

MR. HETHERINGTON'S FACTS.

Mr. Hetherington, who is trying to defeat the Hon. Mr. Farris in Queens county, has published a four page political document which he calls "Facts" showing "how the provincial machine bleeds the people for the benefit of the bosses." Mr. Hetherington is probably of the opinion that the people of Queens county do not read the newspapers, or that they are unable to use their reasoning faculties, or he would not have published such a document as the one we refer to. It would be quite idle to follow Mr. Hetherington through all the different items of this extraordinary production, which looks very much like the play bill of a side show, but one or two facts may be stated as a sample of its style of reasoning. Recently, as our readers are aware, a change has been made in the school books used in the public schools of this province. The readers of The Telegraph will remember that six or seven years ago this paper strongly urged this change, and entered into a lengthy criticism of the Royal Readers then in use. These books we showed were quite unsuited for this province, and besides had the disadvantage of being published in Edinburgh, whereas they ought to have been printed by our own people. The government, after some delay, took up the subject, and made the change which public opinion demanded. Now Mr. Hetherington pretends that this change was unnecessary and that it was made for the benefit of some particular individual. It is useless to argue with a man who makes such reckless and untruthful statements, but we may point out that while Mr. Hetherington claims that the change in school books imposed a tax of \$75,000 on the parents of school children in this province, he also claims that if school books were supplied free by the government the cost would not be more than \$5,000. He gives a list of the school books required by the children of this province which totals up 180,000 books, so that if Mr. Hetherington's calculation is correct the government should be able to furnish these books for less than three cents each. To state such a ridiculous proposition is to refute it. Yet this is one of the reasons which Mr. Hetherington puts forward to justify the defeat of the Hon. Mr. Farris.

One of the charges which Mr. Hetherington makes against the government is that they allowed the members of the legislature last session an additional indemnity of \$100 each and that Mr. J. D. Hazen opposed this increase. Mr. J. D. Hazen may have opposed this increase, but he did not oppose it to the extent of demanding a vote upon it, or he would have found himself in a minority of one, because the members of the opposition were quite as much in favor of it as the supporters of the government. As the session had been very greatly prolonged there seems to be no impropriety in allowing the members an additional sum to compensate them for the loss of their time. Mr. Hazen, notwithstanding his alleged opposition to the increase, did not refuse to receive the money. If he thought it was wrong for the members to take so large a sum as \$100, he ought to have refused it himself. As a matter of fact the \$900 which our members receive for their attendance at the legislature is altogether inadequate, considering the length of the session. In Ontario the members receive a seasonal allowance of \$600, in Quebec they get \$800, in Nova Scotia they receive \$200, in Manitoba \$350 and in British Columbia \$600. Why then should there be an objection made to the members of New Brunswick, who usually receive only \$200, being paid \$400 when the session has been prolonged to a much greater length than usual. The length of the session was directly caused by Mr. Hazen's bridge investigation, so that if \$4,500 was taken out of the treasury on that account, it was Mr. Hazen's fault.

Mr. Hetherington informs the electors in his circular that to vote for him is to vote for free school books to be paid for by provincial funds. If Mr. Hetherington should be elected to the legislature, which we think highly improbable, he will find it somewhat difficult to carry out his promise of free school books, because he will find about five to one against him. The promise is simply that of a demagogue who thinks by holding out such inducements to the electors he can win their confidence. Everyone knows that the revenue of this province is already barely sufficient to meet the expenditure, and to impose an additional burden upon it for the purpose of providing free school books for all the children in New Brunswick is simply absurd.

THE QUEENS COUNTY STEAL.

The Sun has not much to say in defence of the Queens county steal of 1887, by means of which the people of that constituency were deprived of their votes and Mr. George F. Baird elected, although on the poll he had a large majority against him. The Sun ventures to say that the decision of Returning Officer Dunn, who declared Mr. Baird elected, may or may not have been good law. We should think that a respectable Conservative newspaper would be ashamed to put forward such a proposition as that there was a possibility of its decision being correct, for the matter has passed beyond his jurisdiction. The nomination of Mr. King had been received and declared valid, and an election had been held upon it at which Mr. King received a majority of the votes. For Mr. J. R. Dunn, the returning officer, at that stage of the proceedings, after the voting was over, to declare that Mr. King's nomination was imperfect was a stretch of partisanship, like the like of which, perhaps, never was

heard of in Canada before. The circumstances connected with the whole transaction were disgraceful to the Conservative party, which benefited by this glaring act of robbery.

