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VOL. II.---WHOLE NO. 410. ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS

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AT AUCTION.
On Thursday, the 19th inst. at 10.30 o'clock, at my sales room.
75 GROSS Pickstone's Washing Crystal, ordered for positive sale; 30 Boxes Family Soap; 50 Hf Chests and 15 Caddies English Congou Tea.
Sept. 17th. W. A. LOCKHART, Auctioneer.

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At the Institute Library, Carleton Street, commencing on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, September 17th, at 3 o'clock, and continuing each evening at 7 o'clock, and afternoon at 3 o'clock.
THIS VALUABLE LIBRARY contains over 5,000 volumes, in Belles Lettres, Fiction, History, Biography, Geography, Voyages, Travels, Adventures, Arts, Sciences, Mechanics, Natural History, Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, Periodical Literature, Reviews, Official Documents, Miscellaneous Works, and many other Valuable Papers, Books of Reference, etc.
Catalogues can be seen at the Institute Library, at Mr. D. Russell Jack's office, 70 Prince Wm. street, and at my Auction Room, 83 Prince Wm. street.
The sale will commence at No. 1 Division A, and continue on through the catalogue, in regular order. Sale without reserve. Terms cash.
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By order of the Committee,
T. B. HANINGTON, Auctioneer.

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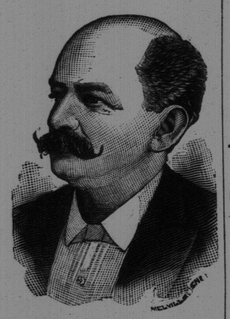
ONE WEEK,
Commencing MONDAY, Sept. 16th.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.



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Office 105 Prince William street.

Saint John, N. B., Sept 5, 1889.

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Persons who may not find it convenient to call for their dividend, may send in their receipts and pass books or debentures, with their addresses, and cheques, to order, will be mailed to them.

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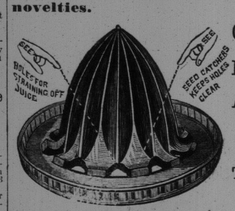

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The balance of our Twenty-Five Cent All Wool Black Cashmere Hose for 16 Cents.
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CANOPY HAMMOCK.
A new and useful Lawn Adornment. Easily set up and portable. Call and see it.
F. E. HOLMAN.

Owing to the increasing demand for
SILK PLUSHES,
used so extensively for Fancy Work and Dress Trimmings, we have purchased 3 lines, comprising all the Leading Shades, which we now offer to our customers, assuring them they are the BEST VALUE in the city.
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Dress Goods, Ulster Cloths, Mantle Cloths, Wool Wraps.
7 New Styles of Ladies and Children's Rubber Circulars,
Which we are selling at the lowest living profit.
KEDEY & CO.,
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P. S.—We are selling off our Black Josephine Kid Gloves for 75 cents, Half price.

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Favorably known for upwards of forty years it has become a household name. No family should be without it. It is simple and very effectual. In cases of Croup and Whooping Cough it is marvelous what has been accomplished by it.
BALSAM
In its use the sufferer finds instant relief. How anxiously the mother watches over the child when suffering from these dreadful diseases, and would not she give anything if only the dear little one could be relieved—Be advised of
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and keep constantly on hand in a convenient place a bottle of this Balsam. If you cannot get it of your dealer, send direct to us, in stamps or currency, 30 cents,
ANISE SEED.
with your address, and we will forward, carriage prepaid, one bottle of this wonderful remedy, so that you may try it and be convinced.
SHARP'S BALSAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
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Lowest Quotations Given on Special Supplies.

SECOND EDITION.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

THE STRIKERS GENERALLY RESUMED WORK TODAY.

There were some Rows and some Blacklegs Injured and sent to Hospital.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

LONDON, September 17.—Another row occurred at the Albert dock.

The strikers made an attack on "Blacklegs" and chased them from shed to shed.

