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of Boston.

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St. John, on July 28th, at 10 o'clock

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THE ORANGEMEN.

Clarke Wallace Re-elected Grand Master by Acclamation.

Major A. J. Armstrong Elected Deputy Grand Master Over Wm. Galbraith.

The Grand Lodge Strongly Opposed to Interference in the Manitoba School Law.

Hallifax, July 30.—When the sixty-sixth annual session of the Most Worshipful Grand Orange Lodge of British America was called to order this afternoon in Masonic hall there were between three and four hundred delegates in attendance, the largest in the history of the association. Every province of the dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is represented, the most westerly delegate being R. Sparling of British Columbia.

This is the more remarkable considering the fact that the session is being held so far from the centre of the great numerical strength of the order. Much interest is centered in this meeting of the grand lodge, not only on account of the Manitoba school question, but on account of anticipated opposition to the grand master's re-election. Rumor had it that ex-Mayor Clark of Toronto was to be a candidate for the office. Since arriving in Halifax it is understood that Mr. Clark has found that after all there will be no chance of success. He finds the New Brunswick delegation almost solid for Mr. Wallace, and the Ontario men are largely of like mind. The chances now are that Mr. Clark will not be a candidate, and it is pretty certain that if he does run the majority against him will be large. The election of officers takes place to-morrow afternoon.

After the opening exercises a nominating committee was appointed as follows: James Kelly, President; R. McLaughlin, Montreal; F. A. Kidd, Charlottetown; W. A. Garrison, Halifax; D. M. Jernyn, Warton, Ont.; W. M. Lockhart, Everett, Ont.; Major Hughes, Lindsay, Ont.

Grand Master Clarke Wallace concluded his report, which was largely taken up with a discussion of the Manitoba school question, by saying that "the line of distinction between secular and religious education is being drawn. The one is the duty and the care of the state; the other pertains to the church and the home; and just in so far as the two are confounded in the public schools, to that extent is the danger of church and state created. No man, least of all members of our association, would desire to ride rough shod over, or in any way interfere with the conscience of the religious convictions of any portion of our population. Liberty of conscience and the free exercise of religion lie at the very root and foundation of Orange principles, and separate schools, recognition by the state of one denomination as entitled to special privileges in matters of education seems to me wholly incompatible with that absolute divorce of church and state, which we hold to be essential to the well being of the community at large, and necessary to the inculcation of a spirit of common citizenship and a sense of common patriotism. Education has been committed by our constitution to the province of the seven provinces which form the dominion of Canada. In two only has a system of separate schools been established. I do not tolerate the inclusion of any class in that province of a real, tangible, manifest grievance in the matter of the schools. I know them well enough, and have sufficient confidence in their sense of right and justice to be convinced that no appeal made to them, which is based on a case of actual hardship or oppression, will be allowed to remain unheeded; but I do strenuously object now, and at all times, to any law being imposed upon that or any other province at the dictation of a church. What has been proved by experience to be sound policy in the case of Prince Edward Island, of Nova Scotia, of New Brunswick, and of British Columbia, may safely be applied to the young and lusty province of Manitoba; and if the time should ever arrive when coercive interference with its educational system is attempted, I will not fail to give effect to the views which I have so often previously expressed, and which I have now once more reiterated.

The address was received and referred to a special committee.

Perry new primary lodge warrants were issued last year, of which twenty were in Ontario west, eight in Ontario east, one in Quebec, two in Nova Scotia, four in the Northwest Territories and one in British Columbia.

The splendid showing of the Orange Young Briton lodges this year "deserves special mention. There are now seventy-three lodges, with 2,460 members. Five female lodges were organized during the year. Statistics show the year to have been one of the most successful in Orange history; 9,802 members have been admitted, and the net gain is \$345. The value of real property owned by the lodges is \$1,200,000.

