

LORD STRATHCONA

Interviewed on His Arrival at New York.

Says the Duke of York Will Not Visit the United States—Wishes the Boer War was Ended—The U. S. and Canada.

(Sunday N. Y. Herald.) Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, high commissioner from Canada, at London, accompanied by Lady Strathcona, arrived yesterday on the Cunard liner Campania from Liverpool. They will go at once to the residence of Lord Strathcona in Montreal, and make ready to welcome the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York as they arrive in Canada. The royal couple are expected some time after the fifteenth day of this month.

Together with Lord and Lady Strathcona came Dr. R. J. B. Howard, and Mrs. Howard, who is their daughter, and five children, Donald, Harry, Arthur, Frances and Edith. With the servants the party numbered sixteen. Because of the high position of Lord Strathcona, the baggage of the party was passed by the customs officials without inspection.

When a reporter for the Herald found Lord Strathcona he was seated on the lounge in his stateroom bidding goodby to the many passengers who called to pay their respects before leaving the steamer. He had made many friends on the voyage across.

Lady Strathcona had also endeared herself to the returning tourists by being present at the bedside of Miss L. H. Codman, who died the evening before, when the big Cunarder was nearing Fire Island.

APPEARANCE STILL YOUTHFUL

Although eighty-two years old, Lord Strathcona has the mental vigor of youth, and the burden of years has not bent him physically. He is of more than average height, stands erect, and his full beard and hair are snowy white.

His gray eyes are kindly, but flash when speaking of England's right to continue the war against the Boers. Everyone knows how Lord Strathcona equipped a mounted regiment at his own expense, and sent the "Strathcona Horse" to South Africa.

CANADA'S INTERESTS SIMILAR

"There is only an imaginary line which separates Canada from the United States," he said. "Our interests are identical."

"I am a bit of an American myself, for my first business venture was in the St. Paul and Northern Railroad, which is now a part of the Great Northern Railroad, in which I am interested with J. J. Hill.

"The most intimate relations exist between England, Canada and the United States, and always will, although there may be a wholesome competition for supremacy in some lines of commerce and manufacture. When you speak of the threatened trade supremacy of the United States, I say 'Sufficit unto the day is the evil thereof.'"

"Will the Duke and Duchess of York visit the United States?" he was asked.

"No, I think not. When it was known they were to tour the world in the steamer Ophir, a host of invitations came from many foreign governments.

"Believing they could not accept one without accepting all, they decided that they would only visit British possessions. They are expected to arrive in Montreal about September 15, and visit that city, then Quebec, where they will be my guests; then Quebec, Toronto and other cities, returning in a month to re-embark at Halifax. They will go to Newfoundland, so that even that distant island will not be omitted.

HEIRS VISIT USEFUL

"Their visits have done much to bring closer, if possible, the colonies to the centre of the empire. One thing I must mention which I think will be appreciated by those familiar with the necessity of diplomacy in dealing with those of so many different minds, is that they have made no mistake since they started on their voyage.

"What do you think of the Boer war as it now exists, and is there a feeling against the war prevalent in England?" I asked.

"It is truly a pity to see the war continued, but I believe the fight is a just one. The Boers by their ultimatum forced a war which England could not accept. If I had myself doubted the justice of our cause, I would never have fitted out the Strathcona Horse. There is pity for President Kruger in England. Many believe he is a misguided man, but for his cause they have no sympathy.

"I believe the most generous terms should be given the Boers when peace is declared. They should ultimately be given self-government, like that of Canada or the Commonwealth of Australia, which you know is in full of personal liberty as your own government of the United States."

"Do not tell me that England is among the kafirs. I do not believe it, but they have always been used as bores."

"As to Lord Salisbury's resignation, remember that you have to get away from him to get the news. Another report that is not true is that regarding the health of the King. He is a vigorous man, attending punctually to the details of his duty. Because of the afflictions of his sister, her husband and the Duke of Edinburgh, I think the King is said to be similarly troubled, but it is not so.

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OTTAWA

Instructions Regarding the Presentation of Victoria Crosses and Medals by the Duke of York.

Dissatisfaction Among the Special Clerks Engaged in Making up the Census Returns—Pay Reduced by a Dollar a Day.

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—The department of militia today issued the following special military order: The following instructions respecting the presentation of Victoria crosses and the South African war medals by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York are published for the information and guidance of all concerned: (a) The Victoria crosses will be presented immediately preceding the presentation of the medals on the dates shown below as follows: At Quebec: To Lieutenant R. E. W. Turner, S. O. Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Table with columns: Place, Date, Hour. Rows include Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Regina, Vancouver, Toronto, St. John, N. B., and Halifax.

