent jurists and lawyers, who represent all the high traditions of the legal profession in England. Mr. Escott gives a bright picture of the kind of confidences which are reposed in a great lawyer nowadays.

"The confidences of innumerable great houses are perforce reposed as implicitly in Sir George Lewis as were those of the Deadlock family in Mr. Tulkinghorn. The aristocratic connection once possessed by that old-fashioned practitioner has passed, less by any manoeuvre of his own than by the force of his professional skill, into the hands of the famous firm domiciled in Ely Palace, Holborn. The lady of title who desires a change of husbands, the eldest son of the Duke of Impecue, who has reproduced signatures not his own under awkward circumstances—such are two typical visitors generally waiting in Sir George's ante-room till the great principal can give them a few minutes. Meanwhile the man of law himself can peacefully and smilingly watch the panorama of patrician frailty, passion, treachery, fraud, as it unrolls itself before him. To him, indeed, as to others, it might seem less a judicial inquiry than a fashionable function, wherein some part is played by every creature known to society, from the semi-detached duchess, flitting to and from the boudoir and the betting-ring; the demi-mondaine, in easy circumstances to the "gentleman's gentleman," who like the Morgan of Pendennis, may do a modest little business as ursuer also; the lady's maid, who is a literal reincarnation of Fielding's Mrs. Honor to the caped cabman, brought on as a stage super to swear anything that may be wanted."

To prove that the court of King Edward is cosmopolitan and wears a cosmopolitan air, Mr. Escott recalls the visit paid to England in 1768 by Jean Jacques Rousseau, and when we remember how cordially President Loubet was welcomed in England the other day, the glimpse we get of English hospitality to distinguished Frenchmen one hundred and fifty years ago is highly interesting.

"On the 6th of January, in the severest weather known for many winters, pea-green in complexion from the sufferings on sea and shore, the illustrious Monsieur Rousseau was welcomed by the London newspapers to the world's capital of freedom. The distinguished stranger soon became as much the rage on the Thames as he had been on the Seine. The brothers of George III. at once called upon him; the secretary of state, General Conway, a leader in society as well as in politics, hastened to obtain an introduction. Garrick entertained him at a famous supper; he even gave a special performance in the visitor's honor on January 23rd. Rousseau, with some pressing, kept his engagement, and apeared at the theatre in his already-mentioned American dress. Simultaneously with him the King and Queen entered. Their attention was seen to be fixed on the stranger rather than on the stage. Wild with delight at the compliment and at the play, Rousseau, in his excitement, was only prevented from falling out of the box by Mrs. Garrick holding his coat-tails.

The philosopher, with the broad smooth, expressionless face, preoccupied with the mistress and the dog, whom he had brought to England, proved a troublesome guest. His cicerone, Hume, made the best arrangements he could for the eccentric visitor, the ostentatious squalor of whose life contrasted grotesquely with the sycophantic worship that his overweaning vanity demanded. No lodging would satisfy him till there was found for him at Chiswick or Fulham a hovel with a single room and two beds in it, one already occupied by a sick man. That might have done but for the fact that Therese, who had left him for a few days, was being brought back to London with Boswell as her escort—a fact which that biographer, prudently enough, seems not to have confided to Dr. Johnson. Rousseau was, however, long satisfied even with his mean lodging and frowsy mistress, who by the by, was now sanctified by the style of her gouvernante. He would go nowhere without that lady. The severe English families who still admired him found him a rather impracticable guest. No place exactly suited him. Wales had seemed likely but proved too remote. The Isle of Wight promised better, but it had few trees, and was swept by many winds. The England of the better sort began to weary of the famous but inconvenient guest.

A few eccentric social queens, panting for notriety — such as Lady Aylesbury, Lady Kildare, and the arch gusher, Mrs. Cockburn—lamented to Hume the national unworthiness of their visitor, and implored that the sweet man might be brought to them to sit beneath an oak and hear the Druid's songs. George III. had wished to be Rousseau's benefactor.

The attempt ended, according to Mrs. Delany, in the King's charging him with savage pride and insolent ingratitude. Burke tried hard, but could not stomach him. Dr. Johnson, when asked his opinion by Boswell, bluntly replied:

"He is one of the worst of men; a rascal who ought to be hunted out of society, as he has been. It is a shame he is protected in this country." Burke's opinion, if expressed, would have been to the same effect. The sensitive and secluded Gray could not endure his presence without some sensation of nausea."

