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NOTICE.

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SUN-PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 9, 1904.

ORGANIC CHURCH UNION.

On Thursday of last week an important conference took place at Toronto. It was an unofficial and informal gathering of a few acknowledged leaders of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregationalist churches of Canada, for the discussion of the question of organic union of these Christian bodies. It will be remembered that at the meeting of the Methodist general conference held at Winnipeg, a resolution was adopted expressing the confidence and hope that such a union might be effected, and a committee was appointed to confer with similar committees of other bodies. Some similar action has been taken by the Presbyterian and Congregationalist church courts, and before long a formal meeting of these delegations will take place. Last week's meeting in Toronto was a sort of preliminary conference.

Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist church, presided, and expressed his confident belief that such a union was proposed was not only possible, but necessary. He strongly urged progressive and confident action. Dr. Warden, the convener of the Presbyterian home mission committee, spoke of the benefits already flowing from church co-operation in western mission work. He was even more sanguine in his language than Dr. Carman in speaking of the movement for organic union. Dr. Sutherland, missionary secretary of the Methodist church, spoke in the same sense. Mr. O'Hara, president of the Congregational union, was heart and soul in favor of such a union as would conserve the best in doctrine, polity and church life, and would secure reasonable liberty for individual opinion. Principal Caven, of the Presbyterian church, who has before this time spoken strongly for church union, gave expression of his strong desire for the consummation of the project. Though he is a rigid Calvinist, he saw no reason why a church should not be broad enough to allow scope for individual preference both in doctrine and worship sufficient to meet every individual need. Rev. J. W. Pedley, one of the Congregationalist leaders, thought that recent events had been preparing the way for a union such as that proposed. Chancellor Burwash, of Victoria College, said: "It would be the fulfillment of my life-dream, the answer to my life-prayer to see these three churches one in organization as well as in spirit." Hon. Mortimer Clarke, lieutenant-governor of Ontario, who was at the gathering as a Presbyterian, gave the movement his warm support, as did Mr. Flavelle, an opulent and public-spirited Methodist, at whose house the conference was held. Among the letters read from members of the committees who could not attend, was one from Rev. Dr.

Rose, Methodist, who said that "the existence of the three churches named had ceased to be regrettable and had become criminal." It is understood that the formal meeting of the committees will soon take place and that the question will be taken up in a practical way. When the time comes for the discussion of the basis of union difficulties must arise, but if they are met in the spirit displayed at the Toronto gathering by the fathers of the three churches, they will be overcome.

This movement grows largely out of conditions of the west. The enterprising pioneer settlers in the new country take an eminently practical view of church matters. They are less bound by tradition and by ritual, less affected by names and historical distinctions, than the people of the older communities. They are much more likely to go to the heart of the matter. Some years ago the superintendents of mission fields reached a sort of working system by which they refrained from needless duplication of churches in new communities. It was found that there was room and more than room for all to work without getting in each other's way. The spirit of accommodation and of mutual helpfulness has been such that while many denominations have been strenuously following up their work among the new settlers, very little friction is reported. To the leaders and organizers in this pioneer work church union seems a natural and reasonable thing. It is only a wider and more effectual application of the law which they have followed. In the larger atmosphere of the west, and with experiences which make them impatient of the barriers separating such churches as the Methodists and Presbyterians they are aggressive unionists.

Separated by distinctions in doctrine and ritual, and in church government, and by their historical development, the three denominations are probably nearer together than most of their members suppose. Doctrinal distinctions are the least obstacles, but the widest divergence in belief on such subjects are foreordination and free-will exist in all the churches. The Methodist church has no room for a minister who would refuse to receive into membership an applicant, otherwise acceptable, but adhering to the Calvinist doctrine of election. Arminians may be found in the Presbyterian church. Probably a large majority of the younger Methodists and Presbyterians would not venture to declare themselves on these questions. They have hardly heard them discussed. So far as the present writer knows these mysteries have not been treated in any St. John pulpit in a controversial way for many years. Yet this is the main distinction in doctrine between Methodists and Presbyterians, while between the latter body and the Congregationalists there are no doctrinal lines of division.