OUR SOLDIER BOYS.

The kind words spoken by Field Marshal Lord Roberts to the members of the Canadian regiment who are returning from South Africa will be very pleasing to the people of this Dominion, and will be accepted as his deliberate opinion of our soldier boys. There is no doubt that the members of this regiment have proved themselves to be soldiers of no mean quality, and the manner in which they have conducted themselves through every operation in which they were engaged has reflected the utmost credit upon Canada. When our soldier boys return to this side of the water, it will be our duty to give them a magnificent reception, and to show them how highly the good work which they have done in South Africa is appreciated. Canada is not a military nation, nor are the aspirations of her people usually directed towards military life, but we possess an abundance of excellent material for soldiers, young men of splendid physique and of great intelligence, who are capable of being made into soldiers of the highest quality. In operations such as those that were conducted in South Africa the intelligence of our young men, and their readiness to adapt themselves to circumstances, accounted for a good deal, and probably no regiment at the front was superior in general efficiency to the first Canadian contingent.

Although the Conservatives are keeping up a vast amount of shouting, they do not really believe that they have any chance of defeating the government and winning the coming Dominion elections. They boasted most vigorously in 1896, and they had then all the patronage of the government at their disposal, yet they were beaten very badly all along the line, and there is no reason to believe that they will emerge from the coming contest any stronger in the House of Commons than they are at present.

The Fredericton Gleaner is attacking the authorities of that city because of the prevalence of typhoid fever of a fatal character, which it thinks is due to the lack of attention on the part of the city council to the most ordinary sanitary precautions. There is no doubt that typhoid fever has been for many years the scourge of Fredericton and if there is any way in which it can be prevented the authorities of that city ought to spare no pains to bring about a better state of affairs.

Mr. Michael Davitt is not so fond of the people of the Transvaal as he was before he went to live among them. Like many another person who has been favorable to their cause, he has become disillusioned by actual contact with these pretended republicans. Mr. Davitt would have done much better for himself and for the cause of Ireland, which he professes to have so much at heart, if he had been less effusive in his praise of the enemies of Great Britain. Every sensible Irishman must have viewed with pain Mr. Davitt's extraordinary conduct in respect to the South African war.

The latest movement to free the Transvaal has been started in Chicago, which is a good distance away from the place which is to be made free. We should think that the people of Chicago had plenty to do looking after their own municipal government, which is none of the best, without bothering their heads about a little country 8,000 miles away from them.

The Sun is administering taffy to Mr. John McAllister, the present Conservative member for the county of Restigouche. It tells the people that the interests of the county are absolutely safe in his hands. But there is a rumor that the Conservatives of that county are thinking of nominating another candidate. Can this be possible and is the Sun trying to head off this movement by praising Mr. McAllister and speaking of him as "Honest John?"

The Sun highly commends the selection of Mr. George W. Fowler as the candidate of the Conservative party for the county of Kings in the House of Commons. We have not observed in the columns of our morning contemporary any such warm endorsement of Mr. Fred Spruell. Surely the Sun is not ashamed of its candidate for the provincial legislature?

Mr. Foster is said to be intending to return to New Brunswick to address meetings in this province. This story seems to have been started for the purpose of contradicting the damaging rumor that he was about to remain in Ontario. Probably the Conservatives of New Brunswick think that they can get along quite as well without Mr. Foster, whose unpopularity is so great that he damages any cause which he happens to advocate.

The Tory newspapers still persist in describing the Huntington Gleaner as a Liberal paper and quoting from it criticisms on the present government. The Huntington Gleaner is no more a Liberal paper than the St. John Sun, and its criticisms on the government are of no more value than those of the Sun would be.

Hugh John Macdonald has got back to Winnipeg and his friends say that he is in a state of great exhilaration over the prospects of the Conservative party in Ontario and Quebec. Hugh John has ex-

actly been regarding these prospects through the same medium than the ordinary mortal organs of mankind.

