ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1895.

charlotte St.

e cleaning time is now We keep everything

rushes, - - 2 for 5 ub Brushes, - - 5e Brushes, - 8 and 10c Poles. - - - 10c Blinds, with Spring

ittle incidental necesept on our Bargain

s all complete from 29c up

G W. NICHOLS.

ailments were symptoms of non yet deceptive disease. the same deadly thing, it re disguises than a hired She saw a doctor, of course, disguises than a hired what he could; but his medie like candles in a London ut effect. It was simply a at she lived until the date names now

weak and low," she sayscan doubt it?-"that I never should recover, when n July, 1891, we received a ng of Mother Seigel's Curap. My husband read the persuaded me to try this He got me a bottle from I. Shaw, Chemist, 120 New-Road. A few doses relieved pt on with it, and soon redigested food. Thus encour tinued with the Syrup, and well and strong. I can eat and work with pleasure. eigel saved my life, and you sh the fact if you wish to. I answer inquiries. (Signed) McGregor, 10 Greenville Av-Belfast, January

glad of this result, and con-Mrs. McGregor. We are sure once-shattered nerves-poisstarved by indigestion and -will now permit her to

w many other suffering wot the help of Mother Seigel! usands. We hope some of see and read this. Happy if they do.

SON'S FAMOUS SIGNAL.

estion as to what Nelson realed at Trafalgar has been box made of wood from his the Victory, carried a legend purported to be "the correct of the signal. The alleged consisted in the substituthe very beginning of the "The Commander in Chief" day," after "every man" and will do his duty." A writer eeds Mercury points out that rfluous "this day" are simply from Braham's lyrical verthe signal, in the refrain of famous song, 'Twas in Tra-Bay. The substitution of "The der in Chief" for "England" asy to account for: though the signal as framed by Nelson n to have been "Nelson ex-

espondent of the London , whose grandfather as flag t gave out the signal, states, grandfather's authority, that which was not in the code, ve to be spelled out by means ifferent flags, whereas for d," which was in the code, one

on will always be possible d to such things, and even that were at once put down s soon get strangely changed. I., after Pavia, did not ex-out est perdu fors l'honneur!" n a letter on the subject of at he wrote something very Tapoleon III. on the afternoon edan was represented as writ-ne King of Prussia: "N'ayant ourir a la tete de mes troupes, reste qu'a deposer mon epee maine de votre majeste really wrote was: "N'avant ourir," etc. There is no room for any confusion or conflict igs in regard to Nelson's sig-Frafalgar, which must have stered in the signal book, any signal books at the time sue. Yet there are at least sions, both claiming to be ; of which the later (and less was put forward at the hibition.

vative readers in the Valley, owed the recent advice of the and took in the St. John eived the news of Sir C. H. threatened resignation on lay last. Those who depend-Halifax organ for their inheard nothing till Thursis ever thus: the Sun is the terprising daily in the marivinces, and in its news is ahead of its Halifax contem--Berwick Register.

IN BATTLE ARRAY.

Nominations Made Wednesday in Four Constituencies.

Liberals Abandon Quebec West and Two Conservatives Running.

roceedings at the Nomination in Anti-

Antigonish, N. S., April 10 .- Joseph A. Chisholm and Colin F. McIsaac were nominated here today. A public meeting was held in the court house, in which the speaking was by special request of the liberals limited to the

Mr. Chisholm spoke first for one hour and in a forcible manner set forth the position of the government on the issues now before the country. In his judgment the verdict of the county of Antigonish at this juncnot ture was of great importance, only for the government, but for the policy which they had adopted in regard to the redressing of the griev-ances of the Catholic minority of Manitoba. He called special attention to the silence of Mr. Laurier at this time. The Toronto Globe was speaking loud enough, but the leader who ought so speak was dumb. He could see no great reason for silence on this matter. Protestants and Catholics were alike interested in seeing good faith kept in these matters, and

from Mr. Laurier's speech in the house of commons in 1893, what he said about Archbishop Tache's statement that Manitoba schools were Protest-