The King is perhaps more widely popular in his capacity as a patron of sport than in almost any other capacity, because the masses of the English people like their ruling classes to enjoy life in the good old-fashioned ways and in keeping up the sports of their ancestors. Mr. Escott points out that women's sport, as far as horse racing is concerned, is a new character in English life.

"The latest resultant from the creative power of American or Hebrew speculation, and the English woman's rapacity for profiting from both, is the she-turfite, in the guise worn by her and disclosed by the law courts. Nothing is there in common between her and the sporting lady who first came into existence under the early Georges. Of the rural or picturesque surroundings of the stable and the race course, the twentieth century Diana knows nothing. She does not trace her descent from a family whose members in one age after another have contributed to improve the native breed of horses. As a child she never possessed thoroughbred pets in the paddock. The quadruped in question is attractive to her only so far as it introduces her to a perfectly free and mixed society of her own and the opposite sex, living in the defiance, reserved for the highest fashion, of the conventialities, from which her lowlier fellow-creatures cannot escape. The speculative fashion, with the Semite and the Yankee as its heroic figure, may prove to be a transient phase. It can be paralleled by many precedents in this or in other lands. Some of these may have passed without leaving permanent mischief behind them. Of the thing itself there is no more doubt than of the race to which belong those who chiefly promote the sport.

Just as the coffee-houses were the social feature of London in the time of Charles II., so clubs today are the chief factor in the political and social relations of London men. At the time of the passing of the reform bill in 1832 the tories found themselves in need of clubs. White's in St. James street had lost its political color, and Brooks' continued to be, as it is still, eminently a whig resort. The tories accordingly founded the Carlton Club. "The Carlton Club was, however, at the beginning, as it has been since, largely indebted to the presence among its political members of a social element detached from the strife of parties. That has ever been an influence leavening the social policy of the place. Thomas Raikes, the diarist, cared nothing for party politics, but a great deal for fashionable society. The Carlton's social opportunities at once secured his adhesion. On Sunday, May 13, was held the opening dinner, with the Duke of Wellington in the chair. The speeches were good, but violent. The Irish secretary, Stanley, afterwards

A little Sunlight Soap will clean cut glass and other articles until they shine and sparkle. Sunlight Soap will wash other things than clothes. 4B

fourteenth Lord Derby, expressed the height to which the political fever had risen by leaping from his chair to the table, and thence denouncing his enemies. The club's weekly house dinners greatly helped conservative organization for many years after the tory name had been superseded by the newer description."

It can hardly be doubted that amongst statesmen the most striking figure among those grouped around King Edward is that of Joseph Chamberlain, who began life with a keen desire to abolish the monarchy, but who is now today one of the chief conservative forces in the preservation and upbuilding of the British empire. Says Mr. Escott:

"The distinguished individual who, more than any other single man, has been the chief instrument in that destruction of the social supremacy of the landed interest, is today the most powerful of King Edward's subjects. He is also the chief, the idol, and the champion of the classes and interests that earlier in his career rightly saw in him their most dangerous foe. It is necessary now to go back a little. During the debates just a generation since, on the recasting of the now democraticized constituencies, much was said of checks upon the absolutism of the masses and of minority of representation.

Lord Cairn's motion, providing that in three-cornered constituencies no elector could vote for more than two candidates, was only one of several attempts in that direction. That effort succeeded in parliament, only to provoke an organized agency to defeat it out of doors. Such was the movement that aroused the energies of Mr. Chamberlain and first familiarized English ears with the caucus. Strictly speaking, that word was less a novelty than a revival. Towards the close of the 18th century the public shock caused by the loss of the American colonies, the huge sums spent on bribing members of parliament, or maintaining sinecures for them and ther friends, produced scandals, ending in a demand for economic and parliamentary reform. To promote those ends, on the initiative of Yorkshire, county committees were appointed Associations of the French revolution prejudiced Englishmen against the sinister phrase, "corresponding committees."

