

VOL. 20.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY APRIL 21, 1897.

NO. 16.

PORT ITEMS.

Lake Ontario With Hundred Passengers Rough Trip.

Head, from Ar- on the 7th inst.

Steamer Carlisle City on the morning of

on the morning of the largest in ever carried by a

John, viz.: 60,000 bush- els of wheat.

The night down to her sider of her cargo

of flour, bran, para- rap, apples, oil cake,

of standards of dead- weight comprises 800 cattle

The New Jackets and Capes

FOR SPRING ARE HERE.

OUR new stock of Ladies' Coats, Jackets and Capes for Spring is now complete, and it contains the largest range of Stylish, Fashionable

EMPIRE COATS, REEFERS, BLAZER JACKETS AND CAPES

SPECIAL VALUE IN LADIES' AND MISSES' TWEED JACKETS.

A few of Last Year's Jackets at \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3 Each.

DOWLING BROTHERS, 95 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad—with the question, and in a way which elevates the race.

W. C. T. U.

On Tuesday afternoon, April 6th, the W. C. T. U. held a very interesting

service in Mrs. Wm. Parks' parlor, a few members of the Baptist Women's

Foreign Mission Aid society being present by invitation.

Mrs. McLeod, leader of the meeting, explained that the object of the meeting

was the study of systematic and proportionate giving.

The devotional exercises included a scriptural reading on the topic of the

meeting. An interesting and instructive responsive reading prepared by

Esther Tuttle Pritchard was participated in by all present. This reading

made prominent the fact that the mind and conscience of the church are again

coming face to face with the question of Christian stewardship in its varied

aspects, as has not been the case before for the past 500 years.

Literature and addresses upon the subject of proportionate and systematic

giving are awakening a degree of inquiry and conviction that gives

promise of a reform.

This reading also set forth the agitation and educational work carried on

by the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, Young People's Society

Christian Endeavor and the National Woman's Christian Temperance

Union; and that many leaders in Christian work and moral reform are practicing and agitating

the system of giving.

Examples of "Pray and Prosper," by Rev. John E. Waterhouse, showing the benefit of proportionate

giving, were read by Mrs. Geo. Reed.

A communication from the Union Signal by Mrs. E. J. English, national

superintendent of this department, was read by Mrs. Wm. Clarke.

Several questions were asked and a lively discussion of the subject followed.

Mrs. Stevens, president of the B. W. M. A. S., cordially invited members

of the union to meetings of their society, and expressed a wish that there

might be greater unity in woman's work, as carried on by them in their

different organizations and the harbor was filled with craft of all

kinds. Among the many attractions was the free for all four and five

oared race. There were six entries for this race, viz.: One boat with five

oars from H. M. S. Partridge; two from H. M. S. Richmond, one five and

one four oar; one from S. City of Monticello, with four oars, which took

first prize by three seconds. There were two boats from the Nassau

Rowing club also in the race. H. M. S. Richmond got second prize and the

Partridge third. The names of the Monticello crew were: Coxswain, J. H.

Pratt, second officer, stroke, Wm. McGee, sailor; bow, Thos. Collins; sailor; forward amidships, David

Rooney, sailor, and Obidiah Turnbull, aft amid, fireman, the former from St. John

and the latter from Charlottetown, E. I. It might be stated that 13 St. John boys only entered

the race one hour before the start (without practice) and used one of the ship's large boats.

The Crown Prince and the Princess Maria have started for Volo and will go from there to Larissa.

Larissa, April 15.—The inhabitants of the villages of this vicinity are flocking into town with their belongings, and the outbreak of war.

London, April 15.—The Athens correspondent of the Times will say tomorrow: "The failure of the first raid has deepened the general excitement

and led to much angry recrimination. The Ethniko Hetairia blames the government and the latter blames the brotherhood. It is quite evident that the Hetairia expected to be supported

by the regular troops on the outbreak of the war thus precipitated."

Several of the newspapers include in similar bitter recriminations and all authorities declare that there is a want of confidence between the court and the government. The Greek nation knows what it wants, but its rulers are wavering and undecided. The nation is asking 'how it was possible that the Greeks were surrounded and compelled to retreat without being assisted by the Greek army.'

A pessimistic tone is becoming more and more noticeable, but the clamor for war does not diminish, as yet there is no reliable statements made here as to the exact loss sustained by the invaders. But I learn from an excellent source that it exceeded 200. The newspapers say that only one half of the main body returned, the remainder

GREECE AND TURKEY

Nothing Now Remains but to Let Two Countries Alone.

The Inhabitants of Villages Flocking into Larissa for Fear of War.

It Seems that it Will be a Question for the Two Nations to Settle.

Elaason, April 14.—The Turkish troops are centred in very strong force at Grevena, and the insurgents have little chance of advancing further. Seyfoullah Bey, the officer who was sent by the Edhem Pasha to Kranis with instructions to ascertain the exact situation in that locality, is an ex-attaché of the Turkish embassy at Athens. He swears that he recognized among the insurgents near Kranis and between that town and the head-quarters of the Greek forces whom he had met personally at Athens. He also asserts that the Greek troops on the frontier made no attempt whatever to prevent incursions on Turkish territory.

