A HAPPY VIEW. (Written for The Sun.) is waning day, and from the hill See, bursting forth, the bubbling brook, hat on and ou, with rippling rill, Seeks out the cool sequestered nook.

The brooklet, boon of nature's hand, Though loving much to haunt the shade, Yet fain would scatter o'er the land, Refreshing drink to thirsty blade. And lo, the river flowing through Oasic islets, glassy green, A contrast with the waters blue, Adds brightening touches to the

Ah, could I stay, I'd loiter here, And baste the sweets this Eden gives, For where such beauteous nature reign The queen of pleasure surely lives. Sweet yale, enchanted must thou be, That smiling greets my longing eyes, For in thy bosom peacefully The fair "Celestial City" lies.

Thy Nemean groves of lotty pine; Thy trees that everywhere abound, Along the streets, fall into line.

Here, toiling up, the ardent youth, His mind's eye strives to satisfy And through the gleaming rays of truth, His mental store to edify.

The summit gained, he has a view Of wider scope, and firmer mould; Far better fit to grasp the new, Prepared to lighten up the old.

Brilliant and happy city, lo!
Why dost thou vanish from my gaze,
Thy pleasing form mine eyes forego,
And naught is aught but darkening haze.

For light is fading fast away, And brooding night has now jus E'en so it is with life's brief day, "Sed omnes nox una manet." WINFRED A. ALWARD. Fredericton, July 15th, 1895.

A Scamp's Devotion.

It all happened years ago, and has been almost forgotten long since. Per-chance even yet her children keep

alive the memory of it.

She was the fairest, sweetest, tenderest flower that ever bloomed beneath the hot sun of an Indian hill station. He was the wildest, most daring and reckless man, the hardest drinker, the fiercest fighter that even those times had seen. His name had been linked with that of numberless women. There were men who cursed the magic of those handsome black eyes of his, and would have breathed more freely for the news that he had fallen in some midnight fray.

Few knew his story. Some whispered of disappointment, others of sheer deviltry as the motive force. knew only that in the lust of battle his eve gleamed and danced, and his sword arm swept out and he

The stood together, the girl and the man, in the shadow of some palms into which he had drawn her. The sound of the dancing was behind them -the laughter ,the murmur of voices She was looking out into the starlit night; he was looking at her clear, white profile, and talking rapidly and

to say this to you, but I could not rest until I had laid my broken, brutalized life at your feet that you spurn it if you would. No. added, hurriedly stretching out a hand toward her, yet sta without touching her. "Forgive that. I should not have said that know what I am saying. There is but one thought in my Lind—that I love you—and with that love is swallowed up and crushed out the vile and awful things that I have called life. I have no hope in saving this-no thought that you can have any feeling in your gentle heart for me, save of loathing. I ask only that you of all women on earth will believe that I am sincere, that I speak the truth to you in my misery. I ask only that you may learn to pity me. Let me, like a drowning wretch, clutch at that straw before I

sink again for the last time." He stood there with bowed head vaiting for her to speak. She turned to him suddenly, and stretched out he hands to him. He caught them in his own and raised them to his lips.

"I do believe you," she said softly.
"I am only very sorry, Captain Carlyn, that-that this should be. A woman in her heart of hearts can learn to distinguish between the false and the true, I know, despite allthat they may say of you, that this is true, and, despite all that, I am grateful—honored—that I can have won from you such a feeling. The thought of that can but serve to make my pity the stronger. Will you be lieve that, and try to forget it all?" "I can't forget it, little one. See, I kiss your white hands again in toker of my worship. The memory of your words will be with me until I die." "There is something else," she said presently. "I—I am to be married oon. You-you have not heard of

"Yes." he replied quietly, "I have heard of it. It makes no difference I felt that 1 must tell you. You are to marry Clifford?" "Yes.

"And you love him?" he asked, wistfully watching her.
"Very, very dearly, Captain Carlyn And—you—you will not harm him?"