Severel of the blacklegs received injuries which necessitated their removal to the hospital.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—This morning the men appeared at the docks and generally went to work peaceably with the blacklegs.

There was a slight ruction at the southwest India dock where the blacklegs were driven off by the strikers but the police quelled the disturbance.

The men who made the assault were discharged. The directors of the dock companies threaten a general lockout if the men do not keep their agreement.

Pope Leo's Successor.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.)

ROME, September 17.—The candidacy of Monsignor Zigliara to succeed Leo XIII is now a public matter. He is the youngest of the college of Cardinals, being in his fifty sixth year. His candidacy is supported by the Dominicans and also by the Jesuits.

His most formidable competitor is Mons Sanfelice, Cardinal Archbishop of Naples who is backed by the Italian government.

[Abandoned Vessels Passed.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

VINEYARD HAVEN, September 17.—The schr. Wm Frederick Bargiss from Charleston for Weymouth reports 4th inst., lat 39 24, long 72-53 boarded the brig Anglo of Lunenburg dismasted and abandoned. On the 15th, lat. 40-24 long. 70-53, passed a large ship waterlogged, dismasted and abandoned.

New Cars.

Messrs. James Harris & Co. have just finished two passenger cars for the Intercolonial. These cars are about the finest yet put on the road. The outside finish is very handsome being polished cherry with gold stripe, and gold stenciled corners. The interior of the cars are beautifully finished in oak and mahogany. The oak veneering or concave ceiling in the top of these cars was made by the firm themselves and looks very fine. This is the first of this class of work ever make by the firm, it having formerly been imported all ready for putting in. The handsome glass panels in the doors were also made on the premises, the glass being decorated by means of a paper stencil and sound blast.

The cars are finely upholstered, and the seats are arranged so that the backs cannot be turned over till they are unlocked by the conductor, There are about twice the ordinary number of hat or parcel baskets along the top sides of the cars, and they are fitted with very handsome chandeliers so arranged that oil lamps or electric lamps can be used as desired. The cars run on the celebrated Krupp steel tired wheels, manufactured in Germany. These wheels being so much higher than the ordinary car wheel will run a great deal smoother and add materially to the comfort of the cars.

The firm have four more cars of the same pattern in course of construction for the same road.

They turned out ten coal hoppers today for the Synday and Louisburg Coal Co. These hoppers are made to run on a narrow gauge railway and carry about 7 tons of coal. They open on the sides to unload. The firm have a contract for 50 of them.

AN INVASION OF MICE.—A writer in the Charlotttown Examiner says:—In the spring of 1816 Prince Edward Island was invaded by an army of mice. Day by day, as the spring advanced, the mice became bolder and more numerous. They invaded the farmyard and outbuildings, and even entered the farmer's house (where, I presume, they were chased by the farmer's wife). They devoured everything that came in their way. As fast as the farmer sowed his grain it was eaten up by the hungry little animals. The husbandmen despaired, and that year there was almost a famine in the land. But, at length having eaten all that was to be had in the fields and about the farms, the starving pests went in a body to the seashore in search of food. But little could they get there, and ultimately they died of starvation, and their bodies were taken out to sea by the tide. It is related in records of that day how fish were caught, having in their stomachs the bodies of the mice.

HE WILL RESIGN.—We are able to announce to-day on the highest authority that the Hon. Mr. Turner, M P P for Albert County will resign his seat as an executive counciller of this Province in the course of a few days. Mr. Turner finds that his advice with regard to Albert county appointments has been entirely disregarded by Mr. Blair and there is no other course open to him but to resign. Mr. Emmerson who is now in high favor with Mr. Blair will probably be appointed to the vacant seat.

ACCIDENT AT CARLETON.—Wm. O'Keefe while taking a car load of deals down the run at Dunn's mill, Carleton, this afternoon stirking his head on some deals on the fell offgronnd. It is not known to what extent he is hurt but it is thought that he is hurt internally. He was conveyed to his home by Wm. Burley and Hazen Campbell.