The government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier now has a majority of members from every province of Canada with the exception of New Brunswick and also from the territories. At the coming general election New Brunswick will be in line with the other provinces and give a majority for the Liberals.

The Sun says that Mr. Foster will represent a New Brunswick constituency in the next parliament. Has the Sun in view any New Brunswick constituency which Mr. Foster will be able to steal as Queens county was stolen in 1887?

CHICAGO TO EUROPE BY WATER.

What Is Probable in the Near Future.

Chicago is beginning to build steamers for direct routes to European ports. The Counselman quartet of ships, 235 feet long, 42 feet wide, are not primarily intended for passenger service. Their size is dictated by the width of the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence river. Smaller ships and slower have made the ocean crossing successful.

The caravels of Columbus are still to be seen at Jackson Park. Ocean travel for pleasure ought to be slow travel. The crowded, lumbering big ships are too slow and too speedy. The pressure and bustle of one side of the world is scarcely forgotten on them before that of the other side begins.

Chicago has done wonderful things in her time. Odesa was once the great grain centre of the world. Chicago took away her title.

When the sanitary channel shall become a ship canal Chicago will have learned how to build great ocean steamships. Meanwhile it is no rash prophecy to predict that from this port passengers will be setting out in a year or two for a pleasure cruise to Europe.—Chicago Chronicle

MISSIONS.

Methodist Women's Missionary Society at Woodstock.

Woodstock, Sept. 27.—(Special)—At the afternoon session of the Women's Missionary Society today Miss Trueman read a paper on Practical Thoughts on the Possible Use of the Review. Miss Perley, of Fredericton, read a paper on Missionary Education. Miss Scott, of Toronto, gave a very interesting talk on the work of the training school in connection with the deaconess house. The delegates were entertained at tea in the basement of the Methodist church this evening. Miss Palmer, of St. John, gave a lecture this evening on Our Mission and Missions, illustrated by time light views, to a large audience.

Tomorrow will be taken up with the election of officers and delegates to the general board of M. S. to be held in Toronto in October.

Bossy's Explosive Cud.

A peculiar circumstance happened on the lake front a day or two ago, where Joe Horton was spending a few days with his family, says a despatch in the Rochester Post-Express. The fences were down so that the cattle could go all along the shore, and in doing so one cow came across a small package which she began to devour with a relish.

Suddenly the noise was noticed by the occupants of the cottage and then a loud report. Fire flashed out of the mouth of the cow, who then made a desperate attempt to get rid of something unusual to her as a diet. The onlookers were astonished as well as the cow, and the latter, with a great deal of noise, ran off with the package in her mouth, and all was again quiet. The solution of the matter was that the animal had gathered in her mouth while browsing a small package of fire-crackers and parlor matches mixed, which had been thrown down by visitors, and in chewing the stuff had set one of the matches alight. This in turn fired a cracker, and hence the explosion which astonished the people and the cow.

An Editor Assaulted for Expressing an Opinion.

Victor, Col. Sept. 27.—As a sequel to the disorderly proceedings of the Republican meeting in this city last evening, F. M. Briggs, editor of the Victor Daily Record, was assaulted today in his office. In an editorial denouncing the participants in the riot, the Record stated that "A few discolored women waved ragged white flags of the distinguished guests."

E. E. Carr, a miner, who claims that this statement is a reflection on his wife's character, entered the Record office today and struck Editor Briggs on the head as he sat at his desk. Briggs jumped up and struck Carr in the face. Father Downey interfered and stopped the fight. Neither man was much hurt.

Kidnapped by a Fish.

Charlotte Harbor, Fla., Sept. 26.—Three girls and a boy belonging to this place were kidnapped by a big fish and carried out to sea yesterday. It is the most remarkable missing adventure since John was caught by the whale.

The party, consisting of Bertha and Mary Reid, Jessie Grant and little Willie Fisher, was in a boat near Punta Rassa. A great low fish got tangled in their anchor rope, and after trying to get out of the meshes, started for sea. The fish and the boy tried to row the boat against the monster, but to no effect.