He stood looking at her for some moments sadly and reproachfully. "How little you understand," he said

"No, no, no!" she cried. "Forgive that-forget that I said it." "It is forgotten, child. Let me say this, that I carry you in my grateful heart for all time; that I would do anything for you-you have but to ask-anything to make one moment brighter. Will you look into my eyes

and say, 'I trust you always?' She slipped her hands between his and looked up at him with her eyes swimming in tears, and whispered the words. Then he turned away with bowed head and left her and went

out into the night. The mutiny was raging all about them—surging like some resistless wave that might overwhelm them nearer and yet nearer every day. Vague rumors had reached them-ru-

more of mad excesses, of horrors that path after you leave this, and ride left them shuddering. They could hard. It's fairly easy going. Goodcould

left them shuddering. They could only wait and hope.
It swept down upon them at last in the night, silently and relentlessly. Only the firing, and the fiendish yells, and the sight of hundreds of dusky forms flitting about the narrow streets of the little place, told them what had happened. So completely were they taken by surprise that half the little force had been cut down, and the butchery was upon them almost before they had time to realize it. Carlyn, at the head of his men, had fought like a crusader, with redoubled fury in his blows, for the thought of one fair faced woman and of her possible

Hot and wearied and bleeding, he fought his way at last, desperately, step by step, to the place wherein he knew that he should find her if she were still alive, crashed to the heavy door and barricaded it, and stood there leaning against the wall, sword in hand, breathing heavily. A cut form a curve sword had laid upen one side of his head, so that the blood trickled down upon his coat, but he heeded nothing of that. He stood listening intently for a moment and then

"Is any one here? Little one, are you here?"

There was a momentary pause, and then a voice replied—a voice that sent new vigor through his tired limbs: "I am here. I am coming to you, Captain Carlyn. I am here."

He moved quickly toward the spot from whence the voice proceeded, and in another instant she was clinging to him and weeping wildiy. "My father made me hide, and they passed over me. I have lain there a long time, scarcely daring to breathe. Do you know if-if he is dead?" she I in an awestruck voice as she hid

her face. "Your father, child. Don't weep. We have no time for that now. He fell in the front of his men fighting. You would have wished him to die so, child, would you not?"

The words seemed to nerve her, for she glanced up at him gratefully. "All our best and bravest have fallen tonight," he went on sadly. "It's only such worthless scoundrels as myself

She put up her hand quickly and covered his mouth. He kissed the hand and then spoke quickly and firm-

"Come, child, we must get out of this. There's not a moment to be lost. I think I know the way. Hark at the din those cursed fiends are making outside still. Come, we must not wait here. You trust me ,eh?" he question ed abruptly, looking down at her. "Through all things," she replied

He hurried her through the place, and they crept away hand in hand to the stables. How it was done she scarcely knew afterward, but his own unswerving courage seemed to inspire her, and together they silently saddled two horses and mounted and rode out. They could hear the shouting still be- to them, but it appeared to die away, and, once outside the walls of the place, they knew that they would be comparatively safe. Carlyn had be comparatively safe. Carlyn had time to the committee to organize. loaded his revolver afresh, and he still The fare to Ste. Anne and return will carried the heavy sabre in his hand, be \$5 from Shediac and \$4 from Rogand his black eyes gleamed with an ersville. Visitors intending to come and his black eyes gleamed with an increased watchfulness.

tle their business. When we pass the turn on excursion tickets by regular gates, ride for all you're worth. I'll trains.

a memory afterward of a great red coated figure beside her on horseback, rising in his stirrups; of a gleam of steel in the starlight as the sabre whirled round; of screams and gutteral cries. He was beside her in an instant with his stern, set face peering straight ahead.

"Sit tight and ride hard, child," he said huskily. "They're on our track. We are safe, I think, unless they can secure horses in time and then"-He did not finish the sentence. He slipped the sword back into its place and smiled grimly. After a time she heard his voice again.

Where is Clifford?" he asked sharp-"At Naas-Kali," she panted as she flew along beside him. "Sent there yesterday."

He was silent for a moment. Pres-

ently he said, speaking almost with a "They won't have reached there yet. We are in a straight line for it now.