The Turks complain that the Greek troops are trying to provoke an attack. Yesterday a detachment crossed the frontier and for a brief period occupied the monastery near Damassa, subsequently retiring. A communication has been sent by Edhem Pasha to the Greek commander informing him that these tactics will be stopped by force if necessary.

London, April 14.—The Daily Chronicle will publish the following tomorrow from its Athens correspondent, Henry Norman: "I have had an audience with King George. He spoke without hope, but finally, like a man who can only do his duty and leave the rest to heaven."

It is stated that the Turks who, following the retiring invaders, threatened to cross the frontier into Greek territory and were repulsed by a despatching effect in Athens. Gousalo, the principal organizer of the raid, had an audience with King George yesterday.

Athens, April 14.—On the resumption of the House today, M. Delyannis, the premier, introduced a bill granting the government a credit of 30,000,000 drachmas for the ministries of war and marine. After dwelling upon the right of the Cretans to settle their own destinies, he declared that despite all which had happened, Greece still hoped the powers would agree to a peaceful settlement. The situation on the frontier was not, he said, created by Greece, but by the stonage policy of a state which precipitated armaments had compelled Greece to assemble an army capable of coping with all eventualities of defending the interests and honor of the country. (Sensation.) M. Delyannis said that tomorrow he would submit a vote on account for three months. The chamber then adjourned.

London, April 14.—The Athens correspondent of the Times will say tomorrow: "Considerable comment is being made on the news which is tantamount to General Grumbhoff, the well-known German military tactician, is going to Ellassona to inspect the Turkish artillery, and that Admiral Kellay of the German fleet has been ordered to visit the island."

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THE U. S. SENATE.

Mr. Vest Protests Against the Close of Sectarian Schools.

He Pays a Warm Tribute to Schools Conducted by the Jesuits.

The Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty Once More Considered in Executive Session.

Washington, April 15.—The senate spent the day on the Indian appropriation bill, but did not complete it. The debate brought out an energetic speech by Mr. Vest of Missouri, protesting against the abandonment of sectarian schools. He highly eulogized the work of the Jesuits among the Indians, and said that Indian schools were the only ones accomplishing any good. After a contest the committee amendment opening the Uncompahgre Indian reservation in Utah to public entry was agreed to. The reservation is said to contain some of the richest deposits of asphalt in existence. The senate adjourned over till Monday.

On motion of Mr. Gorman of Maryland, agreed today that in consideration of tomorrow being Good Friday, the adjournment today be until Monday. After the presentation of a number of bills, reports and petitions, the senate at 12:15 went into executive session on the arbitration treaty.

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Mr. Jones of Arkansas withdrew the point of order which he had made on the amendment. On a ye and nay vote the amendment was agreed to—33 to 15.

Mr. Gallinger moved to strike out the provision giving tribal relations to the children of a white father and Indian mother.

Mr. Berry defended the provision on the ground that it removed the penalty now placed on an Indian woman for marrying a white man. The motion to strike out did not prevail.

Mr. Quay called attention to what he termed a "deliberate attempt to rob the Indians."

Mr. Vest answered that the content was one between rival oil companies. In this connection he stated that the Indian reservations in New York ought to be wiped out and the Indians made subject to the laws of New York.

Mr. Vest's amendment striking out the ratification of the oil grants was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Gallinger, the provision relating to children of a white father and Indian mother was changed so as to give these children tribal rights on the consent of a majority of the tribe and the consent of the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Vest of Missouri spoke in criticism of the provision of the bill abolishing sectarian schools. He was brought up a Protestant and had no connection with the Roman Catholic church. He had no sympathy with a cowardly sentiment, the religious domination could menace our liberties. He had been reared by republican institutions. But he travelled through the Indian country, visiting the schools and had for them a treacherous education except when conducted by the Jesuits. Broken down preachers and defunct teachers were sent out to teach the Indian children.

Journal found he said that the only Indian schools accomplishing any good were those conducted by the Jesuits. The ceremonial of the Catholic church seemed to appeal to the Indians.

"I had control of these schools," proceeded Mr. Vest, "I would give them to those who have studied the Indians, those who have taken the young Indians from the tepee, segregated them from their fathers and mothers, and taken them to the religion of Christ, even if the cross is the emblem of their religion. I would infinitely rather see them Catholics than savages."

Mr. Vest said he would take no effort to oppose the provisions of the bill, but would content himself with this protest.

The Indian bill was not completed when at 5 o'clock the senate adjourned to Monday.