He kept steadily out to sea for 40 miles, when young Fisher killed him with a harpoon. The party was picked up by the fishing schooner Miss.

Harrison-Wood.

Amherst, Sept. 27.—Miss Alice Wood, daughter of Mr. John Wood, and sister of Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr. S. D. Scott, of the Sun, was married yesterday to Mr. Charles T. Harrison, of Halfway River. Rev. W. E. Bates performed the ceremony.

Robert Belyes.

Fredericton, Sept. 27.—(Special)—Mr. Robert Belyes, a well-known citizen, died here last night, aged 63 years.

AMERICAN COAST SURVEY.

An Important Work for Shippers.

CANADA IS WORKING

In Conjunction With the United States in Mapping the Coast Lines to Finish Accurate Guiding Charts to Captains.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Dr. Henry E. Pritchett, superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, who will be inaugurated president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Oct. 24, expects to begin work in Boston with the opening of the academic term, although his duties here are in such a state that he cannot as yet wholly lay them down. President McKinley has asked him to defer his resignation as long as possible, and so it is probable that he will remain in control here as long as may be necessary to complete certain work in which he is very much interested.

"One of the things I want to see accomplished before I leave here," said Dr. Pritchett just before he started West, "is the transfer of our sailors, who were formerly enlisted men in the navy, to the rolls of the coast survey. This change is necessary on account of the fact that under the new personnel bill sailors of the navy enlist for four years; they could not do that while in survey work; when you go to a place like Porto Rico it is sometimes necessary to enlist a few sailors on the spot who know the rocks and understand local conditions. You cannot bring those men here, and so under the other arrangement it would be impossible to avail yourself of their services."

"I am going West soon to inspect a party engaged in the measurement of primary base lines; we are carrying out triangulation from the Mexican to the Canadian border along the 98th meridian. This is an extremely interesting thing; the Mexican government and the Canadian government will carry on the work, so that it will ultimately reach from the frozen zone on the North to Acapulco in the Gulf of Mexico. The longest arc in the world for determining the size and figure of the earth," Dr. Pritchett is also very busy with the publication of the survey, bringing out some exceedingly important studies, besides rearranging and bringing up to date some of the publications already issued.

The coast survey which Dr. Pritchett leaves is one of the most important departments of the government and one of the oldest. It was established in 1807 by an act of Congress, and R. F. Hassler was appointed its first superintendent. It was not, however, until 1811 that he sailed for England to procure a supply of instruments. New York was designated as the basis of operations, and the War Department, in 1823, 24 and '25 the navy made an attempt to establish a hydrographic corps.

In 1832 a bill was passed making the coast survey a part of the navy department, and in 1847 effective, and Hassler was again appointed superintendent. In 1834 the survey was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Navy Department, but in 1836 it was transferred back again to the Treasury Department, which has continued to have charge of it. The survey is very thorough in its character, including the elements of mathematics, including the elements of calculus and descriptive geometry, to and including projections; astronomy, including the determination of latitude, longitude and azimuth, and the use of telescopes in field work; physics, including the elements of optics and acoustics, and including projections; geodesy, including the calculation of results; geography of the United States; modern languages, including French, English, Latin and many two European languages.

The examination of positions in the survey is very thorough. It comprises mathematics, including the elements of calculus and descriptive geometry, to and including projections; astronomy, including the determination of latitude, longitude and azimuth, and the use of telescopes in field work; physics, including the elements of optics and acoustics, and including projections; geodesy, including the calculation of results; geography of the United States; modern languages, including French, English, Latin and many two European languages.

FINAL AWARDS AT PARIS.

The French First and Americans Second.

Paris, Sept. 27.—The jury of final appeal in the exposition awards has finished its work. The statement prepared for the United States commission shows America received the highest total awards of any nation save France, and that she also received more awards in each classification, except grand prizes, than any other nation. The figures, excepting for France, follow: Grand prizes—United States, 215; Germany, 230; Russia, 209; Great Britain, 183. Gold medals—United States, 547; Germany, 510; Russia, 348; Great Britain, 400. Silver medals—United States, 803; Germany, 575; Russia, 411; Great Britain, 317. Bronze medals—United States, 201; Germany, 321; Russia, 321; Great Britain, 410. Honorable mention—United States, 348; Germany, 184; Russia, 209; Great Britain, 208.