Another two hours at this pace will do it." They raced on through the hot Indian night for some little time. Once or twice the captain turned in his sad-

dle and glanced back anxiously. At "I don't want to frighten you, little one. Theres' no cause for fear-yet. They're coming after us. I thought they would. They're afraid we should give the alarm, I suppose. Keep a brave heart, child. They shan't touch

They were clattering through a kind of natural cutting in the hills as he spoke, the high, precipitous sides of which rose up on either hand. It was very narrow, and the sound very un-While she glanced at him in grateful recognition of his words she felt her horse sink under her. Carlyn's arm was around her in an instant, and the animal he bestrode was almost on its haunches. They found to their dismay that the poor brute had slipped one of its fore legs into a hole and

could not even stand properly. The captain's face was very white, but very calm. "Do you hear them, now, child," he said quietly. In the silence around them the pursuing hoof beats sounded distinctly. "You will ride on alone," he said, with the air of one giving a command.

Will stay and face them, and may the devil—their master—protect them," he muttered. "No, child. Tears are useless. We can't both go with only one horse and those fiends tearing down nearer and nearer every second. By the Lord, but I'll give a good account of myself. Come, on with you." He iffted her up tenderly." You know how to ride, as few women can, and you will stick on this saddle. There's no time to change. Keep the straight

tender soul! I think I know you for the first time. I cannot leave you

"You shall if I have to tie you on and start the horse off like the ancient one of Tartary. Ah, little one," he whispered more tenderly, with his face upraised to her. "Don't-don't make it all harder. Think of me som as you see me now. Let it blot out the rest. Let your pure tears—your pure prayers—be called forth sometimes by the thought of the scamp who loved you, who may, perchance, die for you. Now go quickly."

She was glad to remember afterward that she bent her head and kissed the soiled sinner on the lips before she rode away. Then the man swung round, and dashed his hand across his eyes, and choked a sob in this throat and faced the last fight his warped life was to know.

"I don't think I ever prayed before," he muttered, "but I do pray now that the God, or fate, that rules us will keep me standing and fighting until the child is safe." And his prayer was answered.-Lon-

AT ROGERSVILLE

don Firefly.

Father Richard's Sacerdotal Jubilee and Acadian's National Feast.

The former and present parishioners, served by Father Richards during his twenty-five years pastorate, are preparing a grand celebration in his honor and benefit, which is to take place on the 14th and 15th of August. 14th-a grand picnic will take place at Rogersville under the patronage and direction of an efficient committee, with a sacred concert and two lectures in the evening, in French and English, by two distinguished clergy-

men, followed by fireworks.

The 15th—solemn religious service in the forenoon, and in the afternoon several discourses in French and Eng-lish by known and able orators. Addresses will be presented, accompanied with a purse which Father Richard's numerous friends of all notionalities and creeds are preparing for the occasion. It is also proposed to organize in connection with this celebration, an excursion to St. Anne de Beauple, Quebec. The excursion train would leave Shediac on arrival of boat from the Island, the 14th, and take intending visitors to Rogersville and Ste. Anne at various stations, and would arrive at Rogersville early in the afternoon of the 14th. This train will leave Rogersville station in the evening of the 15th for Quebec and Ste. Anne, so as to arrive at Quebec on the morning of the 16th and at Ste. Anne on the afternoon of the same An- Af-ter a night's rest at Ste. Anne and ample time to visit the Shrine and to satisfy devotion to Ste. Anne, the ex-cursion train would return on the 17th to point of departure. Those intending to patronize this excursion will have send their names and addresses to Fidele Richard, Rogersville, N. B., secretary for excursion, before the 25th of July, so as to give sufficient increased watchfulness.

"If any of those fellows spring up in front of you ride straight at them and look neither right nor left. Fill settle their business. When we need to be advantage of excursion fare on the excursion train to Rogersville and re-

be at hand."

Even as he spoke there was a sudden uprising of dusky forms about them, but she set her teeth hard and kept a firm seat and rode on. She had a memory afterward of a great red to the set hard and a memory afterward of a great red to the latter trains.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

