

GRANTING OF LAND TO THE LOYALISTS.

Rights of New Resident Grantees on St. John River Forfeited in Favor of Loyalists—How This Affected the Settlements.

W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D. CHAPTER XIX (Continued).

THE OLD COUNTY OF SUNBURY AND ITS TOWNSHIPS.

The proximity of the township of Conway to the settlement at Portland Point naturally led Messrs. Hazen, Simonds and White to make special efforts for its improvement...

At the close of the Revolutionary war in 1783, the authorities of Nova Scotia gave notice that the rights of all non-resident grantees in the townships of the St. John river in cases where no improvements had been made should be forfeited...

The township of Conway was also included under an agreement with the government that the interests of Hazen, Simonds and White were to be protected...

The land interests of Hazen, Simonds and White were by no means confined to their rights in the townships. They possessed more than 4,000 acres on the east side of the Harbor of St. John...

In the magnitude of their land speculations, the members of the old Portland Point trading company had a formidable rival in Captain William Spry...

Another English gentleman who was interested in lands on the River St. John was Charles Newman Godwin Jervis...

The report of the exploration committee is printed in full in the collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society...

The indenture to Edward Coy is a printed document and is signed by James Simonds as attorney for the said Coy...

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BOYCOTT MAN WHO SELLS TOBACCO

Reformed Baptist Alliance for Aggressive Anti-Smoking and Drinking Campaign.

POSITION SET FORTH.

Temperance Committee at Beulah Brings in Report, and It is Adopted—Missionary Work Financial Aspect—Some Votes of Thanks.

There is now a large attendance at the Beulah Camp grounds, Broome's Place. Most of the rooms have been taken and there are delegates present from most of the Reformed Baptist churches in the province.

Last Saturday a very interesting meeting of the alliance was held in the evening, while the missionary society of the church met in the morning.

At the alliance meeting among other important resolutions passed, the following on temperance, submitted by the committee on temperance, was unanimously agreed to:

Your committee on temperance beg leave to report: We consider the awful curse of intemperance instead of abstaining from it, increasing the social evils of the country.

We also regret that the twin sister to alcohol, namely tobacco and cigarette smoking, is working havoc among our people to such an extent as to demand our attention.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that you do your best to suppress the use of tobacco and cigarette smoking, and to make our people feel that the use of tobacco and cigarette smoking cannot be tolerated by us as a people.

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JAPAN ONCE HAD AMAZONS.

Three Generations Ago Island's Women Were Fighters.

Thrilling Life Story of a Famous Female Warrior—Even Now They Are Noted for Their Bravery.

The letters sent to the war correspondents from Tokyo are full of praise of the Spartan courage and resolution shown by the Japanese women at the present crisis of their country's fortunes.

They tell them that they think only of their duty and not of the girls they have behind them, says the Washington Star.

The Spartan spirit has been cultivated in the women of Japan more than 2,000 years, until it has become second nature to them.

In olden days Japan produced a crop of Amazon warriors, whose exploits live in history and provided subjects for those delicately beautiful color prints of Toyokuni and Hiyodochi which are now so popular among American artists and art collectors.

Nowadays Japanese women do not go to war except as Red Cross nurses, although several of them disguised as soldiers tried to be sent to fight against China, and according to the Japanese newspapers many in the country parts have applied to enlist against Russia, but although they have to stand quietly at home, it is evident that the fighting spirit inherited from generations of warlike ancestors on both sides is as keen as ever.

Japanese girls, who seem so meek and tender and loving that the foreigner would never dream of associating thoughts of violence and bloodshed with them, are taught from their earliest childhood to gratify their curiosity when they conquered Korea, and are told all about the brave deeds of other amazons who are distinguished in Japanese history.

Most Famous Amazon. Ushiwaka was one of the most famous of these female warriors. She lived in the middle ages of Japan, and no man could stand against her in single combat.

She is generally represented in the color prints as vanquishing at the same moment three redoubtable samurai—Sankuro Kuro, Yanashiki Kuro and Sushari Taro. Another noted Amazon was the Lady Karuo, who donned the full armor of a samurai and went out to battle in order to have revenge on the man who had killed her husband.