A Diplomat Married.

New York, Sept. 26.—General Stewart L. Woodford, minister to Spain, was married to Miss Isabel Hansen today. The wedding ceremony which was very simple, took place at the chapel of the first Presbyterian church, this city. The Rev. Howard Duffield officiated and neither the bride nor the groom was attended. About 60 near relatives and close friends witnessed the ceremony.

Mr. Woodford was once the private secretary of General Woodford. She was with him at Madrid at the outbreak of the war and is about 20 years old. General Woodford is 65. This is his second marriage, his first wife having died about two years ago.

The bank clearings for the week ending Sept. 27, were \$751,214; corresponding week last year, \$732,666.

EVIDENCES OF UTTER ROUTE.

The Boers Swarmed Into Portuguese Territory.

PARTIAL SURRENDER.

An Arrangement to Repatriate Them—Irish-Americans Causing Trouble -- Bugler McMullin is Coming Home--Fredericton Extends a Welcoming Hand.

London, Sept. 26.—The Daily Telegraph publishes a despatch from Mr. Bennett Burleigh, dated Lorenzo Marques, Sept. 25, in which the correspondent says that the Boer collapse is complete. General Pole-Carew entered Komatipoort without a shot being fired nor a Boer being seen during the march. Evidence of the enemy's destructiveness, however, was everywhere to be seen. Bridges had been destroyed, the stores, buildings and homesteads looted and burned and the railway stations, among them Hector Spruit and Komatipoort, being in ruins. The devastation included hundreds of wagons, trucks and carriages which have been burned, together with all kinds of stores of clothing, ammunition, forage and provisions, such as sugar, coffee, rice, flour and stationery. General Pole-Carew has secured hundreds of locomotives. The whole of the Selati Railway line actually is blocked with rolling stock. In the Crocodile River there were visible literally acres of damaged guns, ammunition wagons, limbers, dynamite detonators and war stores of every sort. In Komatipoort, beside the burning stores, hundreds of tons of ammunition, all kinds of caps, gunpowder and other explosives and ready-fused shells for guns from the pompano to the six-inch broken rifles and cannon. The enemy had left standing many tents.

Any good police force—one of twenty thousand men—can do the rest of the work of pacification for security. If General Buller and the others move on to seize the passes, neither Ben Viljoen, the new commandant general, with Steyn and Schalkburg, nor Koetze, with the rest of the derelicts from Komatipoort, can through the mountains of the Orange, Lydenburg and Pietersburg, while to remain in the low veldt at this season of the year spells death for men and cattle. The Portuguese have captured all the Boer refugees taken. Fifty truck loads, with nearly three hundred tons, have been dumped down on the island of Sheffien, off Lorenzo Marques. The Irish-Americans mercenaries are clamoring for pay and threatening the Boer officials.

The collapse of the Boer army is summarized as follows: When the Boers, numbering two thousand, evacuated Komatipoort they took up positions between the Lohombo range and the Orange. They had good positions, and could have made a capital stand, but owing to the disorganization and lack of discipline they were only half-hearted. Working to avoid a conflict and unnecessary bloodshed, the British consul general insisted the Portuguese government should be pursued to attain this end. He asked that emissaries should be sent up with an address to the Boers, advising them to avoid a conflict and unnecessary bloodshed, and to continue their resistance and the absolute needlessness of going on further. Besides, if they continued to fight there was a risk of the natives rising. Owing to the fact that the Portuguese had been most kind to the Boers, and as they had guaranteed the Boers the right of return to their country free of charge, the scheme succeeded. Instead of dozens of Boers being sent to the front, 2,500 arrived in this wise.

Lorenzo Marques, Sept. 27.—The Irish-Americans, lately serving with the Boers, have been removed from their barracks to the Portuguese transport India to prevent disturbances in the town.

To Go Via England.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 27.—Lieut. Col. Hudson, of "C" battery, South Africa, writes to his wife that the corps have been notified of its return to Canada via England, as the people there are anxious to see the men who aided in the relief of Mafeking.

