

GERMAN TREATY.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain Says It Has Been Signed.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies Makes a Statement.

His Opinion on the Retention of the Philippine Islands by the United States.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The Tribune says: "Joseph Chamberlain said frankly to a Tribune reporter that the treaty with Germany had actually been signed, thus making it known to the world for the first time that such an alliance had been made. Despatches from England yesterday made it clear that in that country it was still a matter of conjecture whether there was any true basis for the reports that England and Germany had come to an understanding. Moreover, while not stating it in so many words, for the reason, as he explained, that he did not wish to appear presumptuous, Mr. Chamberlain made it clear that the English government favors the retention of the Philippines by the United States. When Mr. Chamberlain was asked as to the opinion he held regarding the most advantageous course which the United States could pursue respecting the Philippines, he replied diplomatically:

"However much I would like to talk upon this matter I must not do so, for the simple and sufficient reason that anything I might say in that discussion might seem like giving advice or suggestion to the United States by a foreign statesman; and that, besides being invidious, would be impertinent."

"Leaving, thereupon, the direct line of enquiry, the Tribune reporter asked Mr. Chamberlain for his opinion in the abstract, as it were. Then it became apparent from Mr. Chamberlain's conversation that he viewed the holding of the Philippines as an advisable course for America, both from a national and mercantile outlook.

"Colonization is always a good thing for any country," he said. "England's experience bears out that statement thoroughly. In the first place it tends to uplift the whole character of a nation. The government of colonies compels a country to wider and broader policies and national thought, because of the further responsibilities which are incurred. Instead of spending every moment of its time in the consideration of parochial or local matters, the holding of colonies imposes an enormous trust upon home governments, the carrying out of which undoubtedly helps any administration, because of its broadening influences, and these influences will give always permanent advantages to the country that gives them rise. Colonization is beneficial to any nation. It elevates the nation and makes the people more interested in public affairs."

"The cry is sometimes made that to govern outside possessions detracts from the proper attention which should be given to internal affairs. But that has not been England's experience. The government of our colonies has not prevented us from giving necessary and adequate attention to local issues. In a word, colonization brings out the qualities among the people at home which insist upon domestic reform."

"In reply to the suggestion that possibly the United States should be influenced in its attitude on the Philippine question by strategic considerations, Mr. Chamberlain said: 'That question is an important one, of course, but as a rule all our colonies pay their own way. Of course we don't exact anything from our colonies in the shape of actual tribute. They have the spending of their own revenues and their receipts usually are sufficient to cover their expenditures. In solitary cases, like the West Indian islands, where there was distress because of the failure of the sugar crop, we have helped, but these instances are exceptional.'

"Another factor worthy of the deepest consideration, that is, if you took the Philippines, it would make it manifest to the world that you do not intend to be left out of the Pacific and China trade. The tendency of recent events are, you well know, has been to close China which has hitherto been open to close its ports, in fact, to the United States and England."

"The efforts of the British government have been to keep the ports of China open. Most assuredly it is to the interest of the United States that these ports should be kept open. Just how far the United States is willing to go to further her interests in that direction, either by acting herself or leaving her interests to be taken care of by us in connection with our own, is a matter which has to be determined."

"From all I can learn in my capacity as colonial secretary," added Mr. Chamberlain significantly, "the only thing the continental powers are afraid of is if an understanding should come between the United States and England."

"The question of American trade interests in the possible colonies, by placing similar tariffs on outside imports as are imposed in this country was broached to Mr. Chamberlain, but he dismissed it with this reply: 'If you become a colonial power and place tariffs upon foreign imports into your possession, even to say that your colonies would not pay. In view of the fact, however, that you have tried tariffs here and proved the policy successful for years it would not be becoming on my part to say anything further on this head.'

"Mr. Chamberlain's attention was then diverted to the subject of the talked-of alliance between the United States and Great Britain.