Mr. Chisholm next spoke for half an hour, disposing of Mr. McIsaac's attempt to shirk the Manitoba school question most effectually. He showed that Mr. Laurier's speech in 1893 was wholly hypothetical, and had no bear-ing on the issue as it now stands. If that matter was not an issue in Antigonish, how comes it that it is the supreme issue in Haldimand. Certainly Mr. Laurier should say something about that election, where his supporters were being asked to one for the McCarthyite candidate ise

Dr. Montague was a member of the government that had made the routil order in the Manitoba school call. The fact was, however, that on the question only the grit leaders with hall anything to say were Manitoba grit statesmen, who were coming to Haldimand to belin the conventions. Haldimand to help the opposition to

Dr. Montague. Mr. Chisholm's speech used up Mr. McIsaac very badly. To the great reputation of the late Sir John Thomp-son it mattered little what Mr. Mcson it mattered little what Mr. Mc-Isəac said of him, but to the people of Antigonish it meant much, especial-ly as Mr. Isaac was now asking them to elect him and to thus endorse this attack on their former representative. attack on their former representative. answer at a later day in this term. Tonight a conservative meeting was held in the court house at which Sir C. H. Tupper, Hon. Donald Ferguson of P. E. Island and Mr. Bergeron, M. P. deputy speaker of the house

mons are delivering addresses. April 10.-Nomination took place today in Quebec West to fill vacancy in the house of commons; coused by the death of Hon. John Hon. Thos. McGreevy and R. Dobell, both conservatives, were no-minated, and it has been a long time since the weakness of the liberal party was so apparent as now

Vercheres, Que., April 10.—C. R. Geoffrin, Q. C., liberal, and F. J. Basaillon, Q. C., were nominated here today for Vercheres county, after which a public meeting was held. Speeches were made by Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Mr. Tarte, Attorney General to any extent, 10th inst. Repairs Casgrain and others. Mr. Geoffrion is so hard pushed in this old liberal county that he promised, if elected. to supoprt the government in their ba school matter.

Cayuga, April 10.-Hon, Dr. Mon tague was nominated today by the ecnservatives and Mr. Jefferey Mc-Carthy as the standard bearer of the McCarthyites. There was a large crowd present, and the new minister friends were in a large majority. The patrons did not put up a man, and the dominion will see the first straight fight between the followers of the gov-ernment and Dalton McCarthy and the liberals combined. Hon. W. B. Ives is in the county.

THE ST. PAUL LAUNCHED.

Big American Liner Sent Afloat in the Presence of a Large Gathering.

Philadelphia, April 10.-The new American line steamship St. Paul was successfully launched today at Cramp's was not without unpleasant incident. Miss Frances F. Griscom, daughter of Clement A. Griscom, of the International Navigation company, broke the proverbial "good luck" bottle en the bow of the great steamer and christened her St. Paul. Between fifteen thousand and twenty thousand

ersons witnessed the launching. Among the out of town guests who witnessed the initial dip of the St. Paul were the following: Chas. Otis, V. D. Cornish, C. M. Holdridge, Jno. Stees, Alfred H. Stees and Miss Mary E. Stees of St. Paul. Governor Hastings and a number of members of the legislature and Mayor Warwick

The dimensions of the St. Paul are as follows: Length between perpen-

feet 2 inches; extreme beam, 62 feet 9 inches; depth from first deck to flat tonnage amidships, 23 feet 2 inches; height of bow over water line at load draught, 39 feet; number of decks, 5;

Brunswick.

as the Reciprocity Treaty," and so highly were his services appreciated by Lord Elgin, then governor general of Canada, and H. M. government, that immediately a state of the services appreciated to the services appreciated by Lord Elgin, then government, and H. M. government, that immediately a state of the services appreciated to the services apprec number of water tight compartments exclusive of ballast tanks, 12; gross register, 10,700 tons; load displacement, 15,600 tons; dimensions of main saloon, 118 feet 4 inches by 4 feet; dimension of second cabin, 39 feet 6 inches by 56 feet; seating capacity of main saloon, 322; seating capacity of second cabin,

diculars, 535 feet; length over all, 554

208; berthing capacity of steerage At the luncheon which followed the launch a number of speeches were made. Governor Hastings was the first speaker. His add a

tirtaplace of such a a agnificent achievement. He was followed by Mayor Warwick, who referred to the occasion of two weeks ago as a "dress rehearsal to the people of Philadelphia, St. Paul and Minneapolis."