N. B.—All monies collected and amounts for tickets sold must be sent to Dosithe Richard, Richibucto, Kent Co., N. B., before the 12th August, or Co., N. B., before the 12th August, or Co., N. B., before the 12th August, or Charles Hill S. C. Morrison I. W. McCarden. at Rogersville, 15th August. The following circular is being dis-

tributed: 25th Anniversary of Rev. M. F. Rich-

ard's Ordination to the Priesthood,

15th August, 195. Ladies and Gentlemen-The members of the committee appointed to prepare the ways and means for an honorable and worthy celebration of Father M. F. Richard's silver jubilee, which is fixed for the 15th August, 1895, take the respectful liberty of solicting the co-operation, not only of his compatriots, the Acadians, but also of all those who desire to show their appreciation of real merit, and reward zeal and devotedness to a common cause. Twenty-five years spent in the service of religion and country, with as much activity, perseverance and success as Father Richard has done, ought to receive tribute of gratitude from an appreciative public. All and every cause, as well as all questions which benefitted public interests, found in that energetic missionary a zealous promoter His fidelity in the performance of his sacerdotal functions endeared him to those who had the privilege and advantage of being under his spiritual guidance. Temperance, education, agriculture, colonization; in fact, every good and worthy cause, found in him an able advocate and zealous champion. The most honorable title which adorns his missionary career is that of friend of the working classes and father of the poor.

In order, therefore, to encourage zeal and disinterestedness, we now appeal to all to make the celebration of the 15th August, 1895, a real success. We appeal to the friends of progress and lovers of coutnry to show in a substantial manner their appre ciation for the services rendered to our common country by Father Richard as a priest and as a citizen. We trust that the contributions to the testimonial (a well filled purse) which we are preparing for his sacerdotal jubilee will do honor to all interested. All contributions to be sent to Dosithee Richard, Richibucto, N. B., trea surer of the committee.

By order of the committee. N. B .- A \$5 subscription will entitle the donor to a photograph (cabinet) of Father Richard.

he was dying, saying: "I can see to die in the dark."

An old miser blew out a candle when

Constipation, Headache, Bachache—the result of a disordered Stomach and Liver—cured by Beach's Stomach & Liver Pills

..

TRURO.

The Rich Farming Country Round About the Town.

Much Hay and Roots for Cattle Feeding-Some Typical Farms.

The System of Rotation of Crops That Exists Among the Up-to-Date Agriculturists of Onslow.

Truro, July 11.—Of late incidental references have been made in the Sua to the agricultural or dairying resources of this part of Nova Scotia. It is so old a country and so wiely known generally that extended remarks about it may seem to be superfluous. Yet local features impressive to one may be interesting to some readers of the Sun.

One impression formed by looking around hereabouts is that there are but few, if there is any one better, farming districts to be found at the heads of the different branches of the Bay of Fundy than that of Onslow, which is part of the old region known as Cobequid. It goes without saying that Bay of Fundy marsh lands add greatly to the agricultural resources of that section of country of which they form a part, the natural value of one section for farming purposes differing from another, acre for acre, according to the level or hilly formation or quality of the soil of the uplands into which the estuaries of the bay, their tributary rivers and streams extend. As well there are varying advantages of market, which tend to develop the resources of each snore territory corresponding. Though there is not so much marsh land at Onslow as at Tantramar, or Grand Fre, or Shepody, other conditions are tavorable.

The uplands, which border on the marshes of Cobequid bay, and on those on the tidal rivers which extend into the linterior, are for the most part low and rolling and with a very small proportion so hilly or broken as to interfere with easy cultivation. Tals much can be seen or is suggested by a view rlom this town or the high land back of it, from where the shore country of Onslow the same side of the bay. It occupies a section of the south slope of the lowest of the markes, and farther away westward down the same side of the bay. It occupies a section of the south slope of the lowest of the foothelis which rise in regular ascent, and wide extended area of dark woods, to the long and distant range of Cobequid mountains at the northwest.

By journeying thitherward there is a chanc

Dalrying or the production and sale of milk is a leading specialty, and Onslow has one requisite of the ideal fruitful land of scripture. On the larger farms from 15 to 20 cows are kept, and the monthly sales of milk average about \$100 to each farm. Charles Hill, S. C. Morrison, J. W. McCurdy, James Loraine, Samuel Dickie and Davidson Hill have the largest herds, and ten would be near the average number of cows kept on the other farms from which a daily supply of milk is sent away. These are fine large animals, the owners having an eye to the appearance of their dairy stock as well as to the milking qualities.