The difference in ritual between the denominations seems to be unimportant. The order and form of worship varies among the congregations of each denomination no less than between the different churches. A union of any one of these denominations and the Baptists would be made inconvenient by the difference in view as to the method of baptism and the qualification for it. Between any of these denominations, including the Baptists and the Church of England, a practical difficulty would arise over apostolic succession and the validity of ordination. But among those which are now about to negotiate these questions do not arise as obstacles.

The greatest difficulty will probably be found over the form of church government, questions of discipline, the general organization, and working machinery. These are practically the only matters on which the change will be visible and immediate, and which will call for accommodation and compromise. It may be taken for granted that the Congregationalists will in the event of union concede something in the way of congregational independence. Such sacrifice of local independence must be made in order to obtain a strong organization to meet the demands of the new territories. The Baptist bodies in Canada have steadily strengthened their central organizations to meet the requirements of the missionary and educational work. Yet they hold theoretically and practically, so far as the circumstances allow, to the doctrine of congregational liberty. Between the Presbyterians and Methodists there are no fundamental differences in the matter of organization. One has a general assembly, the other a general conference. One has the synod, the other the annual conference. One has the presbytery, the other the district meeting. In the one the unit is the session, in the other the quarterly board. Each has its general boards with permanent heads. Each has its connexional systems, whereby strong congregations assist the weak and provision is made for aged and infirm ministers. Each has its home missions

and foreign missions, its colleges and its press. The committee which undertakes to unite these interests, and reorganize them, with those of the smaller, but still important Congregationalist body, will have a large contract. But this part of the question, which is the main part, is purely a business matter, and can be arranged if the three bodies seriously desire to come together.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The official report of the first day's proceedings in the legislature is described by opposition members as decidedly unfair and partial. This opinion is supported by an examination of the report itself. Of the three addresses on the opening day two were by the junior members who moved and seconded the address in reply. These speeches were of a perfunctory character, not intended to be either critical or instructive. They were followed by a review of the political situation by the leader of the opposition, to whom the premier replied the day following. In the debate on the address the mover and seconder together spoke perhaps half an hour, Mr. Hazen an hour, and the premier about as long.

Now in the report Mr. Hazen is given about the same space as is afforded to the much shorter address of Mr. McLatchey, and not a great deal more than is given to the ten-minute speech of Mr. Legeur. The premier is reported the next day at much greater length. But that is not the worst fault. The speech of the opposition leader had better been left unreported altogether, for the report is said to be an absolute misrepresentation. Mr. Hazen is made to say things that were not said, while no one of the criticisms that he did offer is intelligibly reported. The opposition leader is always a clear and methodical speaker and the Sun's information from Fredericton is that he never spoke more clearly or more forcibly than in the debate on the address. The report is a travesty.

Dr. Hannay, the official reporter, knows what good reporting is. He understands provincial politics, and when he personally does the work there will probably be no cause of complaint. Mr. Hazen's speech was handed over to an assistant. The report of the first day's proceedings is not a matter of so much importance as the reports that are to follow. But it is well to call attention to the failure in time, so that it may not occur too often. There is always the temptation of an official reporter to give special attention to the speeches of ministers and supporters, with whom he makes his contract, and to whom he looks for extras and for other consideration.

LET THEM COME.

The Montreal Herald quotes the remark of the Sun concerning the conservatives and Mr. Tarte, that "we do not often hear of the refusal of support from a former opponent by any political leader." It is represented by the Herald that this is equivalent to a charge by the Sun that Mr. Tarte is forcing himself on the conservative party and its leader. There is no such suggestion. The Sun has over and over again pointed out that Mr. Tarte, while a member of the government, advocated an increase of the Canadian tariff on goods from the United States, that on this account he was obliged to leave the ministry, and is now as a private member, advocating the same tariff policy. This places him on the conservative platform, since his transportation policy is the same as Mr. Borden's. It was not necessary for Mr. Tarte to force his support on Mr. Borden. There is not a member of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government or party who is not welcome to advocate protection or to denounce the Grand Truck Pacific contract. We hope Mr. Borden will never be so foolish as to drive back into the liberal party all the revolvers who are leaving its ranks.

The provincial legislature was adjourned from Friday of last week to Wednesday of this week, because the government had nothing ready for the house to do. Though the leader of the government and three of his ministerial colleagues were there, they were all helpless. The estimates were not ready. The highway bill and the other legislation was not prepared, so there was nothing for it but to send the members home for half a week. We have a great government.