"I think," he went on, "that a somewhat extreme view has been taken in some quarters of the desire to establish the best friendly relations between the two nations. So far as I understand the questions, there is no

proposition of a hard and fast alliance. A treaty drawn up and signed has not been proposed so far as I know. It is no more than a complete understanding and amicable relations between the two countries. If we can understand each other better, as I think we are beginning to do, and if we find that our mutual interests would be benefited by knowing one another better, I think a perfect unity would be developed without the aid of any formal alliance. It is with certainty that ninety-nine out of every one hundred people in England are eager that there should be some sort of tacit friendly agreement between their nation and yours. The English people are ready to enter into such an agreement so far as you wish to carry it. How broad it shall be or how restricted depends entirely upon the American people."

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

MILITARY NEWS.

(Canadian Military Gazette.)
MAJOR GENERAL HUTTON, C. B. Broad Arrow, London, Eng., says: "Zeal, ability and tact are the three qualities which are needed, and Major General Hutton possesses them all." The Australian Review of Reviews, March 20, 1896, in an article after Major General Hutton's return to England, said: "Major General Hutton has left New South Wales, having won golden opinions from all sorts of men. It is not too much to say that he has stamped the impress of his strong will and soldierly enthusiasm upon the forces of the colony, and at the present moment the fighting efficiency of New South Wales is at its highest point. Major General Hutton is a soldier of that modern and scientific school, with a lofty idea of his own vocation, and a certain quality of infectious enthusiasm which makes him a true leader of men. The reforms he has introduced into the military system of New South Wales have been of the happiest and most effective character."

We think that some practical attempt should be made to divorce politics from the militia service. To do this, an order-in-council should be passed and promulgated, strictly defining the duties and responsibilities of the general officer commanding, so that the militia and the public will know who to praise or blame for administrative acts. The duties and responsibilities of the commander-in-chief in England are defined by a royal warrant, and an order-in-council should similarly define the duties and responsibilities of the general officer commanding.

Colonel Hutton has been granted the local rank, in Canada, of major general in the army. His appointment to command the militia gives him the rank of major general in the militia. By giving Major General Hutton local army rank, he is placed in the position of next senior army officer to the lieutenant general at Halifax.

MAJOR GENERAL HUTTON'S TOUR.

Major General Hutton, commanding the militia, with a view to personally becoming acquainted with the officers under his command, has arranged for a tour through Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces. With this object in view the following circular has been sent to the district officers commanding in these provinces:

"(1) The major general commanding is anxious to make the personal acquaintance of all commanding officers as soon as possible, and to discuss with them collectively any questions which may be proposed for consideration as regards the efficiency and welfare of the district. The major general proposes afterwards to see each commanding officer, individually, as regards his own command."

"With the foregoing object in view, the major general will be glad, if you can so arrange, to see all commanding officers with their adjutants at a place to be fixed by the D. O. C. Any dress may be worn."

"(2) Major General Hutton is also anxious to make the personal acquaintance of the officers of the district under your command."

"With this object in view, it will give Major General Hutton much pleasure to meet, collectively, as many of the officers as may find it convenient to come."

"The major general commanding will be glad, subsequently, to see any officer, individually, who may wish to see him upon any personal or other matter."

"Muti to be worn."

The tour will commence at Montreal, where the G. O. C. is to meet the officers on September 7. He will be in Quebec from the 8th to the 15th; at Adirondack, N. B., from the 17th, and at Halifax on the 18th and 19th. He will then visit St. John and Fredericton, and return to Ottawa for a few days, taking in St. Johns, Que., en route. He will then remain a few days at headquarters, when he will commence his tour through Ontario, visiting Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London and such other places as the various D. O. C.'s consider desirable, within their respective districts."