The following officers, N. C. officers and men will be able to receive their medals at any presentation named in the foregoing paragraph, (unless ineligible under the regulations), provided they conform to paragraph (d) following, viz: Members of 2nd (special service) Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment of Cavalry Mounted Rifles, the brigade staff, and "C," "D," and "E" batteries, R. C. F. A. officers sent from Canada for instructional and other purposes, including chaplains and medical officers, Canadian postal corps artificers enlisted in Canada, for service with the regular army, and those members of Strathcona's Horse who have not already received their medals.

(d) Individuals who desire to parade must call upon the officer in charge of the medals beforehand (excepting the cases noted below) for the purpose of being identified, and in order that a list of those who will parade may be prepared and their medals set apart. No individual will be able to receive his medals who does not comply with these instructions.

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he has completed his holidays in the townships.

OTTAWA, Aug. 30.—Through the efforts of Emmanuel Tasse, the Duke of Cornwall and York will have the honor of occupying, at the lacrosse match here on September 20, the seat which his father, the present King, sat upon, when, as Prince of Wales, he visited Ottawa and officiated at the laying of the corner stone of the parliament buildings. At that time the citizens' committee, and in order to provide a special chair for His Highness' use, it was constructed of Canada maple, the seat being about three feet long, by one and a half wide. The seat is very heavy and substantial, and is upholstered in crimson.

The chair has an interesting history. In 1860, after the Prince's visit to Canada, Colonel Joseph Almond, father of Captain Almond, purchased it from the citizens' committee, and it remained in his parlour for some years. Colonel Almond and Rev. Father Pallier, who was then parish priest of St. Joseph's church, were warm friends and the colonel presented the chair to the priest for use in the sanctuary of the old St. Joseph's church. There it remained for about 23 years, being used but slightly. When the new St. Joseph's church was erected the chair was handed over to the Ottawa University and there it has remained ever since. After it has been used this time it will be placed in the museum of the university as a memento of two royal visits.

SYDNEY

SYDNEY, Sept. 4.—The policemen of Sydney are indignant over the fact that they have not received full pay for the last month's services from the town. Yesterday they were told that owing to lack of funds they could only be paid twenty dollars a piece, and would have to wait for the balance until the town had voted more money into the treasury. The policemen refused this offer, and are now demanding their pay.

Not only are the policemen unpaid, but the town laborers also have not been paid for the past month, some of them are over that time. The claim made by the town is that there is no money in the treasury to pay the men. At the board of trade meeting to-night a resolution was passed asking the town council to call a meeting in the matter of granting a bonus to the steel shuffling plant at once. Iron ore has been discovered at Lake Umbagog, and representatives from the D. I. and S. and N. S. Co. are this week examining the properties.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—It was announced to-night that Mrs. Bernhardt had promised her services to the cause of the anti-tubercular program, and given on the occasion of the Ocar's visit, and under the patronage of the Garin.

GIANT WARRIORS DANCE FOR DUKE.

Maoris Entertained Hair to British Throne With Barbaric Rites.

Men of Cannibal Blood, Descendants of Feroocious Races, Give Wild Welcome to Their Guests from the North.

Of all the strange sights and wonderful things provided for the entertainment of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on their world tour of the British colonies, perhaps the strangest and most wonderful were witnessed on their visit to the Maoris of New Zealand at Rotorua.

The Maoris are a strange people, the Maoris, wrote a special correspondent of the London Standard, who accompanied the royal travellers. Two generations ago they were the most warlike and ferocious race in the world. War was their occupation and pastime, and they ate their victims. Rather than go a fight they would give an exhausted enemy food and ammunition. The late Earl of Pembroke told a story of a chief who fought against the Duke of Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo.

The Maoris are the only colored race out of India with whom the British will associate on terms of seeming equality. The men are pleasant, sturdy fellows—mountains of bone and muscle—big women, if not beautiful, have charms. Their smiling faces and large, lustrous, dark eyes make one in love with olive-skin and black hair. The "pakeha," or white man, readily makes with them, and the Maoris are a cheerful, intelligent people, with the minds of children and the passions of men. For the most part, they have adopted the dress and habits of Britons, and the men, at any rate, have done so without loss of dignity.

It was a strange, wild scene, acted on the yellow plain, with bare hills in the background, and the quiet lake between. The sulphurous air and steaming pits were in keeping with so weird a spectacle. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall took their seats in a pavilion, and looked down upon the solid squares of Maori warriors and women, whose custom in olden days was to excite the men to frenzy.