Announcement is made today of the establishment of an important fish curing plant at Canoe under government auspices. Of course it is a mere coincidence that Canoe is in Guysboro County, where a by-election is due next week.

The house sat two days last week and one of the five members for the city and county of St. John was present.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The reorganization of the lunatic asylum needs to go a good deal farther than a change of name. If it is important that the place should be called a hospital rather than an asylum, it is much more important that it should be a hospital. The first name represented the original idea of a place of refuge. That is still needed for some cases, but the prevailing idea should be that of cure. It is the current belief that many persons are sent to Fairville who should not be there at all. They may be a little weak-minded or eccentric. They are perhaps in the way at home. But they do not require restraint or nursing, or special attention, and cannot be improved by treatment. As was remarked in the house last week, they are sent to the institution because it is considered more respectable than the almshouse. This is not the worst wrong. The most that can be said against it is that it imposes an unnecessary burden upon the province. It is much worse that there should be in the institution patients who ought to be cured and sent home but who are not helped at all. So far as this is the condition of things the hospital is a sham. Every person who goes to Fairville should be regarded not as a prisoner or a fugitive, to be retained or sheltered, but as a patient to be cured if possible and as soon as possible. To do this requires a doctor who has made a special and thorough study of mental diseases under the best masters and in the best hospitals and schools. The nurses and attendants should be men and women trained in the care and treatment of this class of diseases. Mr. Tweedie, who has lived on the Miramichi, would not think of employing a tailor to run a saw-mill with a gang of shoemakers to help him, and he should not place this hospital for the insane in charge of an ordinary general physician with nurses and attendants called from all the walks of life except that in which they are to be engaged. Nova Scotia has county institutions for the harmless incurably insane, including feeble-minded people. The hospital at Halifax is reserved for violent cases, and for those which may be cured or relieved by care and skill. We do not say that this system should be adopted in New Brunswick. But it is clear that the provincial institution should not be so crowded with persons who cannot be cured and who do not need attention that there is no room for the proper work of a hospital to be done. The cost of maintaining these waifs and strays, who are sent to the asylum to get them out of the way and to relieve their relatives of the cost of their maintenance, would be better expended in the restoration of curable patients to the activities of life.

DO IT NOW.

Lord Rosebery's triumphant statement in criticism of Mr. Chamberlain that no legislature in Canada outside of Manitoba has passed resolutions supporting the imperial preferential trade policy should not be so true as it is. The parliament of Canada should have endorsed the policy during last session. Mr. Borden did all that was possible to induce the premier to introduce such a resolution, or to pledge the government support to one proposed by a private member. Sir Wilfrid Laurier would then only have supported the programme for which he voted in the colonial conference of premiers, and which he then promised to promote in Canada. As the premier has evidently been influenced in the other direction by Mr. Bourassa and his comrades, Mr. Borden would do well to go forward this session on his own account, taking the risk of the defeat of his motion. Then there are other legislatures. The Nova Scotia house has progressed without expressing an opinion, but the New Brunswick legislature is just meeting and that of Ontario is in session. The taunt of Lord Rosebery should find its answer before many days. In the meantime Mr. Chamberlain can point to resolutions adopted by boards of trade in nearly all the larger cities of Canada.

Mrs. Wright, widow of the late Alonzo Wright, commonly known in his time as "the king of the Gateways," died recently leaving a large estate. Her father, Mr. Sparks, owned nearly the whole of the land on which the city of Ottawa stands. He was a laborer and the land was given him for arrears of wages. From Mrs. Wright's share of the unearned increment \$30,000 goes for Church of England missions in the Gatineau valley.

The Presbyterian of Toronto says: "It cannot be denied that the appointment of Mr. Blair to the railway commission after his withdrawal from the government looked like an attempt to purchase his abstinence from active political opposition. No doubt Mr. Blair will make an efficient chairman of the commission, but perhaps under the circumstances he would have acted with more dignity if he had declined the appointment."

FEMALE WEAKNESS IS USUALLY PELVIC CATARRH. Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.



WOMEN WHO SUFFER
Listen to What Dr. Hartman Proposes to Do for You Without Charge.