It will be noticed in this circular that a distinction is made between the major general commanding in paragraph 1, and Major General Hutton in paragraph 2. The former would appear to be an official meeting altogether, although any dress may be worn, while the latter is more of a personal meeting between Major General Hutton and all officers. By this tour, all officers, and especially commanding officers, will have an opportunity of not only meeting the G. O. C., but of expressing their grievances and views face to face with the officer charged to deal with them. This tour should be productive of some good to the militia, and there is little doubt but that every officer will make it a point to be present.

On account of a war office regulation preventing squadron leaders in cavalry accepting personal staff appointments, Major Marting, V. C., 18th Hussars, has had to forego his

appointment as A. D. C. to Major General Hutton and Lieut. A. C. Bell, Scots Guards, has been appointed in his place.

LIEUT. COL. STRATHY REINSTATED.

G. O. C. 78, August 10, contains the reinstatement of the former commanding officer of the Royal Scots, Lieut. Col. Strathy, by cancelling his removal, accepting his resignation and transferring him to the reserve of officers. This ends one of the most bungling incidents that the militia have been afflicted with during the period of command of Major General Gascoigne.

It will be remembered that the newspapers in Montreal, early in the spring, gave what purported to be an interview between their press representatives and Major General Gascoigne, in which the latter is alleged to have used offensive language towards Lieut. Col. Strathy. Lieut. Col. Strathy replied in an equally offensive way through the same channel. The result was the removal of Lieut. Col. Strathy's name from the list of militia officers. Lieut. Col. Strathy having ceased to hold any commission in the militia, issued a writ against Major General Gascoigne for damages for alleged defamation of character. Major General Gascoigne having in the most positive terms denied the correctness of the alleged interview between the press representatives and himself as published, Lieut. Col. Strathy at once apologized for the statements he made reflecting on Major General Gascoigne and withdrew his action. Lieut. Col. Strathy then commenced the restoration of Lieut. Col. Strathy to his rank in the militia, which has now been carried out.

The question of correctness of the interview between the three press representatives and Major General Gascoigne is one of veracity with which Lieut. Col. Strathy has nothing to do. It is somewhat singular that Major General Gascoigne should allow many months to pass without denying the correctness of the interview and that it should require a writ for damages before he made the denial.

The attempt to connect Major General Hutton or Col. Lake with this general order reinstating Col. Strathy is done apparently with a view to injure these officers.

It is rather ridiculous for the press to call the reinstatement of Col. Strathy a gross affront to Major General Gascoigne. General Gascoigne had a total misconception of his duties. In one of his letters in this case, he stated that the papers had passed out of his hands, and that he had sent them to his excellency the governor-general-in-council for action. General Gascoigne seemed to be under the impression that he was an adviser of the crown. He was nothing of the kind. He was the adviser of the minister of militia, who, as the sworn adviser of the crown, might or might not submit the recommendation of the D. O. C. in council, or might even submit the reverse.

It is to be hoped, for the sake of the militia, that there never will be a recurrence of such an episode.

Lieut. Col. Cooke, commandant, and Capt. Smith, adjutant, are spoken of very highly by the members of the militia who have returned to Canada. Before separating in London, the team presented Lieut. Col. Cooke and Capt. Smith each with a gold mounted umbrella, to mark their appreciation of the efforts of those officers towards making the trip successful and pleasant.

The Canadian hut was greatly admired at Blaisy. Not only were the team's quarters the best on the ground, but also the best finished and furnished.

BIG COVE NEWS.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the residence of R. E. Akery, in commemoration of the 90th anniversary of his mother, Mrs. Charles Akery of Wickham, Queens Co., N. B., on the evening of the 20th. Aug. A very large gathering was present, comprising relatives and friends. Among those present were five of her children, ten grand children, six great grandchildren. In addition to a large number of useful and costly presents, also a well filled purse. After spending the evening in songs, speeches and games, the whole party sang God Be With You Till We Meet Again, and departed for their different homes, after wishing the noble old lady all the prospects of reaching 100 years of age, good night and good bye.

THE CATHERINE PARR TRAIL MEMORIAL.