A GOOD SWIM.—Judge Burbidge, of the Exchequer court, who is now in Halifax, prepares himself for his judicial labors every morning by a swim in the North West Arm. Last Friday, a correspondent informs us, he swam across the Arm and back, a distance of about mile, without resting and that in a strong current. Judge Burbidge ought to be promoted to the admiralty court.

ST. JOHN IS POPULAR.

What Travel in and about this City has Been During the Summer.

"I would rather live in St. John," remarked an English traveller at the Dufferin the other day, than in any city in Canada, except perhaps Toronto." And this is from an excellent authority. It is interesting to know, too, that the substance of this remark is borne out by tourists, and that as a consequence summer travel is tending towards this city with a corresponding increase. Year by year our summer visitors are becoming more numerous and are staying with us for a more extended period, and year by year St. John as a summer resort, is acquiring more and more favor in the eye of the facetious travelling public.

Finely situated; with a delightful climate; and an excellent opportunity for summer residence, along the river St. John, Kennebacasis or Bay Shore, such a city could not fail to be sought out by pleasure-seekers. The suburbs of St. John are not to be surpassed in beauty. At Rothesay and along the line of the I. C. R.; at Westfield and along the N. B. R. hundreds of our citizens and visitors spend the summer, and no more delightful spots for rustication could be selected. The Bay Shore has its regular little army of paddlers every season, but there are many who prefer to live in the city, going and coming from these pleasant watering places as they please.

Not alone this. A visit of a GAZETTE reporter to the principal hotels, railway and steamboat agencies elicited the fact that the number of visitors to St. John this year has been greater than ever.

"We have had a splended summer of it," remarked Mr. Harry Doherty in answer to the enquiries of the GAZETTE man, "and I can assure you that this has been the busiest year for the Royal since 1877.

"What do I think is the cause? Why to be sure St. John is becoming more popular every day. Then our travelling facilities are increasing, and accommodation here is good. The opening of the Short Line has been favorable to us, but I believe that travel to St. John is becoming greater, only through the regular course of events. The prospects are that next year this city will be patronized even more by excursionists than it has been this year."

"Yes," remarked the genial clerk at the Dufferin, "this year has been a remarkable one in many ways. We had no room for Carnival guests, for, from the very first of the traveling season until the present, every apartment in the house has been occupied.

"Travel began early and has slackened but very little since.

"Ours is an American house, and the number of our guests from the States has been increased this summer. The excellence of the climate has much to do with the number of visitors. People come here from abroad and finding such a delightful climate stay awhile, and perhaps return. Our summer has been just what we desired, and as a consequence St. John is gaining a name for fair weather."

"The number of our guests from Upper Canada," replied Mr W. P. McCormick of the Victoria hotel, "has increased rapidly since the opening of the C. P. R. We have been favored with more patronage, too, from other places, and I can safely state that the large number of strangers who have visited us this year, have been in every instance thoroughly satisfied with St. John as a city.

"There is no doubt that there will be a still larger influx of visitors to this city next season, and I believe that an increase will be felt each succeeding year."

Mr. W. F. McCoskery of the New Victoria, smiled genially as he replied. "Business has never been better with us. We have been at this stand only a short time but are satisfied in every respect with the patronage we are receiving.

"The putting of the new steamer on the Bay route has been of a great advantage to us. Travel has been increased in this direction, for people know when they have a first class service. Doubtless, too, we have profited by the advent of the Short Line, for the traffic from Upper Canada is much better now than previously. With better facilities than ever, the number of visitors to this city is bound to be larger every year, and the people here are awakening to the fact that others from abroad are rapidly acquiring a liking for St. John."

"I have no hesitation," remarked Mr. W. G. Lee, cashier of the I. S. S. Company, "in saying that this has been the most prosperous year in the history of the line. The travel to and from Boston and other points by boat has been far in advance of previous years.

"We have not yet issued our annual excursion tickets to Boston, but expect to about October 1st, and this will induce more traffic just as the season naturally is at an end.