The word 'caikers' on the other side of the Atlantic had already produced the nomenclature 'Caucus.' Birmingham, by way of reply to the minority clause in the 1867 Reform Act, was about to give a fresh illustration of the dissyllable's real meaning. Until in the nineteenth century, at Birmingham, began the perfecting of democratic machinery, the nucleus of all political organization were the whips on either side at Westminster. These are the stage managers of the parliamentary play, working in the dark, and unknown to the general public. To the people are responsible the prime minister and his colleagues. Those leave to the parliamentary understrapers the business of keeping an eye on the actors, of thus ensuring that each man is in his place."

BRESLIN'S BRIDE IS A RARE BEAUTY.

Mill Girl is Tall and Queenly, and Both Amiable and Intelligent.

TROY, New York, Sept. 27.—Thomas Breslin, who chose his bride from among the girls employed in his Waterford Knitting Mill, has drawn a prize in the matrimonial market. Miss Helen Watson, who, as told in the World, was united to him in the St. Francis De Sales Church, Bennington, Vt., is not only a beauty, but is besides of a charming personality. Tall and shapely, she is of pronounced brunette type and carries herself with ease and dignity.

The love story which drew together the man of sixty-nine and the woman of twenty-six began when she worked as a finisher in the mill, and her employer fell captive to her bright intelligence. In 1901 she came to Troy to enter the Samaritan Hospital Training School and acquitted herself so well that she was accounted one of the best nurses on the staff. It was when Louis, the son of Mr. Breslin, critically ill with appendicitis, was brought to the hospital and turned over to her care that the tenderness of the woman's nature added to the nurse's skill made an appeal to the father that could not be withstood. The wooing was brief. Miss Watson capitulated at discretion and the wedding at her old home quickly followed.

Mr. and Mrs. Breslin's return to Waterford was celebrated by a reception to the mill hands—130 young men and women. A dance at the town hall finished the evening, after which the bride and bridegroom left on a wedding journey.

Mr. Breslin is famous for his charities. He built and endowed an Old Ladies' Home, and is a large contributor to the Samaritan and Cohoes hospitals and other institutions.

The Past We Cannot Recall.
THE PRESENT IS OURS.
The Future What We Make It.
No hand can bind us save our own; we have our right of choice, our freedom of will. Then why, if in the grasp of drugs or alcohol, should not an effort be made at once to break the bondage? YOU CAN BE CURED by the HUTTON-DIXON ANTIDOTE for the
LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS
The most highly recommended treatment in the world. A high-class, up-to-date, physical home cure which does not interfere with business or other duties. Full particulars and testimonials from people in high places sent free in plain envelope (sealed). Letters confidential. Address—MR. DIXON, 81 WILLCOCKS STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

TWO... Goodspeed ... Four Yea... Penit...

New Sentence ...
One Expires ... ndry's

Good Advice.

Fred Goodspeed was swept from the public gaze Tuesday morning. He goes to Dorchester penitentiary for two years in addition to the present unexpired term of imprisonment he is undergoing.

Goodspeed was brought into court yesterday morning at 11 o'clock to receive his sentence. W. H. Trueman appeared for the crown in the absence of Solicitor General McKeown. Scott E. Morrell, the prisoner's counsel, was also in court.

Mr. Trueman said that he had with him the warrant of transference of Goodspeed from the Boys' Industrial Home to the Dorchester penitentiary, but a number of technical questions had arisen as to just what procedure should be followed in passing sentence under the peculiar circumstances existing in the present case.

Judge Landry said he was perfectly aware of the difficulties to be met with under the circumstances surrounding the case, but had hoped that all questions as to procedure would have been cleared up in the interval between the trial and the passing of sentence. He had hoped for enlightenment from the solicitor general in this particular. The young man undergoing sentence at the reformatory caused the question to arise whether sentence should be passed now to go into effect immediately, or whether the passing of sentence should be deferred until the expiration of the present sentence Goodspeed was undergoing. These are doubts that should have been removed by the crown. His honor thought, however, that even in the absence of the enlightenment he hoped to have received in the matter, sentence should be imposed now.

Mr. Morrell said that he did not wish to say a word that would cause his honor to change his mind. He desired, however, to make several observations. Whatever the sentence passed at the present time, he felt that it should be concurrent with the sentence Goodspeed was now undergoing.