In accordance with his previous notice, Senator Davis promptly moved an executive session of the senate after the disposal of the routine morning business today for the purpose of taking up the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. Senator Davis promptly endeavored to secure a unanimous agreement upon a time to take a vote upon the treaty as a whole, but in this he did not succeed, owing to objections from several senators. Senator Carter objected to fixing a vote until pairs for absent members opposed to the treaty could be arranged on the basis of two for one. Mr. Davis said he would make no objection to an arrangement of pairs on this basis, and urged that this should no longer be considered a valid objection to a vote on the treaty as a whole. The objections were not withdrawn.

The objectors stated that they had no purpose to unduly delay final action, and when the executive session concluded, after continuing for an hour and a half, there was an understanding that Senator Davis would renew his request on next Monday, and that then there probably would be no objections to fixing a date.

Washington, April 15.—The inauguration of your last letter of inquiry these pillows have advanced in price. Customer—"That's funny. How can they be down pillows if they have gone up?"—Boston Courier.

There, Jimmie, your knuckles are all bleeding. You're being played marbles again."

"We play marbles. I guess not. I got them knuckles givin' Pete Jones a bird's nest under the eye!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Salesman—"The fact is that since the date of your last letter of inquiry these pillows have advanced in price. Customer—"That's funny. How can they be down pillows if they have gone up?"—Boston Courier.

THE FULLER MURDER.

Mate Bram Will Not Be Executed on the Date Now Fixed.

Boston, April 14.—The Herald tomorrow in a special from Washington will say: "It is now an assured fact that the sentence of death pronounced on Thomas M. Bram, convicted of the murder of Carl Nash on board the barkentine Herbert M. Fuller in July last, will not be carried out on June 18th, the date set by the judges of the United States circuit court at Boston, before whom Bram was tried."

The exceptions in the case were re-ceived at the attorney general's office about two weeks ago, and it is understood that urgent requests were received from Boston that the case be set forward on the list so that the exceptions could be argued and the sentence carried out, if the exceptions were not allowed.

The supreme court sits until the middle of May, but there is a long list of important cases before it for consideration.

A capital case, however, has precedence above all others, and is taken up at the earliest possible moment. It was thought by those who watched the Boston case here that it would be reached this term, and in that event a decision might have been reached and set down before the date announced for the exceptions. As matters stand at present, it would be almost impossible to reach it before the adjournment of the court, and even if it was set forward it would not be reached before October 4."

SENATOR SANFORD'S CAREER.

An Interesting Incident in the Life of the Successful Merchant.

From a sketch of Senator Sanford, written by John D. Clarke for the London, Ontario, Advertiser, the following incident of the senator's early career is taken:

While engaged in the large business he did in business wool he had a unique experience. A gentleman with whom he had done business in New York and in England, had a manufactory for producing seamless garments, and he made very attractive hats and caps. They were cheaply and novel, and their quality beyond question.

When Mr. Sanford was in New York settling an old account, this gentleman asked him if he had any money to invest. "The financial world here," said the manufacturer, "is in a most unsatisfactory condition, and I need money very much to tide me over."

Mr. Sanford's reply was characteristic of his name. He said he had \$1,000 in the bank. "It is all the money I possess in the world," he added, "and you are welcome to a loan of it, for you largely helped to make it."

Immediately on his return to Hamilton, Mr. Sanford sent a draft to his former business associate for the amount named.

Within a week he received from this man invoices for \$18,000 of hats and caps, accompanied by a letter from the manufacturer, in which it was explained that the surplus goods were sent in security for the loan, so that no matter what happened in the impending crisis, the generous creditor might not lose by the transaction.

These goods Mr. Sanford speedily put on the Canadian market, his first order being for 1,000 dozen caps from John Macdonald & Co., Toronto. Mr. Sanford realized on the goods the \$11,000 he had loaned, and was further enabled to return several thousand dollars to his honorable business associate in the United States metropolis.

THE GREAT RAILWAYS.

Returns of traffic earnings of the Canadian Pacific railway from April 1st to April 7th:

1897.....\$279,000

1896.....325,000

Freight earnings.....\$279,000

Passenger earnings.....112,000

Freight earnings.....239,000

Passenger earnings.....112,000

Total.....\$391,000

Increase, 1897.....\$3,886

TOO LIGHT-HEARTED A LOVE.

Marguerite—No, Harry, you do not love me; my dream of bliss is over.

Harry—Nonsense, Marguerite, I love you with all my heart.

Marguerite—Fifteen minutes after you left me last evening you were seen by a friend of mine. He said you were in a pleasant frame of mind, even cheerful! How could you be happy away from me? Harry, I fear you are a villain!—Boston Transcript.

MENDICANT POPULARITY.

"I used to think," remarked Meandering Mike, "that I wasn't popular with dumb animals."

"That's all right," inquired Flooding Pete. "Tremendously. I met three dogs today, and every one of them thought I was nice enough to eat!"—Washington Star.

WE WILL SELL Fifty Jubilee Bicycles

THAT LIST AT \$85.00 FOR \$50.00 EACH.

These are first class machines. If you want one send your order quick, as we cannot get any more at such a price.

W. H. THORNE & CO., LIMITED. MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.