After many exciting adventures and desperate encounters she eventually slew him in a hand-to-hand fight.

She was captured by a party of his samurai household and taken to his palace. But one of the young men who had fallen in love with her for her beauty and courage, secretly cut the bonds which she was awaiting judgment. She stayed in the garden of the palace all night, armed with a sword which she had picked up when her bonds were cut.

In the morning as she expected, her husband's murderer came out into the garden to pay his devotions to the honorable bamboo which imprisoned the spirits of his ancestors. The address was replied to by Grand Chaplain Rev. J. A. Smith, J. V. Jackson, grand councillor of New Brunswick grand lodge, and Mrs. Jackson, president and invited to a seat on the platform. The session will continue during Wednesday and Saturday.

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There are a large number of delegates present. The officers reported as follows: Grand Secretary, J. B. Fletcher, reported that at the last quarter 7 lodges with a total membership of 3,309 were reported.

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Corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. A. Baker, then read her report, which was also adopted. This embodied, among other matters, a letter from Rev. Dr. Saunders, of Amherst, in regard to the sale of 1,000 acres of land for missionary purposes in the midst of thriving and populous communities in Zululand, near the gold diggings. Miss Ida Morgan, of Millville, missionary-elect to Africa, also gave a very effective address.

Beulah Camp, July 7.—The meetings at Beulah are increasing in interest. The crowds are still coming in nearly every day.

Morning Tiredness—Its Meaning. Sleep not only builds up the body, it also restores the nerves and the nervous system.

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Mrs. Charles Hart, house, \$1,500; John Ferguson, house, barn and workshop, \$5,000; C. Brown, house, \$1,000; James McKinnon, house, \$1,000; Daniel McSwain, house and barn, \$1,500; Henry Cosset, house, \$2,000; William Moore, house, \$2,500; Peter Morrison, house and barn, \$2,000; Moore, McLean and Cosset were the only parties who carried insurance and lost only nominal amounts.

No further damage is expected as fire is now thought to be well under control. The Supreme Court was tried today at a change of venue from the city to the court house at Glace Bay, on the night of June 11th, and was acquitted, the jury returning a verdict of "not guilty" after being out three hours.

The verdict is "not guilty" with divided comment.

LADY LAURIER WOULD HAVE WORLD AT PEACE.

Ready to Fight for Tranquility Among Nations of the Earth—The Premier's Wife a Helpmeet Indeed to Her Husband.

Ottawa, June 29.—During the recent debates arising out of the Dunderdon incident, the galleries of the house of commons have been secured by an unusually large number of ladies.

The wife of the premier has, on several occasions recently, spent some time in the gallery. Indeed, Lady Laurier's interest in the government of the country, of which her husband is first minister, has frequently been evinced by her presence in the speaker's gallery.

Knowing Lady Laurier's dislike of being "in the public eye" I had refrained from writing about her in this column. I had some knowledge also of her love of peace, not the personal peace in which we all may dwell, but peace and brotherhood between nations, which can only be secured by united effort and constant striving towards an ideal.

Hence I very much desired to have Lady Laurier talk on the subject of what women may do to end, and to substitute arbitration for arms, and to bring about a state of mutual good will and understanding between nations.

For the testimony of many thoughtful minds, of whom Ruskin is one, as well as my own observations and experience, have convinced me that women are to a far greater extent than men, are conscious of responsible for the continuance of the military spirit, and must play an important part in discouraging that spirit. When, therefore, I called upon Lady Laurier a few weeks ago I was not long in broaching the subject I had at heart, though we had chatted about many pleasing subjects of a lighter nature.

Lady Laurier is herself a subject about whom her friends talk often with warm appreciation and affection. Indeed, no small credit for Sir Wilfrid Laurier's political triumphs must be given to this devoted woman, who has ever been an inspiration and a helpmeet to her husband. Assuring Lady Laurier that I heartily concurred in her dislike of the publicity which the wives of public men unwillingly have thrust upon them by printed descriptions of frocks, furniture and millinery, I explained that it was for the enlightenment of the thoughtful reading public and not to gratify idle curiosity that I wished to use her name on this occasion.