"Well, the Carnival did not have a great effect upon us. Of course during the week we had as many passengers as we could carry, but the whole season has been excellent.

"The principal reason I can give, apart from the good service, is the excellent climate of St. John. People from the States are charmed with the climate, and it makes a vast difference to us whether the summer is a rainy one or not. We hope for an equally good season of travel next year, and there is every reason to believe that we shall have it."

"Both passenger and freight business has been excellent this year", replied Mr. H. H. Ring agent of the Bay of Fundy S. S. Company. "The passenger traffic has advanced with rapid strides, and why should'nt it? We have on excellent service and have made five trins a week for more than four months. This is satisfactory beyond measure, and the travelling public have given substantial evidence of the same. The C. P. R. is an advantage to us in the transference of freight, and doubtless, too, in connection with the passenger traffic. I see no reason why travel to and from St. John should not continue increasing so long as our present facilities and good accommodation hold out. The name of St. John is becoming more popular to the travelling public and the advantages which we possess over many other cities are being recognized by all those who pay us a visit."

Cholera at Bagdad.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Cholera has made its appearance in Bagdad, and the disease is spreading in Western Persia.

The Weather

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Indications.—Ra'n; south to west winds; slightly cooler.

POLICE AFRAID OF JACK.

LITTLE HOPE OF DISCOVERING THE WHITECHAPEL FIEND.

Public Finds Fault with Commissioner and His Men When the System is at Fault—Individually, a Good Set of Officers, but Handicapped by Absurd Regulations.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—There is a great cry here against the police. It is the old Whitechapel story over again, but if it were not a Whitechapel story it would be something else. It is a common thing nowadays for Londoners to grumble at the bluecoats of the metropolitan force, and scarcely a day passes without a published complaint about one thing or another. Some papers notably the Star, rankly abuse the constables. Nearly all the public prints indulge in harsh criticism at present. The Whitechapel murders afford an excuse for the diatribes of 5,000,000 people who demand an efficient police force. Criticism of the sort current now forced Sir Charles Warren to resign the chief commissionership. The present storm of abuse may sweep his successor out of office, but Londoners, wholly overlooking a very important matter in criticising the police, really criticise themselves. In howling against Scotland Yard they produce about as much effect as the dog that bayed at the moon. They make themselves uncomfortable, without serving any useful purpose. The real trouble lies with the system which calls a metropolitan police force into being and which maintains such a system, honeycombed with flaws and bound in red tape. It is easy enough to abuse Chief Commissioner Munro and his 14,000 men for not catching "Jack the Ripper," but it does not occur to the public that the hands of the police should be strengthened. At the Trafalgar square riots, so called, the crowds treated the police with contempt. They could do so fearlessly, knowing the police had no power to resist, except by force of muscle. Had the striking dock laborers marched in the West end during the past month, for the purpose of sacking the town, the police could have offered but little resistance, because they are unarmed. London mobs do not fear the police, but fear the troops. The fact is, the London police as a body are not respected. They are not regarded as we regard the police in America—as officers of the law. In London the officers are looked upon as public servants in the accepted English significance of the word "servant." Individually, the men of the force equal the best American or French police. In a physical sense they are often superior but they are hampered by a system which, in some respects, is amazingly stupid, to say the least. The Londoner is accustomed to look upon a policeman as a sort of outdoor butler or overrunning footman, who under no circumstances, is to be intrusted with powers readily accorded to patrolmen in American cities. Indeed, these powers are not understood, and thus are not appreciated. Here

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE,

is governed by a hybrid system, which maybe briefly described. London taxpayers furnish the money for its support, but have absolutely no voice in its control. The supreme head of the metropolitan police is actually the home secretary, who is a member of the cabinet, and corresponds to the American secretary of state. The force is nominally under the control of a chief commissioner, appointed by the home secretary. The commissioner's rules and regulations must be approved by the home secretary, before put into execution.