Mention was made by the Sun last month of the testimonial to be presented to Mrs. Catherine Parr Trill, the Canadian author and naturalist, the oldest woman author in her majesty's domain. A letter from Sir Sanford Fleming states that he has up to date received \$229 toward the gift. Of this amount \$38 was contributed in St. John and forwarded by Mrs. George U. Hay, who took an interest in the kindly enterprise. It is understood that after Mrs. Trill's Canadian admirers have furnished their testimonial, the Queen will make her venerable subject the recipient of a small grant from the royal bounty fund, out of which some eminent but poor men and women of letters and art have received assistance.

KIDNEY-BLADDER TROUBLE.

There is no more serious menace to good health in the present age than kidney trouble. It is an appalling fact, but a true one, that four-fifths of the country's people have the taint of this insidious disease with them. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure all kidney disease.

People who desire to visit the warship will do well to patronize King Brothers, who give the best of satisfaction.

William McLellan of Simonds was fined \$50 and costs Friday for Magistrate Bowes for selling liquor illegally. He pleaded guilty.

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BROWNIES ABROAD.

BY PALMER COX.

1. Crossing the Atlantic.



The stately ship had turned her prow For ocean wide the waves to plow; The foaming wake that spread so white Already told the engine's might; The sturdy crew so tried and good At various posts of duty stood; As from the skipper to the man Who greeted the galley trying-pan Not one was with the knowledge stored That cunning Brownies were aboard.

In spite of guarding gangway plank, In spite of watching case and tank, In spite of shouts "All those ashore Not booked to cross the ocean o'er," The Brownies in some way unknown

Had made that stately ship their own, Imbedded in the vessel's coat; Where several members safely stole, Or hid in bales of merchandise, The Brownies feared no prying eyes, For not a soul, however bright, Upon that ship had second sight, And none can hope the veil to lift That screens the rogues, without that gift.

When mists hung low around the ship And threatened to delay the trip, And seamen tried to penetrate The gloom that hid the narrow strait, The Brownies crept from bin and bale,

From crates secured with screw and nail, From corners near and nooks remote, And from the davits swung a boat Well filled with members of the band, Who volunteered to bear a hand. A line was fastened to the bow, And to the gig below, and now With mystic power they swiftly rowed, And through the fog the vessel towed. Strange thoughts indeed ran through the head, Of those who stood in doubt and dread, Upon the deck to see her breast The waves, while engines were at rest.



Three times the captain orders gave To anchor cast, the ship to save; But changed as many times his mind When at the chart he looked to find She kept the proper course as fair. As if the tiller were his care, But who can gauge a mystic strength Or strive by rules to fix the length To which it runs when great demands Are made on every pair of hands. To even fish the sight seemed strange, Who not prepared for such a change Kept eyes upon the captain's gig Thus towing round a ship so big.

And news soon circled through the deep, About the scene, when with a sweep That stirred the ocean to its bed, The smaller craft the greater led. At other times to boats they flew When fields of ice appeared in view, And from the vessel's course would shove The bergs that towered high above, With poles and knees, and hands and breast, And shoulders into service pressed, They moved the mass with mighty strain.

That almost grounded in the main, And safely on her given way The steamship ran without delay. When sea-fowl screamed before the gale, The Brownies reefed the splitting sail, And leashed the boats and hatches all, Lest mountain waves should on them fall. At times in rows along the rail They watched the spouting of a whale, And guessed the spot where next he'd show. His head above the waves to bow. The eagle from the azure sky



Upon the ocean bent his eye, And marked the funny tribes below, That move in legions to and fro. So Brownies, through some mystic spark, Can gaze into the waters dark, And note the fish that scud around From cape to cape, from sea to sound, As plainly as if great and small Were hanging in a market stall, Or on a butcher's board were spread And with a price upon their head. This gift induced the Brownies queer In ocean deep to often peer.