W. J. Parkhill, grand treasurer, reported the receipts during the year as \$2,123 for the Grand Lodge of British America, and \$1,200 for the Grand Lodge of British America, leaving a balance of \$3,323. The expenditure was \$2,379. The expenditure of the grand lodge benefit fund was \$23,528, leaving a balance of \$2,411. The total expenditure was \$31,887. The report was referred to the committee on finance.

A large number of notices of motions were given of business, which will be brought up tomorrow.

Major Stewart Mulvey of Winnipeg telegraphed his regrets at being unable to attend. "The most important meeting of the grand lodge ever held."

Addresses of welcome were read

from the grand lodge of Nova Scotia and the district lodge of Halifax. The former was read by Grand Master Gass and the latter by District Master J. Dunnet.

Grand Master Wallace replied in suitable terms.

There was no session of the lodge tonight, a public meeting being held in the Academy of Music.

Grand Master Gass presided, and the speakers were: Major Armstrong, John Sam Hughes, M. P.; R. Sparling, British Columbia; Alexander Muir and Mr. McLaughlin, Quebec; Rev. T. B. Gregory, Halifax; Rev. W. M. L. Gaggie, Truro; Rev. Wm. Walsh, Brampton; ex-Mayor Clark, Toronto; Rev. Mr. Little of New Brunswick, and Grand Master Wallace.

The burden of their speeches was for equal rights. Ex-Mayor Clarke of Toronto in his speech said it was absurd to suppose that the people of the Quebec hierarchy and endure special legislation for the benefit of 10,000 original fragments. But now the people of Nova Scotia, were reconciled and working shoulder to shoulder with all other Canadians from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Manitoba school difficulty would be also satisfactorily settled—satisfactorily to the Orangemen and to all Canadians.

The Grand Black Chapter of British America in annual session this morning elected the following officers: G. M. Wm. Lee, Toronto; D. G. M. Major A. J. Armstrong, St. John; J. D. G. M., Lieut. Col. J. H. Scott, Kingston, Ont.; G. Chap., Rev. Wm. Walsh, Brampton, Ont.; G. Registrar, J. S. Williams, Toronto; D. G. Reg. Jno. C. Gass, Shubenacadie; G. Treasurer, Jas. Brownie, St. Catharines; D. G. Treasurer, R. A. C. Brown, St. John; G. Lecturer, J. Fulton, Toronto; D. G. Lecturer, Capt. C. C. Church, Chester, N. S.; R. G. Magee, St. John; W. M. Connolly, Winnipeg; R. K. Bryce, Charlottetown; H. H. Morton, Ottawa; F. R. Farnell, St. Catharines; G. Chap., R. McLaughlin, Quebec; D. G. Chap., Jas. Kennedy, Toronto; Grand Marshal, Robert Craig, Toronto; G. Standard Bearer, John Ballie, Toronto; D. G. S. B. John Cox, Montreal; G. F. Wm. Rosborough, Fredericton; D. G. G. O. Forbes, Shubenacadie; Grand Committee, Henry Burnett, Brampton; B. Burgoyne, St. Catharines; James Clark, Ottawa; J. Boyde, Kincardine; J. S. Miller, Ottawa; Morton Gill, Toronto.

Hallifax, N. S., July 31.—Today's session of the Orange Grand Lodge were taken up with transaction of routine business and the election of officers.

The statement telegraphed that there would likely be no opposition to the re-election of Grand Master Wallace, was borne out by the facts, for he was elected by acclamation, as was also Grand Secretary Robert Birmingham. The officers are:

G. M. W. Grand Master—Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, re-elected.

Deputy Grand Master—Major A. J. Armstrong, St. John.

Grand Chaplain—Rev. John Halliwell, Sterling, re-elected.

G. Treasurer—W. J. Parkhill, Midland.

G. Lecturer—R. A. C. Brown, St. John.

G. D. of O.—Robert Burns, Toronto.

G. F. Secretary—Jno. C. Gass, Shubenacadie.

Deputy G. Treasurer—Lieut. Col. Scott, Owen Sound.