President Griscom responded to the toast Success to the St. Paul; J. J. Parker spoke for the City of St. Paul, and J. S. Deggotts on Our Friends

THE LITTLE CASE.

Mr. Skinner Introduces a New Point in Regard to the Right of Appeal.

Fredericton, April 10.—The supreme court was occupied nearly all day in manitoba school not be an issue in this election. He approved of the government's policy in reference to Manitoba, and would vote to sustain it in the house, even if his vote would defeat the government. He proceeded to claim that Mr. Laurier had spoken and quoted from Mr. Laurier's speech in the approved of commons in 1893, where about Archbish. hearing argument on the application of Henry W. Little for a certiorari to point to his argument by obtaining that the writ should not be issued because the canons of the church pro-viced for an appeal, and read from the journal of the proceedings of the provincial synod, which creates a court of appeal of the metropolitan. Under the church canons the house of bishops, presided over by the metropolitan, the president of the upper house or senior bishop, with three assesors, constitutes the court of appeal from the judgment of a diocesan court. The canon which Mr. Skinner emphasized reads as follows: "An appea! shall lie in all cases adjudged by any diocesan court on behalf of any party to the case or proceeding in the an court. There shall be no appeal for any error or defect in for diccesan court. An appeal shall lie from the judgment or decision of the bishop of the diocese."

Under the law of the church, Mr. Skinner claimed that this court would not interfere by granting a certiorari. Mr. Currey said he was not aware the canon just read existed, and after some argument it was suggested by the court that Mr. Currey proceed to stion was acted upon objections to the verdict raised by Mr. Currey were that the canon under which Mr. Little had been convicted of had not been proved at the trial; that the charge which Mr. Little was convicted did not amount to an offence, and that the conduct, as proved, was nor an offence against the church

THE FRESHET.

Highway Bridge at Lepreaux Washed Away and Carried to Sea.

The washouts on the Canadian Pa cific railway did not delay the trains have been made and the express trains

came in nearly on time. Scme slight washouts were reported en the line of the I. C. R., but they did not much affect the running of pasenger trains.

The Sun's Point Lepreaux correspondent telegraphed 10th inst.: "The highway bridge at Lepreaux village wa carried away by ice floating down the river last night, and went out to sea. The bridge was a new one, built last fall."

The Sun's Fredericton correspond en: telegraphed 10th inst.: A despatch from Fredericton Junction states that the remains of the old Hartt mill were carried away last night by the flood, and that the dwelling house and barn of John Mitchell were partially destroyed by running ice.

The Sun's correspondent at Parrs-bor; wired 10th inst.: Last night's scutheast gale and high tides carried away about seven hundred feet of the breakwater that protects the mouth of the river. No other damage is re perted in these parts.

CHARLOTTETOWN

Found Dead in Her Bed.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 11 .-A carpenter named Conrad Yonker, about 40 years of age, was found dead miles from Charlottetown, this afternoon. A farmer named James McIntyre of the same place was found on a seat beside him. It is said the two

Bulwer Lytton was always considered an ugly man. He had a large coarse nose, thick lips and heavy, dull features,

MOSES H. PERLEY.

An Interesting Sketch of His Life and

Written by His Son Henry F. Perley-A Valu-

Menry Perley was born in the the para Maugerville, county of Sunbu., New Brunswick, on the 31st December, 1994. He was, through his mother, a grandson of Israel Perley, the leader of the party, which, emigrating from Massachusetts, then an English colony, settled on the river St. John in 1762-63, in that part now known as Maugerville; and he was also of the 6th genration in descent from Allen Perley, or Ap. Perley, a native of Wales, who arrived in Charlestown, near Boston, on the 12th July, 1630, and from whom the Perleys in America are descended.