James Carroll, member of the house of representatives and minister of native affairs, was master of ceremonies. A wave of the greenstone mere, or tomahawk, in his hand, and the play began. A wild rush of brown giants, naked to the waist, and with their faces painted with white, dashed to the front, battle axes in hand. They were shouting, and their voices were like the rattling of a volley of spears and battle axes, and Arawas and Ngahapas stood before the Prince—a rigid line of brown and black. The Duke and Duchess, who were seated in a pavilion, strode in front—staggered savages—and with a shout that might well strike terror, with warriors flung themselves into the dance.

The Arawas lay on the ground silent. It was the turn of the Wanganui. A savage of herculean build dashed to the front, battle axe in hand. The whites only of his face were visible, giving to his tattooed face a demonic expression; his tongue hung out, and his appearance was that of a fury. He shouted the first words of the war song, and the Maori warriors, who were shouting, and their voices were like the rattling of a volley of spears and battle axes, and Arawas and Ngahapas stood before the Prince—a rigid line of brown and black. The Duke and Duchess, who were seated in a pavilion, strode in front—staggered savages—and with a shout that might well strike terror, with warriors flung themselves into the dance.

The earth trembled, and thundered under their tread. Halting as suddenly, and as uniformly as though brought up by a stone wall, they danced a real war dance, grimacing wildly, rolling their eyeballs and jolling out their tongues, which they looked more like demons than men.

A little later, when Te Heu-heu, clothed and in his right mind, went to receive the commemorative medal at the hands of the Duke, it was hard to discover in the country gentleman, frock coated and silk hatted, any trace of the brave who had led the diabolical dance. Another noticeable transformation was that of Ngasia, M. A. L. E. S. barrister at law—a wildly conspicuous figure in the dance of his tribe.

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim.

A METHODIST MILLION

What British Wesleyans Did With Their Fund.

R. W. Perks, M. P., who moved the adoption of the Methodist twentieth Century Fund, tells the story of the enterprise to the London Daily Mail. "The Methodist Million Guinea Fund," says Mr. Perks, "is a sometimes called, now hearing completion, has reached the democratic financial basis which the founder of Methodism adopted in his early Methodist societies. A penny, a week and a shilling a quarter," said Wesley. "One person one guinea," said the originators of the latest Methodist fund. There were three important features—two of them novel ones—in connection with the fund, first, there was a fundamental principle that from every worshipper or adherent of whom there was a Wesleyan Methodist member of society, probably 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 in England, Scotland and Wales, we asked one guinea. "But," said the critics, "do you intend to refuse large gifts? If a man offers you 1,000 or 5,000 guineas, will you refuse them?" Now, I candidly say that if I had my way I should have said "Yes, I do." Up to the present moment we have promised amounting to more than £200,000, and we have about £200,000 paid. It is every noteworthy fact that out of the large sum thus promised, nearly £100,000 has been actually received. It is given in guineas by individual donors of that amount. No religious community, and Wesleyan Methodists, will give more than £100,000 so far as I know, ever met with such a response from the rank and file. But this is not the only feature of the remarkable organization of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, extending to every village and commanding the services of a whole army of volunteer workers.

The Historic Roll. "The second feature was the Historic Roll, in which every donor of one guinea and upwards had his or her name entered. The roll was compiled by the Rev. Mr. Perks, Lord Wesley, who signed the roll with his own hand, and the names of the donors of £100 and upwards were printed in red ink. The roll is now in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Perks, who is the secretary of the fund. It is a magnificent record of the generosity of the Wesleyan people, and it is a record which will be treasured for ever. The roll is now in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Perks, who is the secretary of the fund. It is a magnificent record of the generosity of the Wesleyan people, and it is a record which will be treasured for ever.

At the head of the Methodist organization stands the Wesleyan Conference, an assembly of the representatives of the Wesleyan churches in all the British islands. Below the conference rank thirty-four districts, into which England, Scotland and Wales are parcelled out, each with its chairman and its secretary. We have happily been spared hitherto from bishops. Each district is divided into a certain number of circuits. The circuit is generally a provincial town with a number of villages round it, and its pulpits are filled by the regular ministers set apart for the work of the ministry, and by the lay, or local, preachers. The whole of this machinery, including a quarter of a million of Sunday school scholars, has been set to work for the fund. It should be remembered that the Wesleyan churches, and the United Methodist Church, and the Wesleyan Methodist societies, have already completed their fund, amounting to more than £200,000. The Primitive Methodist church, and the New Connection Methodists, and the United Methodist societies all have their separate Century Funds formed on the Wesleyan model. So have the Canadian Methodists, and the Wesleyan churches in the United States, which have raised £200,000; while in the United States the sum which the Methodist church has decided to raise is a Twentieth Century Fund is no less than four million guineas.