His honor said that while this would undoubtedly have the effect of elucidating the situation, he was not prepared to concede to it.

Mr. Morrell's next observation was that the sentence to be imposed should be on the offence and not on the different counts.

His honor said that he had thought that over and had come to the conclusion to impose only one sentence on all the counts.

Mr. Morrell—The first count simply means common assault and cannot mean anything more.

His honor—Does not intent come in? It is a common assault accompanied by intent and is thus aggravated.

Mr. Morrell said he had just one more observation to make and he was doing this because it had come as a request from the boy's mother. The sentence the boy was at present undergoing would give him his freedom at 18 years of age. He (Goodspeed) was now 15 years old. Mr. Morrell thought since the boy has a chance for life he should be released from imprisonment when he was 18 years old and thus the sooner avoid the influence with which he would be surrounded.

His honor then requested the prisoner to stand up and commenced the imposition of his sentence. His honor said in part:

"Frederick Goodspeed, I am about to pass sentence on you for the commission of a crime that the jury found you guilty of some few weeks ago. The crime of which they found you guilty I have no doubt you have fully understood, and there is no necessity of explaining it to you. That crime itself, disconnecting it from your antecedents or your habits in the past, would be a relatively small matter. The greatest punishment for that crime which this court can impose is two years in the penitentiary.

"You have occupied a good deal of the attention of the public for a boy of your years. I have given your case unusual attention and have come firmly to the conclusion that in your own personal interest you have been too much before the public. You have been flattered and made perhaps to feel that you have been a little hero, and your companions, perhaps, have been made to feel also that you are a hero. That has beyond doubt been unwholesome to you, unwholesome to those who come to the court and those who read about you. Therefore upon the whole I think events have been unfortunate in the course they have taken. It has not been beneficial to the public morals of the community and the province at large.

"I have seen you in this court upon a former trial when the life of your companion was at stake; I have heard you give evidence in that trial, and you appeared the least concerned as long as you made yourself a hero. Your counsel has had more heartache over you than you have had yourself. It is unquestionably the proper course that sentence be passed on you this morning and that you pass into oblivion. It will be better for the community.

"Whether you expected this morning that your career should be gone over by the judge in passing sentence and commented upon, or that some fear or terror might be imparted into the minds of those who in a few years might be inclined to commit crime, my only hope for you if you live to reach manhood is that nobler impulses shall have possessed you. Whether that will be the case or not I cannot say; I only hope it will.

"I ask you to well consider that you are not being sent to the penitentiary for the purpose of being exhibited, nor for the purpose of being punished—you are there for the purpose of having the in th... penite... you to ...mence at the expir... the term of imprisonment you are ... undergoing at the Boys' Industrial Home."

Goodspeed during the imposition of the sentence manifested the closest interest and seemed to be weighing his honor's salutary remarks. He was removed to the jail to await his removal to the penitentiary.

MADE IN CANADA.

What Western Exhibitions Have Shown the People.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

The grand success of the Made-in-Canada exposition in the armory last week is highly creditable to the ladies of the Hamilton Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire. The exhibits were plentiful and excellent, and it was a matter of surprise to most of the visitors to discover that such goods were made in Canada. The exhibition made it quite plain that there is no need whatever to go outside the limits of the dominion in order to procure the very best goods for ladies and children. The Canadian made material, as shown at the exhibition, stands unexcelled, and the made-up articles showed that Canadian skill was quite equal to the production of the finest articles.

The lesson of the exhibition is that Canadian ladies should make it a point —a patriotic duty—to order goods made in Canada, and now that the ladies of Hamilton have exploded the fiction that Canadian made goods are inferior, it is to be expected that the sale of Canadian made goods will be largely increased.

It is well to be patriotic in the purchase of goods, even when patriotism costs something; but when one can be patriotic and at the same time buy the best without loss of money, it is the duty of all Canadian ladies to remember the lesson of last week's exhibition and purchase articles for themselves—and for their children—that are made in Canada.

At the Toronto exhibition almost every article entitled to bear the honorable badge, was declared by placard to be "Made in Canada," and much surprise was created by the excellence of the goods. The Hamilton exhibition will bring the idea more closely to the notice of the people of this neighborhood, and the success of the exhibition here will very likely lead to the holding of similar exhibitions in various parts of the country, so that ladies in all parts of the dominion may know that they can be served as well by goods made in Canada as by the use of imported goods.