The supply of milk at Upper Onslow goes for the most part to dealers in Hallax, Truro, and to the condensed milk factory, but a small quantity being made into butter at home. The supply at Lower Onslow is mostly taken by the cheese and butter factory started three years ago, and more is used in home dairying than in the upper section, where more cows are kept, and which is only about two miles from town and the railway station. A small part of the milk sent to Hallfax goes from Onslow platform, but the bulk of it is shipped from Truro by the early morning train.

A cheese factory was in operation at Upper Onslow for some time, but has been closed for several years. Hay and roots are probably grown there in larger proportion to the quantity of grain than in most other parts of Colchester county, as it is found to be more profitable to buy bran and middlings than to raise grain for feeding purposes. On through the growing season splendid fields of roots can be seen by the passer by stretching away in regular rows on either hand from the highway. It is early yet, to learn readily what the acreage of roots and potatoes is this year, but it is said to exceed that of last season. Some fields of roots intended for early marketing have grown to considerable size. The current estimates for last fall, rated John McWilliams carries on market gardening, and does a large share in supplying the town with that line of

of manufactured manure before the seed is sown.

A crop of grain with reeding down to grass follows the roots.

The system of rotation prevails among up-to-date farmers, and is deemed to be the best, as the ground is not so liable to be weedy as when a crop of oats precedes the roots. As well, the land is left in better condition for growing hay than would be the case under the old system of rotation, viz.: a crop of grain before and another after the roots or potatoes. This order of things has been arrived at by careful and intelligently conducted experiments, and observation, through a gradual process of expansion from the little garden plot of roots to the seven acre field.

A different course was pursued in the matter of ensilage in all its details, that system of storing up fodder for the winter was taken up in a hurry, worked by the bookfor a time and is now in the back ground, while it is being considered more thoroughly.

The average yield of hay to the acre is

The average yield of hay to the acre estimated at close up to two and a h tons. The farm of Charles Hill is credit with cutting, last year, 150 tons; EH Dic son's, 200, and Charles Putnam's 300.

The greater part of the hay crop is of good quality and the merchantable portion finds ready sale. Considerable is sold in town, and taking one year with another, will average delivered about \$9\$ per ton from the field in the fall, and \$11\$ from the mow in the spring, leaving a comparatively large surplus over what is fed on the farms and taken by the local market to be pressed and taken by the local market to be pressed and taken by the local market to be pressed and taken by the local market to be pressed and taken by the local market to be pressed and taken by the local market to be pressed and taken by the local market to be pressed and taken by the local market to be pressed and taken by the local market to be pressed and taken by the local market to be pressed and taken by the local market to be pressed and taken by the local market to be pressed and taken by the local market to be pressed and taken by the local market to be pressed and taken by the local market to be pressed and taken by the local market to be pressed and shipped.

The Report of the Finance Committee Received and Adopted.

and some commercial fertilizers. The mud is hauled during the summer and fall, sometimes one thousand loads on a farm in a season. In order to get the mud convenient to the fields, the tide is allowed to flow through the smaller creeks which extend to the uplands, and the marshes are protected by dyking along the banks. In this way the sediment deposited by the tide keeps the supply good at the places where it is dug and hauled away. One run of high tides will lay down some five or six inches of mud in these excavations, and they are filled up through the winter. me commercial fertilizer is hauled during the

winter.
Through similar channels, and the needful Through similar channels, and the needful ditches—as is customary in other marsh districts—the tide is let in to overflow the boggy belt of marsh along the uplands, cover it with sediment and make it firm and productive. This belt is dyked off from the better marsh while it is being flowd. This is essentially and practically a farming country, where but a trivial part of the time and capital is devoted to other pursuits.

time and capital is devoted to other pursuits.

Under-draining and other improvements take up the spare time and the waste corners in the enclosures are being improved. There is encouragement in improving the farms, as the money so employed is asfely invested and can be recalled at any time. A farm sells readily. If no one is at hand to buy it for a homestead, the owner of an adjoining property, or a speculator will take it at a fair value.

There is not much fruit grown along shore, though there has been good success in that line in some parts of the back country.

try.

Byidently the owners of these fertile farms have worked out the lines and system in their business which pay best in their local-

try.

Ity.

Let worked out the lines and system in their business which pay best in their locality.