Doubtless hundreds of thousands of women all over the United States have seen Dr. Hartman's offer in the papers. He has undertaken to treat every woman suffering with any form of female disease who will write to him, free of charge.

To those who have not heard of this it may be said that Dr. Hartman is a physician and surgeon of great renown in medical circles, especially in the treatment of those diseases which women alone have to bear.

He has arranged to answer all letters that are sent to him from women troubled with any form of female weakness, free of charge, giving the benefit of knowledge which has cost him forty years to accumulate.

The medicines he prescribes are without the reach of any woman, and she can get them at any drug store.

All she is required to do is to send her name and address, together with her symptoms, duration of sickness and age. Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Senator Roach, of Larimore, N. Dak.; Mrs. Senator Warren, of Cheyenne, Wyo.; Delva Lockwood and Mrs. General Longstreet, of Washington, D. C., are among the prominent ladies who endorse Pe-ru-na.

Miss Helen Roloff, Kaukauna, Wis., writes: "Several times during the past two years or more my system has been greatly in need of a tonic, and at those times Pe-ru-na has been of great help in building up the system, restoring my appetite and securing restful sleep."

Miss Muriel Armitage, 38 Greenwood Ave., Detroit, Mich., District Organizer of the Royal Templars of Temperance, writes as follows: "I suffered for five years with uterine

irregularities, which brought on hysteria and made me a physical wreck. I tried doctors from the different schools of medicine, but without any perceptible change in my condition. In my despair I called on an old nurse, who advised me to try Pe-ru-na, and promised good results if I would persist and take it regularly. I kept this up for six months, and steadily gained strength and health, and when I had used fifteen bottles I considered myself entirely cured. I am a grateful, happy woman to-day."—Miss Muriel Armitage.

Miss Lucy M. Riley, 38 Davenport St., Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "I wish to add my indorsement to thousands of other women who have been cured through the use of Pe-ru-na. I suffered for five years with severe backache, and when weary or worried in the least I had prolonged headache. I am now in perfect health, enjoy life and have neither an ache nor pain, thanks to Pe-ru-na."—Lucy M. Riley.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-ru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

ALEXIEFF SENDS HIS REPORT.

(Continued from Page One.)
bread and \$20,000 worth of meat have been prepared for shipment. The funds available for Red Cross work amounted to \$20,000. The scope of the work during the next six months comprises the expenditure of \$40,000-60,000.

PORT ARTHUR, March 8.—Everything is quiet here.
YIN KOW, March 7.—The Russo-Chinese bank sent its books to Tien Tsin today.
The purchase by the Russians of ten lighters is supposed to be for the purpose of blocking the channel of the Liao River, when the ice goes out and after the foreign gunboats have left.

PARIS, March 7.—The municipal council has voted to send an address of condolence to St. Petersburg, expressing its sympathy with Russia in the war. The socialist members of the Paris council abstained from voting.

The council voted also the sum of \$4,000 for the succor of Russian and Japanese wounded.
There is considerable curiosity here concerning the resisting power of Vladivostok, which has long been regarded as the Gibraltar of the far east. Vladivostok is known to be better equipped as a naval base, and to have greater docking and repairing resources than Port Arthur, but doubts are expressed as to the character of the defenses. Russians have been settled here for forty years, and it is consequently considered likely that the defenses and guns at this place are of a somewhat obsolete character. It is understood that during the past few years all the available new guns and war material which was possible to send out of the single railroad have been used for the strengthening of Port Arthur and points in Manchuria, leaving Vladivostok with the small group of short range. It is reported that Vladivostok is ill-supplied with provisions and necessities.

Despatches from Tokio speak of the sacrifices being made by the Japanese nation. According to the Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Tokio, the Mikado is following his example, and all will live abstemiously until the war is ended.

The Kobe correspondent of the Daily Express says the Crown Prince and Princess Arisugawa are going to the seat of war.

Other despatches say that public and private concerns are all curtailing their expenses in order to aid the government in the prosecution of the war.

According to the Che Foo correspondent of the Morning Post, it is expected that the Japanese will reach the left bank of the lower Yalu about March 15. A large force of Russians has been stationed on the hills in the Antung district, adjacent and parallel to the river. Their position is similar to that held by the Boers on the Tugay river.