Israel Perley was accompanied to New Brunswick by his brother Oliver, and Moses, the son of the latter, mar-ried Mary (his cousin) the daughter of the former, and had issue Charles, who died in infancy, and Moses Henry, the subject of this sketch, who was a posthumous child, his father having been accidentally killed before birth. For a few years he lived in Maugerville, and then with his mother -who was a woman of a very strong and marked character-moved to St. John, where he received a common school education.

Having adopted the profession of law he was admitted an attorney of the supreme court in 1828, and called

In September, 1829, he married Jane, daughter of Isaac Ketchum, one of the Loyalists, who in 1783 abandoned their homes and property in the United States and made a new home for themselves in New Brunswick. Mr. Ketchum settled near Hampton Ferry. By her he had eight children, all of whom, save the eldest-the writerhave passed away.

During 1835-37 my late father engaged heavily in milling, lumbering and coal mining enterprises, which were attractive at that time, but he was not fortunate in his ventures, which turned out disastrously, and he lost much money by them.

In his early years he was fond of the woods, and when but a routh he engaged in the purchase of furs, often making long trips in a cance up the St. John and its tributaries accompanied by an Indian as his guide and motive power, in search of furs, which he paid for in silver dollars; and he has more than once told me that when he left on such trips he often had enough money to tempt a man to make away with him, which could easily have been done, for the country was then unsettled and the inhabitants scarce. It was then he made the ac-quaintance of the Milicetes, which lasted until his death.

For many years in after life he spent his holidays in fishing and shooting, and thus became acquainted and familiar with the principal rivers, streams and lakes of his native provfriendship with the Indians, who made him their "white chief," and he for many years acted as intermediary between them and the provincial government. I have his commission as "Nunjeet Sachem" of the whole Micmac nation, dated 7th September, 1841, and there was a similar commis sion as "Chief Sachem" of the Milicete tribe of about the same date, but I have every reason to believe that it was burned in the fire in St. John in 1377. I am personally aware that in 1839 he was a "chief," and can well remember his appearance when clad in Messrs. Hunter and Crossley amount his dress, etc., which he wore on a few occasions. I have in my possession a silver medal, three inches in diameter, dated 1840, on the edge of which is engraved: "From Her Most that a donation of five dollars, Gracious Majesty to M. H. Perley, Chief Sachem of the Milicetes and Wynjeet Sagamore of the Micmac Na-

About 1844 he was appointed immigration agent at the port of St. John, N. B., and held that office until 1857 or

In 1846, her majesty's government having undertaken an exploratory survey to ascertain the practicability of constructing, through New Bruns wick, a railway from the eastern coast of Nova Scotia to Quebec, Mr. Perley was directed by the lieutenant gover-nor of New Brunswick . . "to make certain inquiries in regard to the resources of the country traversed by the railway, and the means it would be likely to afford of rendering them (sic) more extensively available, not only to the people of the province, but to those of the "United Kingdom." The report on these inquiries is dated January, 1847, and includes a report upon the several counties in the province, with reference to the trade, agriculture, fisheries, resources and capabilities, and as an appendix a "report on the Forest Trees of New Brunswick."

In 1849, in accordance with instructions from the lieutenant governor, my submitted a "Report on Sea and River Fisheries of New Erunswick, within the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Bay of Chaleur." In upon the Fisheries in the Bay Fundy," and in that report submitted "Catalogue (in part) of the fishes of 'New Brunswick and Nova Scotia." For many years my father took much pains in gathering information relative to trade and commerce, and this with recent years. ed to his being actively engaged with others in the collection of statistics of trade between the United States and the colonies (Canada), and in perfecting those measures which ultimately

led to the treaty of 1854, between Great Britain and the United States, known as the "Reciprocity Treaty," and so

that immediately on its ratification, be was, in 1855, appointed the commissioner on behalf of the British government, to carry out its terms, reing-it is believed-the first instance of any native born colonist, without imperial interest, or imperial connec tion, being appointed to an office of such responsibility and distinction. Of the manner in which he discharged

the important, and at times delicate duties of his office, the continued confidence of her majesty's government untier succeeding administrations is the best proof, and had he lived to have completed his labors, he would no doubt have received a marked proof of approbation.