Another Welcome.

Fredericton, Sept. 27.—(Special)—Fully 2,000 enthusiastic and patriotic citizens turned out to meet the Boers who returned from South Africa. Private Jones and Walker and Corp. Pringle. The boys were met at the depot by the officers of the corps and accompanied by the corps' own band were driven to the Barker House, where a reception was held. Each soldier spoke from the balcony of the hotel and thanked the immense crowd for the welcome accorded them. They said they were glad to return home and that there was no place like good old Canada.

Bugler McMullin Coming Home.

Miss Agnes McMullin, of Sackville, who is visiting Miss Bessie Harrison, Celebration street, received word today that her brother, Bugler Wm. McMullin, who left with the first contingent, will pass through St. John, Monday or Tuesday.

His Brother an Alderman.

Toronto, Sept. 27.—(Special)—D. M. Spence, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, whose death was announced yesterday in a cable from Sir Alfred Milner, was a brother of Alderman S. S. Spence, one of the city controllers and secretary of the Dominion Alliance. Private Spence, who was aged 24, was engaged in mercantile life in Peterboro when he joined the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Marching and Singing.

Toronto, Sept. 27.—Capt. Mason, of the Royal Canadians, writing to his father from Krugersdorp, August 22, gives details of the most extraordinary marching of the campaign. In three weeks the regiment marched 240 miles through heavy country and Col. Oller, to keep his men in good spirits, put a dozen of the best singers in the regiment together in the center to sing marching songs. On August 17 the regiment was rear guard of the column pursuing De Wet. The men stood to arms at 11 p. m., marched off at 12.30 a. m. and went on until 10.30 next morning without a bit to eat, covering 21 miles. They marched out again

THE WISE MAN LOOKS AHEAD

And prepares for what's to come. It will only be a few weeks before cold weather sets in, and then you must wear an Overcoat. If you have got to get a coat this winter, why not order it now, so you will have it when wanted?

We will make to your measure a Fine Beaver Overcoat, with wool or Italian linings, fine Mohair sleeve linings, and guaranteed in every respect, for \$16. This coat will be made in first class shape, and other Tailors would charge at least \$20 for it.

Send for our Self-Measuring system. Order the coat by mail, and we will guarantee the fit.

We can give you a Fine Beaver Ready-to-wear Overcoat for \$4.90.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Henderson, Hunt & McLaughlin,

SUCCESSORS TO FRASER, FRASER & CO.,

Opposite Royal Hotel. 40 & 42 King St., St. John, N. B.

In the afternoon, but Lord Kitchener, apparently recognizing there was a limit to human endurance, ordered them to go back and camp for the night. When the regiment reached Krugersdorp, August 22, after a fortnight's steady marching, the men went through the town gaily singing The Land of the Maple Leaf.

STILL SUFFERING.

Dreyfus Says He is a Victim of Mental Anguish.

Paris, Sept. 27.—The Presse publishes the text of an alleged letter from Alfred Dreyfus, to M. Trarieux, the former minister of justice, dated Geneva, Switzerland, September, 13, in which the writer says: "The moral effects of the inquiry still exist and the mental torture is as great as ever. Since justice has not been done, me, the aim I pursue remains the same until attained, viz: The legal revision of my trial."

The Presse cites this letter as "Proving that the Dreyfusards are still agitating and persisting in their intention to keep alive the hatreds and discords of recent years."

Episcopal Convention.

New York, Sept. 27.—The morning session of the Episcopal convention of this diocese, being held at the church of the Incarnation, was opened with a regular morning service of the Episcopal church. Bishop Potter presided. A list of all clergymen and laymen connected with the society who had died during the year was read in their memory. Rev. Thomas Hickey offered the following: "Resolved, that a committee be appointed to report to the next convention of the diocese, whether it be expedient at this time to take steps to a division of the diocese of New York."

He spoke at some length in support of the proposition. Bishop Potter left the chair and took part in the discussion in opposition to the resolution which was finally defeated. A recess followed.

Catherine Bishop.