Let the idea grow, and let the ladies of the Hamilton Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire be heartily thanked for introducing the idea and for their hard work and energy in making their exhibition the grand success which it was.

WEDS A MILLIONAIRE OF 70.

Mrs. Sarah J. Fowler's Marriage Had Been Twice Postponed.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Mrs. Sarah J. Fowler, for twenty years a teacher in the Lockport schools, was married yesterday to Joseph P. Dudley of New York and Buffalo, who is several times a millionaire.

The bride, who is forty-three, is president of the Lockport Saturday Club and an officer of the Western New York Federation of Women's Clubs. She is a beautiful woman, scholarly, and a social leader. Some years ago one of the seniors of the High School committed suicide by shooting, and the report at the time was that it was on account of unreciprocal love for his preceptress.

Mrs. Fowler recently returned from a European tour. She and Mr. Dudley, who is seventy, were to have been married in London, but they abandoned that plan on account of the red tape. The happy day was fixed for two weeks ago at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, and an immense quantity of flowers was sent by Mr. Dudley's friends. For some reason the wedding was postponed until today.

They were married by the Rev. Benjamin M. Nice at the Presbyterian parsonage. There were no attendants. They will live in Buffalo, where Mr. Dudley is the representative of the Standard Oil Company.

GREAT BRITAIN ENTERS PROTEST.

Turkish Atrocities Arouse the British —But They are Not Strong Enough to Effect Reform Alone.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times telegraphs that Great Britain through her ambassador has made vigorous and constant protest against the excesses committed by the Turkish troops, but that she apparently does not feel herself strong enough to break down the opposition of Germany, Russia and Austria and insists upon real instead of paper reforms in Macedonia.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—According to a despatch to the Lokal Anziegen prominent Macedonians are urging the revolutionary leaders to discontinue the uprising.

BURGAS, Bulgaria, Sept. 28.—Despatches received here from the insurgent chief Jurgdajokiff, who has been conducting operations in the Kirklisse district, announce that the Turkish troops have been withdrawn from Zabernovo, Karlovo, and Gralaticoo, three points on the Turkish frontier. It is understood that this movement was in accordance with the request of the Bulgarian government that Turkey withdraw her troops from the frontier as a sign of the sincerity of her pacific declarations.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

—The Honors of the Season.

FIELD, B. C., Sept. 29.—The eminent mountaineer Edward Whymper, has finished his walk across the Rocky Mountains of Canada and has now left Field for the Crow's Nest Pass. He started from Kananaskis Falls in Alberta, and walked through to Yale, B. C., crossing en route the main ridge of the Rockies, "the Great Divide," the "Selkirks" and the minor ranges to the west, for the greater part of the distance adhering to the track of the C. P. R. though frequently deviating from it. When the weather was fine, an average of 25 miles per day was maintained. The total distance was more than 500 miles. Before leaving Field, he expressed himself warmly in regard to the courtesies and assistance received all along the railway from the officials and employes of the company and said that the walk had more than satisfied his expectations, and that the beauties of the line are greater than he anticipated, that there was not a dull mile upon the whole of the distance. The upper valley of the Bow, he said, is not inferior to the best part of the upper Thames, yet along the entire distance from Banff to Laggan, there is not a single settler. Putting aside such features of the country as are now well known and places on the railway that are frequently visited, Mr. Whymper indicated a few points in the vicinity of the line whch he considered were especially noticeable, the country around Donald, which is extremely fine and almost entirely unexplored, the grand forest trees and the neighborhood around Albert Canyon, Griffin lake, almost as attractive as the famous lakes of Thun and Brienz, but has not yet got a settler, Eagle river, connecting Griffin lake with the great Shuswap lake, which latter combines the charms of Windermere and Lugano, the stream from the Great to the Little Shuswap lake, with its coves and foliage overhanging the water reminding one of Loch Katrine. It is a delightful spot. The upper forty miles of the Thomson river, which sometimes broadens out to three hundred yards wide, with waters clear as the Mediterranean. English Alpinists have been wanting in the Canadian Rockies this year. The honors of the season have been carried off by Prof. Parker of New York, who amongst other exployists has vanquished Hungabee (the chieftain) and Deltaform, the highest mountain in the valley of the Ten Peaks.