In 1836, as H. M. immigration officer at St. John, N. B., he issued in Eng-land, 'A Hand-book of Information for Emigrants to New Brunswick," de-scribing tersely the province, its climate, population, resources, fisheries, forests, agricultural facilities, mines

and minerals, etc. His pen was never idle, and for years he contributed articles to the papers of the day, all of which are new extinct-bearing on matters political, historical, and of general interest and importance; but he never sought for political honors or place, being content with rendering assistance to those whose political views and opinions were endorsed by him.

At the time of his death he was in discharge of his imperial duties, and was on board H. M. S. Desperate, that vessel having been detailed for his use

by H. M. government. About 1st August, 1862, he was seized of illness apparently recovered, but a on the 17th. His remains were in-terred with naval honors in the Epis- It is true Dr. Montague in Haldimand

Straits of Belleisle. her interests and those of her people at heart. In his lectures and addresses, which were many, his theme was always an instructive one, and native province; and whether he treated of her history, her woods, her rivers, her resources, he could always hold an audience attentive and silent. Possessed of an imposing presence, a remarkable memory, perfect command of language, the power to express his views, knowledge and sentiments clearly and tersely, and a rich and sonorous voice, he was always able to please an audience as a lecturer, and when practising as a barrister to im-press a jury. He was a man in advance of his time, and in many things (notably rallways and facilities for improving the movement of articles of traffic) he was an enthusiast; and could he have lived to take a part in the movement which led to confederation in 1867, the leaders of that movement would have had his willing and powerful assistance and hearty sup-HENRY F. PERLEY.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

ance Union of St John.

In one or two of the daily journals an error has occurred in the acknowlment of certain sums donated to the W. C. T. U. Home for Little Girls. The evangelists, Messrs. Crossley an Hunter, have been credited with cor tributing different amounts on certain occasions. The treasurer takes this opportunity to undeceive any of the friends who may be under the impression that this institution is flourishing in a financial way. The collection taken at the public meeting held by ed to \$24.40 (twenty-four dollars and forty cents), and these two gentlemen very kindly contributed five dollars themselves. The treasurer regrets by a lady in New Glasgow, Mrs. G. Brenton Sutherland, was overlooked in' a recent acknowledgment. The home is progressing in a very hopeful way. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Turnbull have very kindly contributed the rent for the coming year, and we think surely there are enough Christian people in our city interested in saving the little ones to keep this home free from debt. We trust the ladies who may shortly undertake to collect subscriptions may meet with much sympathy and support in this good work. On Thursday afternoon, 18th inst., a parlor concert will be held in the W. C T. U. rooms, Canterbury street, in aid of the home. Some of the best local talent has been secured, and the com mittee hope to see a large attendance. Tickets for sale at the coffee room Canterbury street.

THE LUMBER CUT

A Sun reporter had a long chat with one of New Brunswick's lumber kings last week. The gentleman referred to is probably the best informed main the province with regard to the lumber business. He says the winter's cut on the St. John river and its tributaries, including the Aroostook, will aggregate about 100,000,000 of logs. There will be fully as many new logs as last year, but that season nearly 30,000,000 logs were hung up in the 1851, he presented a further "Report streams. This will leave the number of logs to come considerably less than in the spring of 1894. Mr. Gibson's cut last winter, it is said, will exceed that of 1893-4 by eight or ten millions There has been a greatly increased cut on the lower St. John as compared

Some men, when they are dressed up, act as if they had been caught stealing chickens,-West Union, Iowa, THE CANADIAN WEST.

Manitoba Watching With Interest the Contest in Haldimand.

The Liberal Appeal Through Premier Greenway's Organ.

nemployed to Establish a Colony and Engage in Agriculture.