Hopewell Hill, N. B., Sept. 24.—Mrs. Catherine Bishop, relict of the late Wm. Bishop, died at the home of her son, James Bishop, at Lower Cape, last week at the advanced age of 83 years. The funeral was held on Sunday, the services being conducted by Rev. S. James of Hillsboro.

Mrs. Charles H. Segee.

Fredericton, Sept. 26.—The death occurred here this morning of Mrs. Charles H. Segee, wife of the well-known shoemaker.

Mrs. Denison.

Toronto, Sept. 26.—Mrs. Denison, widow of the late Col. G. T. Denison and an old resident, is dead, aged 84. Colonel G. T. Denison, of Toronto; Clarence Denison and Captain John Denison, royal navy, and Major Septimus Denison, at present in South Africa, are sons.

A Little Mix Up.

Portland, Me., Sept. 26.—A slight freight week this evening on the Maine Central road at Westbrook junction, this city. It was caused by an automatic switch getting out of order. Two flat cars loaded with lumber left the rails. No one was hurt and the track was soon cleared.

Eastern Extension.

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—(Special)—The Eastern Extension arbitration was to open here to-day, but owing to the non-arrival of arbitrators business will not begin until tomorrow at 2 o'clock.

The Panama Rebels.

Kingston, J. A., Sept. 27.—Advice received today from Colon, Colombia, say the rebel forces have again advanced to within 14 miles of Panama, were checked there by the government troops. The latest news was that fighting was proceeding between the opposing army.

Glazier-Mitchell.

Fredericton, Sept. 27.—(Special)—A marriage took place at Lincoln this afternoon when Miss Annie Mitchell, daughter of Mr. Henry B. Mitchell, was united to Mr. Murray Glazier, son of Mr. Parker Glazier, M. P. P.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McLaughlin have returned from the west.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Measures to Keep It Out of Canada.

THE CHINESE ARE

The Greatest Source of Danger. The Disease Has a Strong Foot-hold Among Them in San Francisco -- Regulations for Ships From Glasgow.

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—(Special)—Dr. Montzingers, director-general of public health, has returned from the west. In an interview today he spoke of the bubonic plague, and the probability of its invading Canada. He states that a good strong epidemic has been made and that Canada will escape. There is more danger from the west than from the east. There seems but little doubt but that that disease is in San Francisco in a large degree and that the health authorities are keeping all news of the plague quiet. The doctor says that arrangements are being made so that the quarantine regulations will effectively enforce on vessels coming from Glasgow and such services. The dining cars, dining saloon, etc., cannot use it. The matter has been gone into thoroughly and town officials are confident of a sure case and will not reduce the price from that at present established. There is no way in which an efficient supply can be secured for the railway excepting from the town reservoir and appearances are that the railway officials will, in the end, be compelled to pay the higher price. The price now asked by Truro is nearly as high as that paid to the city of St. John though only about one-quarter of that received by Moncton for water service in that town.

THE PRICE OF WATER.

The Intercolonial Refuses to be Robbed by Truro.

Truro, Sept. 27.—(Special)—The fight between the Intercolonial and the town of Truro over the water supply for the railway, already referred to in The Telegraph, is still on. The town are raising the rate from \$124 a year to \$230, and the government do not feel disposed to meet the demand. At present a pumping station has been established about a half mile from the station and pipes laid along the top of the ground for this distance. The supply thus secured is from the river and is suitable only for engines and such services. The dining cars, dining saloon, etc., cannot use it. The matter has been gone into thoroughly and town officials are confident of a sure case and will not reduce the price from that at present established. There is no way in which an efficient supply can be secured for the railway excepting from the town reservoir and appearances are that the railway officials will, in the end, be compelled to pay the higher price. The price now asked by Truro is nearly as high as that paid to the city of St. John though only about one-quarter of that received by Moncton for water service in that town.

Entrance Examination.

Fredericton, Sept. 27.—(Special)—The entrance examination commenced at U. N. B. this morning. The total number of new students enrolled was 43. Of the new students ten are entering the engineering class. The total number of students for the counties are as follows: York, 16; Carleton, 2; Victoria, 1; Bon-bury, 1; Kings, 5; St. John, 7; Charlotte, 2; Northumberland, 4; Westmorland, 2; Kent, 1; Resegouche, 2.

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