Deputy G. Lecturers—B. C. D. Donald (N. B.), J. Munro (N. S.), J. Cox (Que.), J. Shepherd (P. E. I.), McNeil (P. E. I.), J. McPherson (Ont., West).

Deputy G. Chaplains—Rev. J. Sellers, Rev. A. F. Thomson, A. L. Gaggie, Rev. J. Ardill, Rev. J. C. Madill, Rev. J. F. Morgan, Rev. T. Mignot, Rev. Dr. Smith, and Rev. Philip Jones.

Ex-Mayor E. F. Clarke refused the nomination for re-election as deputy grand master. Wm. Galbraith of Montreal and Major Armstrong of St. John were balloted for and Mr. Armstrong was elected by a large majority.

The grand lodge spent considerable time tonight discussing the creation of a large insurance reserve fund and extending the sphere of the insurance operations of the order.

A committee was appointed to draft a resolution on the Manitoba school question, consisting of Major Armstrong, Major Hughes, H. H. Pitts, M.P.F., and Grand Master McLaughlin of Quebec.

The committee's resolution on the Manitoba question passed by a large majority. The resolutions were:

We, the most worshipful grand lodge of B. N. O. in express and emphatic approval of a non-sectarian school system, and view with regret the persistent efforts of the dominant Catholic clergy to propagate their doctrines through the medium of the public schools.

We strongly disapprove of the decision of the governor general in council calling upon Manitoba to enact further legislation to oppose federal interference with Manitoba, regarding this as a commendable and patriotic line of conduct, worthy of approval and support of all loyal Canadians, and confidently anticipate agreement of all candidates for parliament who are supporters of the proposed remedial legislation.

Col. Trywhitt, M.P., who is here attending the grand lodge, had an escape from drowning this afternoon. The colonel, Major Sam Hughes and few others were on board a steam launch in the harbor. Col. Trywhitt and the major decided to avail themselves of the opportunity to take a swim. There were life preservers on board and the swimmers were advised to use them. Major Hughes put on one, but Col. Trywhitt, who is a magnificent swimmer, disdained the life-preserver, remarking he was inde-

pendent of such contrivances. Both men jumped into the sea in good style and swam for some minutes, when Hughes noticed that Col. Trywhitt was lagging behind and looked pale. The swim launch had drifted off some distance, but those on board heard the cry for help, and threw a life-preserver. Col. Trywhitt managed to catch it, and was pulled on board the boat in an exhausted condition.

The grand lodge resolved to meet next year at Collingwood, Ont. An invitation was extended from Vancouver.

FRANCE'S GREAT SUCCESS.

The Treaty With China. Her Most Remarkable Diplomatic Achievement for Twenty-Five Years.

Berlin, July 29.—The ambassador of a foreign power informed me today that the Franco-Chinese treaty was the best in an exhausted condition.

Count zu Eulenburg, German ambassador at Vienna, has been ordered to return to his post on August 2.

The Franco-Chinese treaty referred to in the foregoing despatch is a sufficient indication of the objects with which France joined Russia and Germany in their intervention in the Far East. This treaty has put an end to the calculated and protracted resistance which China has for so long been making to various demands put forward by the French government. This it has accomplished by completing the northern boundary of Tonkin and by definitely settling all economic and commercial questions that have arisen between France and China.

The delimitation of the northern and western boundaries of Tonkin was begun in 1887, but only the portion between Mong-kai and Lao-ka had been definitely fixed. The new treaty relates to the boundary line between Lao-ka and the river Mekong. The important point is that French and Chinese territory will be contiguous from the Mekong to Lao-ka. There seems to be no longer any doubt as to the right of France to a vague strip of territory hitherto supposed to form part of the Siam States, and considered in whole or in part as destined to be included in the Buffer State, of which there has all along been so much talk between France and England. By her treaty with Siam, France became the virtual possessor of all the territory running vaguely northward to Yun-nan, and bounded on the west by the Mekong. By the present treaty she has succeeded in simplifying the whole problem created by the Buffer State controversy.