UNLUCKY SAILOR'S TROUBLES ENDED.

He Was Always Absent-Minded and He Fell from Flying Jibboom.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—"William John Jones was the unluckiest sailor I ever went shipmates with," said Mate Thomas Davis of the Glasgow ship Dalcairnie, at Beard's Stores yesterday.

"It wasn't that William John didn't know enough, but he was one o' them dreamers with an absentee mind. The steward sent the lad for a washboiler full of water. William John filled the boiler and balanced it on the rail abeam of the galley. The ship gave a bit of a lurch, and sailor, boiler, water and the whole outfit tumbled overboard. The whip-jack of a sailor had to be hauled in with a bowline, while the boiler went adrift.

"While we laid in the Plate, William John perched on the rail by the mizzen rigging, fishing for cowfish. He was dreaming as ever. By and by along comes a big grampus and takes the bait, and in lieu of the fisherman hauling in the fish the fish hauled the fisherman into the drink.

"I'll give William due and proper credit for hanging on, howsomever, for he clung to that grampus, which was a whopping big one, until the pinnace could be cut away. Bill was a smart swimmer, but when he was pulled into the boat it was hard to tell which was blowin' harder, the grampus or Bill.

"I had him on the fore topmast head attending to the gear of the inner jib, and when I called out to haul away what does this 'Jack Adams' do but throw his heft on the short end of the jib tackle, all the slack being below! Down came this 'Johnny Raw' on the run to the deck, bruising himself and breaking his arm.

"At Iquique all hands were shovelling ballast. Sailor Bill didn't notice that he was standing on a shelf and being gradually undermined by his shipmates, who were winking at each other. Presently the gravel shelf collapsed and the unlucky sailor was buried to his neck in ballast.

"But his bad luck ended, as such things will. William John was furling the flying jib in a squall and the sail knocked him off the jibboom. Maybe it was the only good luck Bill Jones ever had, for his quick jolt to a painless death saved the absent-minded sailor perhaps from a worse fate."

SUCCESSFUL HUNTERS.

Valentine de Olloqui, who has been on a hunting trip up North, returned to the city Monday. He was accompanied by J. J. Stothart, of Messrs. J. & W. Braits (Rexton), and an Indian guide. Messrs. de Olloqui and Stothart were successful in bagging the first moose and caribou of the season, theirs being shot on the morning of the 16th.

John ... said road until ... way; thence easterly a... until the starting point or place ... containing two thirds of an acre more or less, which said lot is commonly known as the Compton Place.

The foregoing sale will be made under and by virtue of a Warrant issued by the Secretary of the Municipality of the City and County of Saint John, under the provisions of Chapter 100 of the Consolidated Statutes of the Province of New Brunswick, and amending Acts, relating to the collection of rates and taxes for the purpose of realising the sum of two dollars and fifty-eight cents, levied and assessed against Edward V. Rourke on property of the said Eliza Rourke for the year A. D. 1901, and for the sum of two dollars and fifty cents costs and expenses there on, and for the further sum of three dollars and eighty-two cents for arrears of rates and taxes brought forward, and which said arrears of rates and taxes have been levied and assessed against the said Edward V. Rourke in the said Parish of Saint Martins, the whole amounting to the sum of eight dollars and ninety cents, the said Edward V. Rourke having omitted to pay the said rates and taxes so levied and assessed against him as aforesaid, or any part thereof.

Dated the eighteenth day of June A. D. 1903.

ROBERT R. RITCHIE,
GEORGE R. VINCENT, Sheriff.
County Secretary. 798

SHERIFF'S SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF NOVEMBER next, all and singular, all the right, title and interest of the Charles Drury Estate, of, in, to or out of the lands and premises described as follows: All that lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Parish of Saint Martins, in the County of the City and County of Saint John, granted to Charles Drury by the Crown on the 8th day of March A. D. 1848, and in the said grant described as follows: "A tract of land situate in the Parish of Saint Martins, County of Saint John, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a birch tree standing in the northwestern angle of lot number five west of the old Qunce Road, granted to John Wishart, thence running by the magnet north two degrees and thirty minutes east thirty-one chains and seventy-five links to a stake thence north eighty-nine degrees west, thirty-one chains and seventy-five links to a fir tree, thence north two degrees and thirty minutes east thirty-one chains and twenty links to a spruce tree, thence south eighty-seven degrees and thirty minutes east sixty-six chains to a stake, thence south two degrees and thirty minutes west sixty-one chains to a stake and thence north eighty-six degrees and thirty minutes west thirty-five chains to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five acres more or less. Distinguished as lot K in block B and more particularly described on the annexed plan."