Winnipeg, April 10.-The Mulvey school, one of Winnipeg's best school buildings, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The provincial government natural history collection, which was to have been the nucleus of a Manitoba museum, was stored in an upper flat of the school only prevented from actual interfer and was entirely destroyed. The loss is nearly fifty thousand dollars, with only seventeen thousand insurance. Several suspicious circumstances indicate that the fire was of incendiary

Winnipeg, Man., April 11.-Intense interest is felt throughout Manitoba in the by-election in Haldimand, and Manitobans are watching the progress of the fight eagerly, as they feel that the result may be fraught with great importance to this province in the matter of the school difficulty.

The Tribune, which speaks for the Greenway government, will say tomcrrow: "Sir Charles Tupper in Antigonish, and Hon. J. A. Ouimet in Ver-cheres, are stating clearly and positively, that if Manitoba refuses to obey the remedial order, the dominwith gastric fever, and after some days ion parliament will be asked at the approaching session to pass the legisrelapse took place, and death ensued lation requisite to restore the separcopalian burial ground at Forteau, on is not so strong in his statements as the coast of Labrador, north of the his colleagues, but he does not and carnot deny that they accurately in-My father was a true son of New dicate the intention of the govern-Brunswick, and had ever and always ment. There can now be but one issue before the electors of Canada. The electors of Haldimand are the first to have it placed squarely before them. Upon them is imposed a high duty. It had reference to or a bearing on his is their privilege to now settle this burning question which is setting Canada aflame. If Dr. Montague is besten, the government will not ful-fill its pledge to Quebec. That is perfectly clear. The battle for this prov-ince is now being fought out in Haldimand. If beaten there, the government is beaten everywhere. Let us frvently hope, therefore, that the men of Haldimand will rise to the momentout occasion. The liberals there, who have always adhered to the doctrine of provincial rights, should rush to the support of Mr. McCarthy, whose whole platform is embraced in these words: "Never since confederation has there been a time when the electors are so presently with the confederation that the second state of the terms of peace understanding, he did not wish to speculate on the terms. tors are so urgently called upon to display patriotism and to sink par-tisanship. Nor do we believe that Mr. McCarthy will find the support corfined to the ranks of the liberals, for the Orange element, which is the backbone of the conservatives in Ontario, is strong in Haldimand. If the electors of that historic constituency purish one of those ministers, who, in servile obedience to the bidding of p:ovince before the civilized world, will merit the profound gratitude of our people. We do not fear the consequences of defeat. Ultimately we must succeed, but give us rais one victory, and our national school system and our right to deal with our local affairs free from outside interference are alike established upon a

permanent foundation." A number of unemployed men in Winnipeg, aided by the C. P. R., have decided to form a colony and engage in agriculture. They have selected as the site for their colony, a point near Lacombe, N. W. T., and will remove with their families there at once. The Winnipeg Bank clearings for

ed today are \$741,382 ; balances, \$145,843. Rev. D. Henderson of Toronto has consented to become the next pastor of Grace Methodist church, Winni-

struggled to escape, but fell at the work done during the winter, commenced by smoke which suffocated people His body was burned black almost over its entire surface and charred in places to the bone, which skilful way in which the students pertells of the torture suffered by the un- formed the various feats, some fortunate man. He had been drinking, for the frightful accident.

nery steamer Nell, valued at \$10,000, but no particulars.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Unmistakable Threat Against Japan Held Out by Russia.

London, April 11.-The Times has a despatch from Pekin which will be published tomorrow, stating that the officials in the Chinese capitol are largely ignorant of the situation in respect to Japan. The discussion of warlike questions is limited. The war office, especially the grand council, has few consultations with the ministers of the foreign powers. These consultations are now fewer than when Li Hung Chang was in Pekin. The Manchu people strongly resent the idea of ceding Manchuria to Jaran. The former war faction is still strong, and argues danger of creating disaffection among the people. This faction is unwilling to yield to Japan, but fears that resistance is impossible. Prince Kung, the leader of the peace

party, who has control of the foreign office and the military and naval forces of the empire, is still in feeble health, and his sick leave has been