But the new treaty is not merely one of delimitation. It contains important stipulations concerning the transit of merchandise and the construction of railways and telegraph lines.

It is a direct and practical advance toward the solution of that problem of French access to China by way of Tonkin and Yun-nan, which has all along been the chief concern of the enlightened of the French colonial party.

THE WALLER FAMILY.

United States Government Cannot Give any Assistance.

Washington, Aug. 1.—All the members of the Waller family are at last out of Madagascar, but their misfortunes continue, and Mrs. Waller, the wife of the harrassed ex-consul, is now with her little children helpless on an island on the other side of the globe. A letter received by Paul H. Bray, Waller's son-in-law, and a despatch received today at the state department from United States Consul Campbell at the island of Mauritius, have brought the news of the arrival of Mrs. Waller and her four children at Port Louis, Mauritius, from Aantana Rivo, Madagascar, about the middle of June. The letter said that the mother and children were well, but that Mrs. Waller was suffering intense mental distress owing to her husband's misfortunes and the hardships she and the children had to undergo. They did not know how they were going to reach the United States, being without money. Hearing of the appearance of the United States cruiser Castine in Madagascar waters, the mother and children made their way from the interior of the island to the coast, in the hope of securing passage to the United States, but met with failure and disappointment. Mr. Ethelbert Woodford, an American engineer from New York, who had been in the capital of Hovos on business, generously supported them and paid their passage as far as Mauritius. At that time there were lots of bones thrown outside the building. Lots of these bones, no doubt, found their way to the cellar. During the time I lived in the building I brought cadavers there for scientific and pecuniary purposes. This may account for the bones the Chicago police say they have found.

Philadelphian, Aug. 1.—H. H. Holmes was interviewed in his cell today by a representative of the Evening Bulletin in reference to the bones which he had found in the Chicago mystery, and other mysterious transactions, which have been so much discussed recently.

When asked to explain the discovery of the bones in my building, he said: "I can't answer that question in this way. Every person who has known me is aware I am a doctor by profession. It is also known perfectly well in Chicago that there was a real-estate office in my building, No. 701 Wallace street, during the World's fair. At that time there were lots of bones thrown outside the building. Lots of these bones, no doubt, found their way to the cellar. During the time I lived in the building I brought cadavers there for scientific and pecuniary purposes. This may account for the bones the Chicago police say they have found."

In speaking of the Emiline Cigrand mystery, he said: "I employed Emiline Cigrand in May, 1888, as a typewriter. I engaged her from one of the regular Chicago typewriting bureaus. She remained in my employ until October, 1893. She was a good and virtuous girl, as far as I know. A respectable business man and a personal friend of mine knows that the girl was alive and well one year after she left my employ. If she is dead she has gone to heaven."

Continuing, Holmes said: "I regard Pat Quinlan, my former janitor, in the light of being persecuted. He has been wronged, and he is a very good man. Holmes then discussed as follows the disappearance of Mrs. Connor, Minnie Williams, the Pletzel children, B. F. Pletzel, and Ed. Hatch: "Mrs. Connor I knew little of. She and her husband rented rooms from me. The charge of murder is groundless. There could have been no motive for me to injure the woman. Minnie Williams was my best friend. She was unfortunate in more ways than one. I cannot believe she is still alive. God only knows where she is, as she is a fugitive from justice on account of the awful tragedy which resulted in the killing of her sister Nana. Here Holmes gave a graphic description of the killing of Nana Williams by her sister. He spoke of other troubles that Minnie became involved in in Indiana.

"As to the bodies in Toronto, I do not know, but the bodies are those of the Pletzel children. As I have said before, they may or may not be. I can prove at the proper time that they left my hands safely. I gave them into the charge of Ed. Hatch. I never saw them again."