Yet they are not left without receiving friendly hints and suggestions from amateurs, and those of other callings, who do not give over thinking that they can tell the tillers of the soil a thing or two. A story in point is told of a stranger who was driving through Onslow one midnight and made out a farm house standing on a knoll. He felt that to be his opportunity. Hitching his horse he made his way up to the house and raised a racket at the door. A window was raised and a voice inquired. Who is there? So and so. Well, what is the trouble? Oh, nothing very urgent; I have called to tell you (hic) that you have an excellent chance to drain your cellar (hic). Good night, Onslow is not the only rich farming district having this town as a trading and shipping centre; Lower Village and Clitton on the Truro side of the bay, but in the same "productive" belt as the first named place, differ but little from it, in quality of soil, methods of cutivation and the results.

And there are some excellent intervale farms situated where the North River and Salmon River valleys come in from the north and east and join the marshes.

It is an exceedingly pleasant drive, with the attractions of well cultivated fields and changing scenes of land and water from here through Onslow and down that shore, at least to Portaplque, a distance of twenty miles or more, and taking the chief business centres en route. It is, as a rule, a fine country, with many fine residences, along the direct route, and as well up the valleys of the Chiganois, De Bert, London-derry, Folly and Portapique rivers, which cross the shore road and empty into the bay. By the way are some old landmarks of historic interest, though almost obliterated through the changes made by time and the hand of man. There are said to be traces of ancient fortifications at Fort Belcher. Whatever may have been the history of that old outpost, it is interesting in its relation to pa

GLOUCESTER CO. S. S. CONVEN-

by the field secretary in several parts Coun. Blizard moved that the lands of the county, the annual convention and buildings committee be authorized opened at 10 a. m. July 16th in the to purchase the required quantity of beautiful Presbyterian school room, coal for the registry office. Carried. Bathurst Village. A suitable Bible reading was given by Rev. Mr. John son and others led in prayer. Kindly reference was made to the recent be reavement of the president, Rev. A. F. Thompson, who had gone away for rest. Mr. Robertson was called to the chair and Miss Stout acted as secretary. The county report was read with much interest, and followed by a conversation on the work, which was

of great profit to all present. With a very large proportion of French population, there are only fourteen Sunday schools in this county, but all these are evergreen, and more wakeful to their work than before. This is an example to some counties under more favorable circumstan ties under more lavorable circumstance which was broken by the traveller in schools, and it is expected such will a tone that was almost timid.

A mid some scattered "Excuse me, my friend," he said, "if would you families the S. S. Home department I seem inquisitive, but would has been worked. The address was mind telling me what house he travels given to the teachers on Methods of for?"—Tid-Bits. Bible Study, and the meeting adjourn

ed till 2.30. The afternoon session was held in the Methodist church, Bathurst town. The following officers were elected: Rev. Wm. Harrison, president; Miss Stout, secretary; Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Daley, Miss Eddy, J. Brown and J. Chalmers, vice-presidents: Rev. A. F. Thompson and others an executive committee The field secretary spoke on the importance of normal lesson study, and gave some illustrations in blackboard

outline. Much interest was shown in a paper by Miss Eddy on How I Talk Temperance. The conversation which followed would have been gratifying to all

temperance workers.

At the evening session Rev. W. Harrison took the chair, and after the opening exercises spoke of Sunday school work and the benefits of thhe association. The secretary, Miss Stout, read a supplementary report of the nominating committee, and five persons were elected to attend the provincial convention at Chatham. Mr. Lucas spoke with special application to the home life as preparatory to Sunday school. He also showed the young people that their county convention was connected with the great international work from which ceived Sunday school lessons for many years. After offerings were taken the meeting closed with the benediction.

> RIGHT FOR ONCE. (Rochester Herald.)

Mr. Eustis is wrong when he says that it rests "entierly with the United States whether Canada would be taken into the American confederation. Prof. Goldwin Smith told the writer once that it rested quite as much with the Canadians.

The municipal council met in the court house on the 16th inst. Warden Baxter was in the chair. The absentees were Couns. Robertson, Cooper, Wilson, Waring, Millidge, McMulkin, McGoldrick, McCarthy of this city, and Coun. Dunn of Musquash.