Last week, since the last Whitechapel horror, the commissioner decided to have rubber soles put on the boots of constables; but he had to first obtain permission from the home secretary to carry out such an innovation. It is called an innovation here, but in America the police were furnished with rubber soles, to their boots or at any rate rubber heel's some years ago. Imagine the police commissioners of Boston, New York or Chicago having to send a requisition to Washington for a supply of rubber boot heels for their men, but when instituting any comparison between English, French and American police, this should be clearly borne in mind. The French police have the government behind them; American police have the people behind them, but English police have no one behind them. I quote the late chief commissioner of police. In London the police are tolerated, but they are not backed up, to use effective phrase, by Parliament, government, public or magistrate. If a rough assaults a policeman, he is let off with a few shillings fine, although the policeman may be badly bruised and battered. In the United States the rough would get a six months sentence. The London police are unarmed; they are instructed to resort to force only in the last extremity, which generally means when they are unable to defend themselves. The London policeman who should attempt to use anything like the force frequently resorted to by an American officer in making an arrest of a hard character would be summoned by his prisoner for assault. He would be reprimanded by a magistrate, and probably fined and dismissed from the force. Such cases are not rare here. The great British fetish is the liberty of the subject. It is an admirable sentiment, but sometimes carried to extremes. It is always carried to extremes in the relation existing between the police and the public. Englishmen refuse to arm the police or even furnish them with the American clubs, because they fear the liberty of the subject would be endangered. The policeman who carries anything more formidable than a dark lantern suggests to Englishmen nothing short of police despotism. Great astonishment is manifested because the police never encountered "Jack the Ripper" at his work in any of their walks abroad. I learn however, of a reasonable suspicion entertained in certain quarters, not a thousand miles from Scotland Yard, to the effect that the most fiendish of all Whitechapel murders

WAS WITNESSED BY A POLICEMAN,

whose duty was to guard the very spot where the murder occurred, but the constable being wholly unarmed dared not cope with the assassin who wielded the fearful instrument of death in this case. One of two things is true. The policeman was either guilty of neglect of duty by absenting himself from the place, or his attention must have been attracted to the hideous deed by certian circumstances which need not be repeated here.

One curious police regulation is that patrolmen must change beats every month. American and other police officials with whom I have talked, naturally regard this regulation as excessively stupid, and are unable, as everybody else seems to be, to obtain any reasonable explanation of its existence. In America, for instance, a Boston patrolman is permanently assigned to a certain beat, and is also instructed to make himself thoroughly acquainted with every nook and corner of it, and as far as possible, with the appearance, at least, of everybody residing upon it, but the London patrolmen are shifted every four weeks. It is thus impossible for men to acquire anything more than superficial acquaintance with their respective districts, and in densely populated regions, such as Whitechapel, they must know next to nothing of the characters there, suspicious or otherwise. In connection with the last Whitechapel murder the policeman who discovered the body under the railway arch on Pinchin street, Tuesday morning, testified at the inquest that he had been put upon that beat for the first time only a few hours before. The policeman who guarded the arch on Tuesday morning after the discovery, told me that he knew nothing of Whitechapel, and had just been sent there from Westminister, which is several miles distant. Boston policemen are paid more then three times as much as the London constables are paid. There are nearly 12,000 of these constables, and more than half of them receive from £62 to £75 per year, while nearly the whole of the remainder get £78. The highest pay of a constable, £83, is paid to only 66. Clothing is found for all ranks, or money in place of it, at various rates, from £5 to £15 per annum, the latter sum, of course, being intended for the officers of higher grades. The work of the London police is laid down in rigid grooves, and the men are not endowed with discretionary powers in important cases. On the other side of the Atlantic, if a man is detailed to work up a case, he is furnished with the necessary funds for expenses, and reliance is placed upon his ability and discretion. Not so here, where a constable cannot move without making a report. Tedious formalities are required to obtain 2 pence for omnibus fare. In Whitechapel it is a common thing for men and women to be sprawling drunk or otherwise on the pavement, and the police do not disturb them. They are instructed not to disturb them, but to