The foregoing sale will be made under and by virtue of a warrant issued by the Secretary of the Municipality of the City and County of Saint John under the provisions of Chapter 100 of the Consolidated Statutes of the Province of New Brunswick and amending Acts relating to the collection of rates and taxes for the purpose of realising the sum of one dollar and seventy-two cents levied and assessed against the said Charles Drury Estate in the said Parish of Saint Martins for the year A. D. 1901, and for the sum of two dollars and fifty cents costs and expenses thereon and for the further sum of thirty-one dollars and fifty-eight cents for arrears of rates and taxes brought forward, and which said rates and taxes have been levied and assessed against the said Charles Drury Estate in the said Parish of Saint Martins, the whole amounting to the sum of thirty-six dollars and sixty cents, the said Charles Drury Estate having omitted to pay the said rates and taxes so levied and assessed against it as aforesaid or any part thereof.

Dated the twelfth day of August A. D. 1903.

ROBERT R. RITCHIE.
GEORGE R. VINCENT, Sheriff.
County Secretary. 1035

SHERIFF'S SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner (so-called) in the City of Saint John at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, THE NINETEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER next, all land singular, all the right, title and interest of the Charles Drury Estate of, in, to or out of the lands and premises described as follows: All that lot piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Simonds, in the County of Saint John, and known and distinguished as lot number thirty-one in a certain class or range of lots heretofore laid out by Ward Chipman on the southern side of the road heretofore opened and laid out by the said Ward Chipman leading from the Mouth of Little River towards Loch Lomond, which road is four rods wide, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the southern side of the said road at the point where the eastern side line of lot number thirty meets the southern side of the said road, thence from the said point south eleven degrees thirty minutes east on the said eastern side line of the said lot number thirty to the southern line of the grant there to William Hazen and James White, thence north seventy-eight degrees thirty minutes east on the said southern line of the said grant twelve chains and forty links to the easterly line of the same grant, thence north eleven degrees thirty minutes west along the said easterly line of the said grant to the said road, and thence westerly along the same road to the place of beginning, containing by estimation one hundred and ten acres, more or less, excepting the western portion of said described lot of land and premises containing three acres more or less, conveyed by deed dated March the 5th, 1891, from Ward C. Drury, sole executor and trustee of the last will and testament of Charles Drury, deceased, to James A. Bowes and registered in Libro 39 of the records of the City and County of Saint John, pages 145 and 146, the above described lot number thirty having been conveyed by one Ward Chipman to Charles Drury by deed dated the 27th day of October A. D. 1851, and registered in Libro S., No. 3, of records of the City and County of Saint John, pages 491, 492 and 493.

The foregoing sale will be made under and by virtue of a warrant issued by the Secretary of the Municipality of the City and County of Saint John, under the provisions of Chapter 100 of the Consolidated Statutes of the Province of New Brunswick and amending Acts relating to the collection of rates and taxes for the purpose of realising the sum of three dollars and twenty-nine cents, levied and assessedea gainst the said Charles Drury Estate in the said Parish of Simonds, for the Year A. D. 1901, and for the sum of two dollars and fifty cents costs and expenses thereon, and for the further sum of thirty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents for arrears of rates and taxes brought forward, and which said rates and taxes have been levied and assessed against the said Charles Drury Estate in the said Parish of Simonds, the whole amounting to the sum of forty-two dollars and forty-six cents, the said Charlet Drury Estate having omitted to pay the said rates and taxes so levied and assessed against it as aforesaid or any part therof.

Dated the tenth day of September A. D. 1903.

ROBERT R. RITCHIE.
GEORGE R. VINCENT, Sheriff.
County Secretary. 901