The minutes of the May meeting called for the reports of committees. The only report on the secretary's table was that of the finance and ac counts committee, which was as follows:

The committee of finance and accounts beg

others, four days, \$20; expenses, \$12
Ccunty secretary, care of office to July 1st, \$3; one-half gas bill to February 1st, \$2.89; postage stamps, \$4
McAlpine Directory Co, directory treasurer's office
Samuel Osburn, constable, conveying Thomas Power, lunatic, from St. Martins to asylum
R. N. Knight, registrar west division, registering births, marriages and deaths, 262 for six months ending June 30th
James Robinson, coroner, holding view on body of Lizzle McKenzie.
County treasurer, caretaking offices, postage, gas, etc
The report was received and add

The report was received and adopt-A communication was read from the

Alms House commissioners calling the council's attention to the fact that the properties under their care to the east of the main road are, and have been for years, without fences. They ask the board to pass a resolution empowering them to proceed with the erection of said line fences upon the lines and bounds as appear in the municipalities deed of the property and in accordance with the original plans and surveys.

The matter was referred to the finance and accounts committee. The registrar of deeds asked that the furnace in his office be repaired. The land and buildings committee were authorized to have the changes and repairs made , the cost of the same not to exceed \$50.

Geo. H. Clark asked to be heard with regard to the taxation on his mill

in Lancaster. This was referred to the proper committee. Several bills were read and ordered

to be paid or referred to committees. . McLauchlan moved that the marshal be paid his usual stipend. Car-Coun. Blizard moved that the lands

The hound then adjourned.

WHO MUNCHAUSEN WAS. He was a commercial traveller of the more flashy type, and had just finished telling a startling story to his newly-made acquaintance in the

railway carriage. "That reminds me of one of Munchausen's yarns," remarked the vic-tim, for want of something better to

"Munchausen!" Who is he?" "Why, don't you know about him? He is the most colossal example of mendacity that civilization has produced."

A brief, painful silence ensued

A CHINESE GENERAL

(Montreal Gazette) The St. John Globe thinks strongest point in Mr. Laurier's Manitoba school speech was the way he kept his own counsel. The Globe would have a great field in China. It could build up a reputation for the much defeated generals, by explaining how skilfully they ran away from the ras-

The Duke and Duchess of Fife are passionately fond of dogs, and when they travel they always take several canine pets with them. The duke is most fond of collies and Scotch terriers and the duchess of fox terriers and pugs.

cally enemy when he showed himself in the field.

BEACH'S

STOMACH AND LIVER

McCARTHY

He Moves an ply on Ma

Manitoba

The Third Part

It Meets With a Me

Ottawa, July tion of the aft discussing the department, th charging that on the part of not prosecuting & Campbell of tions of the cu Mr. McCarthy that the propos should consist five experts, to in council. The feated by 115 to a third time an On motion to McCarthy rose to ask the hous question on its ed the action of on the New Br school acts. On question, however, wisely, and ha

and the countr affairs which r tegration of the sibly to parties action was calc and feelings w regret to see a to recite the act on the Manitob it first came v that the govern judicially. He that in this e the governor g a judicial body. fore them as an were at liberty because they sides it did not acting judicially as judges, then not be held resp conclusion. In they would have ical considerati not acting judic works in Febru a certain cours question he mu

Hon. Mr. Foste tleman know nied? Mr. McCarthy from a speech delivered at St that this so-call a political meet ment was hear case. The whol in council were body. In this (

effort was being people believe ccuncil had simr toba an order o There was no in Haldimand cheres or Antigo trouble might i The disruption impending mig by a little firm stages of the q ment was cont which were cont less of conseq difficulties which selves they said the matter in s to save themse bility, but also ority to have re-established ceeded to cond for the short not to appear at : the reason for the house migh ceal with this He was anxiou

reasons for the Was it simply jesty's order, or ing of the parli minority? (Opp proceeded to su argument befor dealing at some tion of rights a ity at the time toba with the he could estab thereby remove which the prime ed to support that separate so teed as part of at the time of It being six o the chair Mr. McCarthy.

after recess, bills of right h tiations for the River settleme The fourth bill found, although it at a treason now put in evid contention of By the Englis proved that bill ment upon which erence to the accounted for the by the fact the they returned r ernment at Ot treat upon the produced a bil, ing notes in Fa upon which the ceeded. He (Mo the minority we denied that the what they claim ed to give them vertently been tution. He pro

governor in