"If Howard Pletzel had met with foul play his body, I believe can be found somewhere between Detroit and Indianapolis. Likely at some of the junction points between the two stations. The most probably at Logansport, Ind. I left Howard Pletzel in charge of Ed. Hatch, on or about Oct. 10th last. I have said emphatically, and I again repeat, that Ed. Hatch never took his own life. He was a very handsome man, and on several occasions threatened to take my life. Ed. Hatch, I hardly think is in prison. If he was I would have known it before now. All I can say in connection with Hatch is that he was engaged with me in some of my business. It is for the police authorities to find him if they can. I am pretty confident they will not find him in prison."

When asked if there was insanity in his family, Holmes said that he had an uncle who died near Burlington, Vermont. He says this disease inherited. The alleged murderer claims that he is worth in the neighborhood of \$200,000, and would have no difficulty in raising that amount if he was out of prison. He gives a disconnected account of his swindling career, but admits that he has killed a number of large companies. Holmes ridicules the idea that he will be convicted of murder, and says: "It would be just as hard to prove me guilty of murder as it is to prove the moon is made of green cheese."

IS SHORTIS INSANE?

Evidence Taken on the Question in Waterford, Ireland.

(Special to the Sun.)

Montreal, Aug. 1.—The Star cable says: Waterford, Ireland, Aug. 1.—Judge Dugas and J. N. Greenishield, Q. C., will sail for Canada tomorrow.

The work of examining witnesses relative to Shortis' early life and his insanity question were completed Monday. The examinations were conducted in Waterford court house, thirty lengths in all being subjected to the degree examination by lawyers for the defence and prosecution. Judge Dugas presided. Several witnesses have proved rash and eccentric acts done by the prisoner while residing in Waterford. Some expressed the opinion that Shortis was not responsible for his action.

Two witnesses testified that Shortis had shot at them in 1882.

In cross-examination by Donald MacMaster, Q. C., for the crown, they acknowledged that they kept the shooting secret, and did not mention the fact for nearly two years or lodge any information before the authorities.

Another witness swore that the accused fired four or five shots at him in a field near Waterford, but that he went on with his work and said nothing to any one in his own family about the occurrence, and that was two years later.

The asylum authorities have established the existence of insanity in Shortis' grandfather and in some other relatives. Evidence was also given of Shortis' having fired several shots at a woman in a Millford steamer, while a number of passengers were sitting near it. It was also shown in evidence that the murderer was reckless with firearms and fired shots at random in dangerous places.

COLD BOILING WATER.

Most quarrels might be averted if people knew better than they do what they are talking about. Not long ago in the city of Paris, a group of people sat down to a breakfast at which both the eggs were served. The host broke his egg and frowned. "These eggs are not cooked," he said, somewhat tartly, looking askance toward his wife. "Well," said she, "they were in boiling water exactly three minutes, as you always insist they shall be."

"If they had been in boiling water three minutes," rejoined the husband, "they would have been boiled. These eggs are raw. Either they were not in three minutes, or what is more likely, the water wasn't boiling."

"The water was boiling!" protested the wife.

"Oh, come now!"

The controversy was becoming uncomfortable. Friendships have been strained by smaller matters than the boiling of an egg. Suddenly a man of science, a professor of physics, who was one of the company at the table, broke in:

"If you will permit me, you are both right and both wrong. Eggs may remain longer than three minutes in boiling water and not be boiled at all; they may remain perfectly raw."

"What! Boiling water does not always boil? You may as well say that fire doesn't always burn."

"Nevertheless," said the professor, "it is true that water does not always boil at the same temperature. Sometimes it takes more than two hundred and twelve degrees of temperature to boil water, and sometimes less."