LONDON, March 8.—A Tokio correspondent of the Times says a Japanese squadron took possession of Hal Taro, the group of islands, on February 23. They found only stores of coal and signaling flags there, the Russians having evacuated the island on February 23.

PARIS, March 8.—The Battle, correspondent of the Echo de Paris says Prince Louis Bonaparte has been given the command of a brigade

of Cossacks. He will start for the Far East on Thursday. By the 17th of March there will be 217,000 Russian troops in Manchuria, the correspondent continues.

RECENT DEATHS.

(From Tuesday's Daily Sun.)
Mrs. Robert Curdard.
The death occurred yesterday morning of Mrs. Annie Curdard at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Lawrence, Paradise Row. She had only been ill a few days with pneumonia.

Mrs. Curdard was the widow of the late Robert Curdard, a well-known resident of Indiantown, who died about thirteen years ago. She was a daughter of the late Henry Fisher, of Fredericton.

She leaves to mourn for her, five children, Mrs. Lawrence, with whom she lived; Mrs. E. F. Maine, of Dorchester, Mass.; Dr. J. S. Curdard and Albert E. Curdard, of Boston, and Miss Emily Curdard of this city.

Oscar Leeman, aged 12, died Saturday night after a short illness. The family lived in or near the Segre building, Mill street, the roof of which curved in under weight of snow some days ago. The boy was frightened and ran out, not returning home till night and by that time he was drenched with rain. The family moved, to Brook street and the boy has been sick ever since, cold developing into pneumonia. Dr. Morris was called Saturday morning, but he was too late to save the boy's life.

THE DEATH ROLL.

LONDON, March 7.—Captain, the Hon. Reginald Ward, the well-known amateur rider and brother of the Earl of Dudley, lord lieutenant of Ireland, died this morning as the result of an operation for appendicitis.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A cable to the American from Bloemfontein says: Baron Halkett of Hanover, some time husband of Miss Sarah Phelps Stokes, died here yesterday. Baron Halkett was married to Miss Stokes in 1890 in New York; they were divorced two years later.

TORONTO, March 7.—E. W. Gillett, president of the E. W. Gillett Co. Ltd., this city, since incorporation, died yesterday in Chicago.

FREDERICTON, March 7.—Mrs. Margaret Campbell, sister-in-law of James Robinson, M. P., died at Holiestown on Saturday night after a protracted illness. Deceased, who was 54, leaves four sons, of whom ex-Warden Campbell of Northumberland was one, and two daughters.

THE REORGANIZED SGO COMPANY.

TORONTO, March 7.—A Toronto man, prominently identified with industrial affairs, is mentioned as the probable president of the reorganized Sgo company. It is understood that T. J. Drummond of Montreal will be the vice-president and that Cornelius Stokes will be retained as general manager. It is reported here tonight that \$10,000,000 has now been subscribed, including \$2,000,000 in cash, and that two more trust companies and three banks have become interested and that these new underwriters have been accepted.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—It is stated by Alexander Konta, who has just returned from Jerusalem, that Kezlim Bey, governor of Jerusalem and Palestine, has promised to come to the world's fair. Kezlim Bey is the son of the governor of the Mohammedan city of Mecca. Mr. Konta has spent three months in Jerusalem.

SENT POISONED CANDY.

BOONB, Ia., March 6.—Mrs. Sherman Dye is under arrest here charged with having sent poisoned candy to Miss Rena Nelson, at Pierre, S. D. Miss Nelson, who is reported to be in a failing condition, was formerly an operator in the Boone Telephone Exchange.

When arrested Mrs. Dye denied any knowledge of the poisoning of Miss Nelson, but admitted that she had cause for grievance against the young woman. Mrs. Dye is reported to have been separated since last Christmas. Mrs. Dye who got the arrest of his wife, declared that he did not believe there was any foundation for his charge against her.

JAPS ARE INTERESTED.

Representatives sent to U. S. to inquire into Panama Conditions. War Will Last Two Years.

CHICAGO, March 5.—S. Minakishi and T. Sakura, representatives of the Japanese government, have arrived in Chicago on their way to Washington. They are sent to inquire into conditions relative to the construction of the Panama canal.