Washington, April 11.-The unmistakable threat against Japan held out by Russia in the short notice in its semi-official organ, the Nova Vremya, has caused much surprise in diplomatic circles here. It was supposed that Russia had a good understanding with Japan as to the terms of peace to be held out to Chint; that there was an ertire agreement upon the proposi-tion touching Corean independence; the acquience by Japan of Formosa in Port Arthur in the execution of an indemnity. As to Great Britain, which appears to be reproached with failing to maintain a stiff front against the demands of Japan where they involved accession of territory, it has all along been understood that she was one power which was disposed to resist these aggressions and was ence through inability to secure the co-operation of Russia in such a move

The Russia-Japanese agreement was understood to include the conces to Russia of a right of way through Corea for the Siberian railroad to afford a winter terminus, and it is suggested that the change in her attigested that the change in her atti-tude may be accounted for by the possible failure of this part of the programme by the Japanese under-taking to guarantee the absolute inde-pendence of Corea, thus preventing the acquisition of the needful territory for the right of way and minal facilities.

Washington, April 12.—Minister Jurico of Japan said concerning a Japan-China peace understanding, announced to him by official cable from Tokio,

tcday: "The cablegram is quite brief and dces not recite the terms, nor does it say that peace has as yet actually een agreed upon, but that an understanding has been reached between the envoys by which peace will be

signed within a few days. "Should it not be arranged there probably be no difficulty in continung a truce now that a peace undertanding has been definitely reached. There may be some delay in arranging the details of the Japan-China treaty, as it will cover all of the commercial interests of the two countries, One of the most essential items will be that of the tariff. Heretofore the Japanese duty has been five per cent on all Chinese goods, and under he favored nation clause all other countries were entitled to the same rate.

"With Japan's new treaty with the United States, Great Britain and other countries, all of which contained the favored clause, it will be no longer possible to give China the five per

the terms. He regarded it as settled, however, that the island of Formoso would be permanently ceded to Japan. That much had already been proceeled beyond the stage of contention. He also considered that the independence of Corea is settled. This would leave the question of indemnity, of Pcit Arthur's occupation, and of future treaty arrangements as the subjects on which the Japan plenipoten-tiarles may have granted some con-

Mr. Kurino takes a conservative shares the feeling of his countryn that Japan had won the right to expest much as the price of peace

The minister communicated the information from Japan to the state department during the day. It was after the cabinet meeting, however, and Secretary Greshan did not communicate the news to his cabinet colleagues Later in the day President Cleveland was informed.

GYMNASTICS AT ACADIA.

Wolfville, April 9.-A few years ago a good building was erected as a gymnasium edifice, and each year additions have been made to the equip-ment. Competent instructors who have had training abroad, are employed and paid for their services as Victoria, B. C., April 11.—Richard affend the class in symnasium unless H. Horne was burned to death at 5 o'clock this morning in his little cottage at 34 View street. The fire started while Horne was asleep, and he public exhibition, illustrative of the threshold of his bedroom, where the given in the gymnasium building in flames completed the work of death the presence of over three hundred

S. R. McCurdy, the popular instructor, showed his own ability by the which were by no means easy. and was evidently responsible himself fifty students were performers. It was not easy to select those who excelled Steamer Danube from the north but the following from New Brunsbrings word of the wreck of the Can- wick did themselves credit, viz.: Stuart of Chipman; Babbitt and McLeod of Fredericton; Slipp of Sussex; Fenwick of Apohaqui; McKane of Florenceville, and King of St. John. young ladies of the college had part in some of the lighter cises. Separate classes are held for the young ladies of the college. The bllowing is the programme, which may help gymnasts to know what was

uncertaken:
1. Dumb-bell drill; 2. Free work; 3. Work on parallel bars; 4. Wand drill; 5. Work on buck; 6. Club drill; 7. Work on horizontal bar and rings 8. The lazy club; 9. Pole drill; :0. Mat work and tumbling; 11. Building

pyramids. The educationalists present were delighted with the evidence given by the students that they were learning something of the precision of movement afforded by military drill, while ie exercise could be favorable only to health.

Beach's Stomach & Liver Pills Small, Sugar