"Today is a stormy day, with a low barometer. Very rarely you will see a boiler at a temperature of say, two hundred and three degrees, which was not enough to cook an egg in three minutes. So it is necessary for a good cook to have a barometer at hand in order to be able to boil an egg exactly to 'burn'."

"The notion struck the company as somewhat ridiculous, and the professor was stung to make a still more startling proposition.

"If you come to my laboratory to-morrow," he said, "I will put fresh eggs into the boiling water and leave them there half an hour—or, if you like, half a day—and you may take them out as raw as they were put in. More than that, I will allow you to pour boiling water on the top of my bare head."

"Nonsense!"

"Come and see."

Next day all the company reported at the professor's laboratory. Each one had brought an egg, to make certain that the professor played no trick.

"They found him standing by a queer looking dome of clear glass, with a metal base. He is one of the competitors of the egg, to make certain that the professor played no trick. The eggs were tumbled about in the glass dome over a small fire. Instantly the water began to boil. The eggs were tumbled about in the glass dome over a small fire. They agreed that they must be taken off, and with a spoon the members of the company carefully lifted the eggs out, while the professor smiled.

"They were broken one by one, and found to be perfectly raw. Not one had been cooked in the least. The more interesting part of the ceremony remained to be performed. More water was placed inside the glass dome.

"When it was boiling actively the professor took it off, plunged both hands into it, lifted a quantity above his head, and poured it freely upon his bald pate.

The ladies screamed with horror. He told one of them to put her finger into the water. She did so, with an extremely quick movement, and then put on a look of such queen astonishment that every one present laughed aloud.

"Why, it's almost cold!" she exclaimed.

And so it was. Then the professor proceeded to unfold his secret. He reminded his friend that we are at the bottom of an ocean air which bears down upon us, and upon all things at the level of the sea, with an average weight of fifteen pounds to the square inch. If this pressure is entirely removed from the surface of the quantity of water, by pumping out the air, the water will boil without the application of any heat at all, simply by the effort of the water to vaporise itself.

Therefore, it was not necessary for the professor, in the case described, to pump all the air out of his glass globe to make the water boil very actively, at a low temperature, by the application of actual heat.—Youth's Companion.

RELATIONS WITH COREA.

The Queen Has United all Japanese Political Forces, but the King Will Have His Say.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 1.—The steamer Chicago from Yokohama July 20th brings the following advices: The work of establishing the friendly relations with Corea must be commenced anew, under conditions even less advantageous than those which existed when Inouye took reform in Corea. The queen has firmly united all Japanese political forces and placed herself ostentatiously at the head. Her ambition will not, however, be allowed full play, as the government still maintains its intention of governing in person, and has taken steps toward reorganizing the administration to suit his own fancy.

The Korean king's disposition is to create a barrier between the court and the Japanese representative which is shown by his recall to office of the American general Le Gendre, a conspicuous figure in Korean politics, whose opposition to Count Inouye is undisputed, and who will do his best to reverse everything that the envoy has done in the past six months. One of Inouye's worst errors was the antagonizing of Le Gendre. Working together, the two men might have accomplished great reforms in Corea. The Japanese government maintains her severe measures toward political opponents, hoping that popular animosity will eventually subside. The unpopularity of the government still continues, however, and the government may be forced to convene the diet early against its will. Never before has the government been in such need of parliamentary support. Important financial measures growing out of the war must be promptly executed and for these the sanction of the legislature is indispensable. If the radicals prove intractable, Count Itō will be powerless to carry on the public business, and will have to choose between his resignation and the admission of opposition leaders to his cabinet. The Chinese government announces that new plans for the reorganization of the military and navy will be speedily put in operation. The German military system will be adopted and experts will be employed to introduce required reforms.

THE REASON.

(Louisville Post.)

Customer—Why, this is a new shade of red.

Assistant—Yes, madam. That is the architect that.

Customer—How did you come to get that name?

Assistant—It won't wash.

There are about 700 golf clubs at present in Great Britain, with about 35,000 players.