"The opening of the canal means much to Japan," said Mr. Minakishi. "It will increase our commercial interests and the government wants full knowledge of the conditions of the canal, the enlarging of the harbors, and the shipping facilities of our ports."

Mr. Minakishi said he believed the war with Russia would not continue longer than two years.

ON A RANCH.

Woman Found the Food That Fitted Her.

A newspaper woman went out to a Colorado ranch to rest and recuperate and her experience with the food problem is worth recording.

"The woman at the ranch was pre-eminently the worst housekeeper I have ever known,—poor soul, and poor me!"

"I simply had to have food good and plenty of it for I had broken down from overwork and was so weak I could not sit up over one hour at a time. I knew I could not get well unless I secured food I could easily digest and that would supply the greatest amount of nourishment."

"One day I obtained permission to go through the pantry and see what I could find. Among other things I came across a package of Grape-Nuts which I had heard of but never tried. I read the description on the package and became deeply interested so then and there I got a saucer and some cream and tried the famous food."

"It tasted delicious to me and seemed to freshen and strengthen me greatly so I stipulated that Grape-Nuts and cream be provided each day instead of other food and I literally lived on Grape-Nuts and cream for two or three months."

"If you could have seen how fast I got well it would have pleased and surprised you. I am now perfectly well and strong again and know exactly how I got well and that was on Grape-Nuts and cream. I literally lived on Grape-Nuts and cream for two or three months."

"It seems to me no-brain worker can afford to overlook Grape-Nuts after 77 experience." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Get the miniature book, "The Road in Wellville" in each pkg.

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in a John

Together With Count Correspondence Exchange

Monkey Brand Soap rust, dirt or tarnish clothes.

Chief Engineer Ken the Firemen's Mutual, acknowledges receipt of \$25 from A. lock for the funds of

There was only one Corner Saturday. A offered the property 1 street, part of the M state. The property was estate for \$5,000.

To cure Headache KUMFORD Headache

The Maritime Nall a new driving engine considerable repairs to plant. They are impo land a new screw cutt is expected about the hope to have it worki ming of May.

The death occur morning last at Oak Hannigan, one of the and highly respected parish of St. David, in which resulted in the of the accused, and twi died.

Judge McLeod re from Bathurst, whe holding court. One which resulted in t the accused, and twi died.

W. L. Creighton, for the I. C. R., has to make arrangement exhibit at the expo the in addition to a bit a handsome mo stuffed moose, and be taken along.

TUGBOAT FOR RENE.

Donald Fraser, Jr. in town Saturday. I and his son, Archibald from Great B While in Scotland th for a steel tugboat in their lumber busi Loup on the St. Law will be brought out together in Canada.

WANTED—A case KUMFORD Powders from ten to twenty

Sch. Preference, C left St. John on D the lumber busi this port after a h laid up here, saili will be the last of event in the history occurred in 1728.

A. O. Cummings of has perhaps the old in the New England centally secured a sum which was writt descendants of Jone died in 1729. It is thou was made some time 1729, as the last of event in the history occurred in 1728.

HOME FROM Stanley R. Fairwe John boy is home absence of sixteen w weather was fairly at Fairville, and aft position went to W fig his residence in back, interested in mines, which look as turn out well. Mr the position of reco Warner, Ia. and pri of a hardwar his sister, Miss Lowell, Mass., are her, Irvine Fairwe

OASIS IN TH Hot Springs Make Summer Away North

NEW YORK, Mar to the West, fr says: Latest hom at Dawson give deta hot springs which m just below the latt Ocean in the midt springs are located one hundred miles n Camp on the Kokik back, the thermal zone back where it is p years to disrobe at w and bathe in wa never fails there w ways green. Minu bathe during the w the thermometer on away registers 60 to

TWO KNIGHT One of the four t the Legion of Honor married. She is Min the Legion of Honor

Mme. Lesueur is knight of the Legion Lapaze, who is ass the Palais des Beau the three other w the Legion of Hon These are Mrs. Pottt ago, Mrs. Daniel M York, and the Mar of New York and Pa were decorated work in connection w of 1890. Mme. de W the red ribbon beca merits in art.

The marriage of M York, and the Mar cord wherein two k tion of Honor will be wedlock.—New Yo