MERELY PASS THE PROSTRATE FORMS,

not always troubling even to turn the light of a lantern upon them. In an American city a policeman's first duty is to arouse a person discovered lying on the pavement, and investigate matters. A London policeman in Whitechapel passes along, heedless of a prostrate form. "It's only another drunk," he reasons, "and I cannot interfere with the liberty of the subject." If, after going backward and forward several times on his beat, the constable sees the prostrate form still lying in a shadow, and thinks it is time to indulge in a mild investigation at the risk of interfering with the liberty of the subject, and if he then discovers the prostrate form is a corpse with its throat cut and body ripped open, what can he do? All he does is merely to call assistance and report the matter, adding that the body had been left there or the person killed there, after he, the constable, had made his previous rounds. Such an assertion is necessary for his own self-protection, I think much of the marvellous rapidity with which "Jack the Ripper" is said to do his work was immediately followed, as we are told, by a policeman's discovery of the dead body. This is explained away by the system on which the patrol work is conducted. A Whitechapel constable may declare he found a body still warm, but his assertion does not prove the fact. Constables, even in London, are but men, and the man has yet to be found, constable or not, who is willing, unarmed, to face "Jack the Ripper," and attempt to capture that unexampled wretch. It is a silly business on the part of Londoners to rail against the police whom they will not aid in any practicle way. It is a waste of time and energy to condemn the force with sweeping criticisms. Scotland Yard I understand, is painfully conscious of the shortcomings of the department, but the prime faults do not lie in the Scotland Yard system. The faults are that a cabinet officer governs the police, and that the government will not properly strengthen the resources of the force or grant the privileges necessary to the best police work. The public is afraid that liberty of the subject will be interfered with. Yet when anything goes wrong the public is furious. Questions are asked in the House of Commons, but nothing comes of the fuss. Nothing will come of the present fuss, unless popular criticism awakes, the popular mind, and agitates for an act of Parliament, which shall place the responsibility where it belongs, giving the control of the police to the proper authorities. Chief Commissioner Munro is a progressive man, but is seriously hampered. After months of persuasion he has just induced the home secretary to adopt the Police signal system, with wagons and ambulances such as are used in Boston. A Boston man, Mr. Hyde Rust, introduced the system here, and has been trying for more than a year to convince the authorities of its worth. The home secretary finally consented a week ago, urged by the excitement over the dock strikes and the renewal of Whitechapel murders; but mills of authority grind slowly here, whenever they grind at all. The police question is the question of the day. If matters go on in their present course the fate of the ministry, and not of the minister alone, may be determined by public agitation on this matter. At the present moment the agitation is beginning at the wrong end. Popular indignation is high because "Jack, the Ripper" has not been discovered, and because the police are absolutely without a clew, and nothing is known of the identity of the last victim. The home secretary refuses to offer rewards, and the whole system is in a muddle. Meanwhile one wonders if the police can render any public service, hampered as they are. Curemulcom in office is in full blast. The British public reveres the office and reviles the hampered police. Parliament will not meet again for months. Meanwhile nothing will be done but inveigh against Munro and his men, and prate of the liberty of the subject. This praise means in practice liberty and protection of criminal classes and brutal London roughs, but it is the great British fetish.

ARTHUR WARREN.

Just received from Havana La Habanera, La Venis, El Amber, Angel Queens and Vicente Suarez Queens, wholesale and retail at Whitebone & Co. City Market Building, Charlotte street.

Mrs. R. Etchill, wife of a hotel keeper at Merritt, Ont., was upbraided by her husband for taking their little boy to Barnum's circus and attempted to drown herself and the boy. She took "rough on rats" yesterday and died last night.

"HACKMETACK" a lasting fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents.

SECOND EDITION.

THE ANTI-CHINESE LAW.

BISHOP FOWLER OF CHICAGO SPEAKS STRONGLY ON THE SUBJECT.