Division of Money. "We decided, before we asked for any subscriptions, to what the fund would be divided. Everybody knew, therefore, from the beginning, that the money would be spent. Nothing was left in this respect to the committee. Disappointed people would not give. It was clear that their public appeal if they could be persuaded at the outset, to give to the fund, would be to spend the money entrusted to their care. "Our fund is to be spent thus: £200,000 in grants for new churches, mission halls, manse, soldiers' and sailors' homes, and the enlargement and rebuilding of old places of worship. £200,000 for home missions, including £100,000 for foreign missions, including

Mothers' Help.

Every weaned mother finds in Surprise Soap these qualities which rob wash day of its terrors.

It does the work in half the time of other soaps; it makes the clothes clean and wholesome; it allows the housewife plenty of time to attend to other important duties.

Surprise Soap contributes more to the sum total of domestic happiness than any other article that enters the household. For best results, follow the directions on the wrapper. St. Croix Soap Mfg. Co. ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

the work of deaconesses, and temperance work. "£50,000 towards the enlargement of our children's Home at Bamer road, at Edge-wood, and elsewhere, so as to secure that no Methodist children shall ever have to go to the workhouse. "£200,000 for educational work—namely, a new training college, elementary day schools, and middle-class schools. "£500,000 for the erection of a central Methodist hall or church house in the west end of London, as the denominational headquarters of Wesleyan Methodism."

HAMPTON MAN MISSING. The chief of police has been requested to assist in a search for James McQuaid, of Hampton, who has been missing from his home for the past four weeks and whose whereabouts is a matter of anxiety to his friends. McQuaid is described as being thirty years of age, five feet nine inches in height, and weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds. He is of a sandy complexion, is sharp featured and wears a small light moustache. About four weeks ago he left his home in Hampton and came to this city. He secured a job in Cushing's mill, but worked there only half a day and since then has neither been seen nor heard of. Previous to his coming to St. John McQuaid lived with his widowed mother in Hampton, and her statements that of late he has been acting in so strange a manner that she had begun to fear him, have increased the anxiety of his friends. They have made inquiries among the different sawmills, in which style of labor he was usually engaged, but have not been able to find any trace of him.

The Daily Grind of Unremitting Toil.

Destroys Brain Cells and Consumes Nerve Force at an Enormous Rate.

Many Cut Off in Early Manhood and Womanhood on Account of Neglecting to keep Vitality at the High-Water Mark.

In the factories and workshops, at the offices and stores, yes, and in the homes too, people are being ground to death by the monotonous wear and tear of unceasing toil. Day after day, week in and week out, it is the same story of work and labor, of excessive toil and struggle, without opportunity of recreation and recuperation. In the summer above all other times, the burden is heavy to bear, and many a victim falls by the way, overcome by nervous exhaustion, heart failure and physical decline.

It is useless to talk of rest in the cooling breeze of some lake or ocean resort. The world's work must be done. The toiler must toil on. There is one method of replacing wasted nerve cells and building up the worn-out system, and that is by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food after each meal. It gives vigor and tone to the system and prevents exhaustion and prostration. It is the friend of working people, because it makes them strong and well and fills them with new hope, new confidence and stronger determination to succeed. The wonderful medicinal power of this great food cure is demonstrated in thousands of cases where the wasting process has been stopped and health restored by its use. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson Bates & Co., Toronto.

S. CHARLE

Talks Interesting Canada and the

Had a Letter from Premier Tweedie—Members of Govern

Among the distinguished St. John of late weeks, M. S. C. L., the proprietor of the Paper Trade Journal, Mr. Phillips at the evening. Mr. Phillips came land with a letter, and a most cordial reception was accorded to him. Mr. Phillips is the high commissioner for Canada. He has done much for the paper trade, and he has a great deal of interest under our own sky. He has visited plants in the world known among the British paper makers. From the beginning of the statement on a may say that our British were very much interested in the experience of Canada with the high freight trade being done by the facts have proved that one-sixth of its supply pulp from Canada. The enterprising firm of London, the largest pulp producers, are glowing reports from this country. His eyes are so good that he can see the difference in different pulp. Next year that call for over double the work of deaconesses, and temperance work.

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