And hold some conversation light About the fish that passed in sight. Said one, "How restless as the air Are those cold-blooded bone-breakers there, Some formed as if the rogues escaped From Nature's hand ere rightly shaped, And thus half made must ever glide A laughing stock through ocean wide, More roaming round to gather in Whatever has a weaker fin. While others with devices strange Command respect where'er they range. The saw fish ready to apply

The tool to every passer-by. The sword fish, cunning in the art Of parry, point and cut apart. The bloater, puffed so much with pride There's room for little else inside: The pipe fish, ever ready found To play a requiem for the drowned; The eel with batteries in its tail To shock the senses of the whale, And make the shark, that master sinner Of Southern seas, give up his dinner. "They're like some men," another said, "With surly and unsettled head."



Who only seem content and blessed When they disturb some person's rest. Though much they liked to have their say About such things as crossed their way, Not talk alone engaged the band, For talk at times taxed every hand. Some nights to work the Brownies stole, And spent their time in heaving coal, Like stokers to the business bred; With naked breast and hairless head,

The furnaces they caused to roar Like Africa's lions hunger sore. And thus, through their mysterious aid A record breaking trip was made, Assisting when the fog had lowered, Then sweating in that iron cage To keep the steam at highest gauge. No wonder lighthouse keepers men Would rub their eyes and look again, To see that vessel plowing past Ahead of those reputed fast. Dear Reader, do you love the band? Then reach me o'er the page your hand

For we are one, in flesh and bone, As if we knelt at altar stone. When you must cross the ocean wide And dare the dangers of the tide, The fog that all the soul with dread, The ice collected dead ahead, The furnace hard to keep astow, Then may the Brownies take a trip Across the sea, upon your ship. And she will leave as white a wake As any craft that records break, And bear you safely to the pier Without a shock or shake of fear.



PRIZE SOAP

long—freely—hard soap in price—in quality.

G. CO., St. Stephen, N. B.

to commend it to consideration of the Methodist church every year for its property, and as the profits accruing to be large, it is argued for church purposes. setting was of a similar official reception to the delegates from the Methodist church, and the Methodist south.

was large. The adomner was intensely had to be heard to The service was an

late the address of referred until Tuesday

visitations are very busy much time and the business of the prolong the absence from their homes.

st. 3.—A number of for a change in the the stationing committee this morning at conference in the committee, and to be elected thereto in fifth ministers. None occurred in.

ange the time for the g from July to May,

permit laymen to session of the minister the discussion of may be of interest port their decisions to rence, was compelled

on education recom- Methodist college in be made a connect- Their request to the class tickets and a thereof an annual was not compelled

hibit members of the signing requests for r to modify the rules d, on behalf of the ee, reported an elaborate for the duties of on the plan and als of the regular or- ve an account of his ferences of the West- tion, primitive and churches in Great and.

gentlemen were in- densed the confer- assey, with an invi- tre conference to a- ning, tendered by the Union, who described at meeting; Mr. Wood, leader of Southport, reased the question of in the earnest atten- rence, and Rev. Hugh

of Toronto, and re, United States, who rm welcome from his brifley addressed the

ussion took place on t St. James' church, t to the amount of ch must be provided or the property must

made by Dr. Will- ance, Dr. Potts and ussion grew out of a ppropriate ten per cent in fund. The discus- sed.

The pavilion was a the room was beauti- flags, and the walls e names of prominent m of the past. The with the national an- arching in of a large ladies in two and nite. Then followed

a magnificent affair the band playing the repast ended, prayer Rev. Dr. Sutherland as occupied by Mr. er offering a few re- l Lt. Governor Mow- the union of the Methodist churches, a conference on the ing the largest church and expressed his sperity of the Metho-

was ill and unable m had been assigned Dr. Raymond of the pal church, who had "The Methodism of

oke of the perils of hopes of the future. By Dr. Smith of the pal church south, who by the past, the fund, and in eloquent predicted the twen- d see the world won

en Cry for

TORIA.

"Semi-Weekly Sun."