He Says America will pay for those Laws with the Blood of her Citizens in ten years.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

CHICAGO, Ills. September 17—The Rev. Dr Chas H Fowler of San Francisco, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has just completed a trip around the world expressed his belief that 10 years hence America would pay for her anti-Chinese laws with the blood of her citizens.

In speaking of the law prohibiting the Chinese from coming to America, the most dastardly and disgusting thing bishop said that it was the that America ever did.

He says the feeling in China is deep but quiet, and quotes the greatest prince in China as saying:—"We are looking after our home interests now. Ten years will put China in shape as to her interior arrangements; then we will look after her outside interests."

They are making great guns and ironclads and manning them, says the doctor and in ten years, a country with one-third of the inhabitants of the globe will be ready to ask America what she meant by trifling with her treaty.

Threatened Famine in Montenegro.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

LONDON, September 17.—Advice from Montenegro are that 25000 families in that country are likely soon to be suffering from famine.

Prince Nicholas intends to visit the farming stricken districts

Redmond M. P. Admitted to Bail.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

DUBLIN, Sept. 17. — Redmond, the nationalist member of parliament, who was arrested at Annamore, yesterday, on a charge of conspiracy, was admitted to bail.

The Bishop of Oxford is Dead.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

LONDON, September, 17.—The Right Rev. John Fielder Mackarness, D. D., lately bishop of Oxford is dead.

He was a brother-in-law of Lord Coleridge.

A Colored Ravisher Lynched.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 17—Sam Garner, a well known colored man of Bluefield who assaulted a 9 year old girl last Friday has been lynched by a mob many of them being negroes.

Surrey Dockmen at Work.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE GAZETTE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Nearly 8,000 of the Surrey dockmen went back quietly to work yesterday.

Telegraphic Flashes.

The sun shone at New York on Saturday last for the first time since the previous Monday.

President Van Horne of the C P R is in Toronto inspecting possible entrances into that city.

The captain and crew of the British ship Garston have been landed at Auckland, New Zealand by the steamer Wainui. The ship wrecked were in an open boat 22 day without food or water.

Malietoa has been quietly restored to power at Samoa.

The independence of Bulgaria will be declared on Friday next.

Walter G. Campbell, a swimming teacher of Youngstown, N. Y., suicided in swimming the whirlpool rapids at Niagara Falls. He was 21 years of age and unmarried.

The Synod of the Church of England resumed its session at Montreal yesterday. Greater attention to new arrivals was urged by the immigration committee.

Sir Henry Loch, Governor of Victoria, Australia, now in Vancouver, B. C., says the Canada Pacific is the most wonderful railway in the world in whatever way one may view it.

The Republicans have nominated M. Trebaud as candidate for the chamber of Deputies in Montmartre district for which Boulanger is a candidate.

The Governor General and suite have arrived at Ottawa and will leave for Winnipeg by special train tomorrow. Fred Villiers of the London Graphic will accompany the party.

Mr. MacDonald, British Consul at Nisch and a party of friends were recently arrested as brigands while travelling in Servia. They established their identity and were released.

Experiments made on the Maritime Experimental farm this season, show that Ladoga wheat will ripen at least fourteen days earlier than any species of wheat heretofore used in Canada.

A young man named James Bradley, died at Toronto from the effects of a sunstroke received a few days ago.

Mrs. Sylvanus Reynolds wife of a farmer living near St. Thomas, Ont. fell from a load of wood yesterday and was killed.

A stowaway named Macdonald fell from the steamer Lake Nepigon on a recent trip to Montreal and was drowned.

Chief Justice Ritchie and Chief Justice Armour at Ottawa, express themselves strongly in favor of the establishment of a Divorce Court for Canada.

A gigantic scheme to defraud western merchants of their goods and of large sums of money, has been discovered and notified to the police by the first National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHOULD BE LOOKED AFTER.—The attention of the public works department should be directed to the completion of St. James street, West end. This thoroughfare is in a disgraceful condition at present.

GAME POSTPONED.—The Shamrock-St. John base ball game fixed for today has been postponed on account of the unfavorable weather until the first fine day

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