"Yes, you may say I am for peace; indeed, I am ready to fight for peace." There was a gentleness, almost tenderness, in the voice and manner of Lady Laurier as she uttered these words. Only a few

as being the prettiest girl in Japan in her day, she lived in Kioto and was the idol of the court. The greatest of the wifehood her in vain, and when one of them threatened her with violence she challenged him, although he was one of the most noted swordsmen of the day in Japan.

And, the story of her life, when she was riding through the streets of Kioto, she straightway fell in love, but she repelled his advances in spite of his despot power and great prestige. Knowing little of her prowess in arms, the shogun did not trouble to send soldiers to seize her. He sent instead a squad of policemen—officers of the law, and not of the sword.

In that day they were armed with short iron clubs, which were of little use against the heroism's sword. The chroniclers record with horrified gloom the manner in which she carried the men, putting at least a dozen of them off the strength of the force. The shogun admired her bravery, and did not trouble her further.

Legends About Jingo. The Empress Jingo, greatest of all the Amazons of Japan, belongs to the legendary era of that country before the introduction of Buddhism in the fifth century, and many stories are told of her which certainly cannot be regarded as authentic history. For example, she is said to have been exiled before she left Japan to invade Korea, and to have given birth to her son Ojin, afterward deified as the Japanese god of war, upon her return.

Inasmuch as three years ago, it was thought that it is only another proof of the miraculous power of Jingo Kogo. Did she not make the fishes and the waves do her bidding? Would she be likely to be troubled by a little thing like that?

After this story the traveler in Japan hears without a gasp that Jingo overcame 100 Koreans single handed, and slew the great Korean champion, whom none of her warriors could tackle. He had killed a dozen of them, one after the other, in single combat; Jingo cut off his head at the first onslaught with her mighty two-handed sword.

In the feud days of Japan, up to the restoration era, the wives and daughters of the "samurai" were regularly trained in the aristocratic science of arms, and fought as readily and bravely as the men. But they were not, as a rule, allowed to fight unless it was absolutely necessary for the protection of life or honor. The "samurai" were not chivalrous according to the idea of occidental knightliness; they did not allow women to fight; but, to their minds, fighting was such an honorable luxury, such an august privilege, that they wanted all of it for themselves, and thought it altogether too good for an inferior creature like woman. Thus it was that the Amazons of Japan generally performed their achievements when their lord was away from home at the wars, and his enemies or a band of robbers attacked the house in his absence.

Method of Fighting. They did not fight with the famous sword of the samurai, except on the rare occasions when they outnumbered as one in order to fight by the side of a lover or husband. The long, double-edged sword and the short sword for the "happy dispatch" were the sacred property of the male warrior, and it was a crime for any one except a samurai to carry them. Women, when acting as the "home guard," were supposed to be content with a medium-length sword, between the two, and a frightful-looking halberd, much like a short sythe lashed to the end of a long pole.

The Japanese artists of past generations were fond of depicting them doing wonderful feats with this awkward weapon.

Only the samurai class were allowed to carry arms in old Japan, and this rule applied to the women as well as to the men. Nevertheless, many stories are told of the heroism of women of the peasant and "heaven" (trading) classes, who resisted at the sword's point the dishonorable advances of their "daimyo" (feudal lord) or even of the shogun himself.

The B. I. of Kioto. An old Toyokuni color print shows a woman named Buntokoro Kanetsue putting to rout a small party of policemen sent by the shogun to seize her for one of his concubines. She was doubly famous

NOVA SCOTIA GRAND LODGE I. O. G. T. IN ANNUAL SESSION.

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SUSSEX YOUNG WOMAN LIKELY FATALLY HURT.

Sussex, July 6.—Miss Annie Flowering, daughter of Edward Flowering, of Waterford, met with a very serious accident to-day about noon, one that may prove fatal. She was crossing the railway crossing here near the station and was struck by the engine of the Quebec train, No. 133. She was picked up by Dr. McAllister of St. John, who happened to be standing near, and was removed to Dr. McAllister's residence, where all the medical aid possible was rendered. Knowing little of her prowess in arms, the shog