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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 7, 1903.

WORLD TO CONQUER.

Mr. Chamberlain has to meet in England the argument that the Canadians are local and not imperial protectionists, and that they will not allow the British manufacturers to produce for them. In this argument against the preferential trade agitation, Mr. Morley and his associates get great help from the party in Canada which professes to be against protection. Canadian liberals represent the conservatives and the manufacturers of this country as hostile to the importation of British manufactures.

This is not the true situation. Canadian protectionists are not fools. They are quite reasonable. They know that Canada must import many things. The country is using large quantities of imported manufactures. It always has done so, and probably always will. It then is a question whether we shall make the goods at home or get them from England. The Canadian protectionist will say that, other things being equal, we shall make them at home. But where it is a question whether we shall buy from a British or a foreign country let us buy from British countries.

The corrected returns of Canadian trade for the last fiscal year are not yet available, but the figures given by the trade and commerce department are near enough right to serve for illustration. Canada imported \$228,000,000 worth of goods. Of these \$228,000,000 came from our fellow subjects and \$128,000,000 from foreign people. From Great Britain we bought \$228,000,000 and from the United States, \$127,000,000 or more than twice as much. It cannot be said that this is because the United States supplies us with raw material. It is a well known fact that we buy from the United States more manufactured goods than from Britain. Some of these may, perhaps, be regarded as non-competitive articles, as harvesters. But a large quantity are competitive products in which the United States has invaded and captured a market formerly British. Let us take a brief run through the blue book, beginning with dutiable articles.

Of Portland cement the Canadian imports were valued at \$585,000. Great Britain supplied only \$150,000. Of the remainder the imports from the United States were valued at \$305,000, and those from Belgium, \$244,000. Canada imported of brass goods \$33,000 from Great Britain and \$596,000 from the United States. Even of cotton goods, of which Great Britain might be supposed to have almost a monopoly, our imports from foreign countries were not less than \$3,000,000 or one-third of the whole.

In electric apparatus we imported \$1,100,000 from the United States and less than \$400,000 from Great Britain. Imports of glassware include some \$1,600,000 from foreign countries and less than \$400,000 from Great Britain. The United States supplies Canada with \$600,000 worth of hats and caps. Britain sends \$435,000. In the iron, schedules Great Britain might perhaps expect to be beaten by the United States

in farm machinery and agricultural implements, which we import from the United States to the extent of several millions. But in bar iron, where the case is not so obvious, the United States sends us fifty per cent. more of the whole, or imports more than Great Britain, of portable engines practically by the whole, and the same with sewing machines and typewriting machines. Of unspecified machines we bought from Great Britain \$267,000, of the United States \$3,221,000. Britain sent less than a third of the rolled iron angles, a little more than half of the rolled plates, a mere fraction of the tubing, a still smaller fraction of the wire. While in table cutlery Britain sent more than other countries, Germany beat her in pocket knives. In hand machine tools Britain was beaten fifteen to one, and in unspecified manufactures of steel, Great Britain is down for \$77,000 and the United States for \$1,738,000. Another British staple is woolen goods, and there, no doubt, with the help of the preference she holds her own against foreign people in our market. Yet in ready-made clothing we find Britain sending us \$250,000 and other countries, notably Germany, \$713,000.

If we turn to free goods in which Britain has no tariff advantage, we take up the metal schedule, we find that \$16,000 worth of brass tubing comes from Britain, \$85,000 from the States; Britain sends us copper bolts, bars and rods worth \$2,000, the United States \$310,000; copper in plates Britain \$25,000, United States \$244,000; iron and steel rods United States \$1,189,000, other countries \$121,000; mining and smelting machinery, Britain \$28,000, United States \$255,000, steel rails Great Britain \$1,851,000, United States \$1,470,000 Germany \$808,000, other countries \$614,000; steel for certain manufactures, Britain \$68,000, United States \$389,000; wire for barbed fence, Britain \$42,000, United States \$320,000; galvanized wire, Britain \$22,000, United States \$207,000.

It is true that there are articles in this class such as tin plates, on which Britain still leads. But a study of the tables indicates that there is still a considerable market open to be won by Britain.

EDUCATIONAL ENTERPRISES.

This is said to be a selfish and grasping age. It would be fairer to speak of this era as a time when people in enlightened communities are anxious to help each other. The responsibility of educating people for the better education of the poor was never so strongly felt as it is now. The various public school systems may be criticised, but the principle that every child should have the privilege of the schools whether he can pay for it or not is cheerfully accepted. Step by step we have in this province proceeded to the extent of applying the rule to the blind and the deaf, whose education must be acquired in special boarding schools at great expense. It will be carried forward to the extent that parents will not be allowed to deprive their children or permit them to cheat themselves of their opportunity. The defective character of a school training which leaves young men and women unskilled in the use of their hands, and in the case of a girl, incapable of performing any part of the household duties which are sure to fall upon her, in many places leading to the introduction of manual training, sewing and cooking departments in connection with the public school system. The free kindergarten is another development. In Canada we are behind the United States and some other countries, in that we have failed to make special provision for the training and instruction of feeble-minded children, whose case is often not nearly so hopeless as is supposed. Months ago in speaking of the co-operation of the maritime provinces in certain special schools the Sun spoke of this work as one that would have to be taken up soon. It has been brought before the ladies of this province and Nova Scotia in a forcible way, and will no doubt engage attention. It is not wise to try to accomplish too many reforms at once, but the duty of the public to this class of defectives is no less imperative than the duty toward the blind and the deaf. For the last mentioned class in that the school about to be opened on the west side will be adequate to meet the needs for many years to come. This enterprise the province owes mainly to the efforts of Mr. J. Harvey Brown, whose views as to provincial co-operation, somewhat different from those expressed by this paper last spring, are now brought to the test of practical experience. The New Brunswick school for the deaf starts out with every prospect of a successful and useful career.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND CANADA.

The announcement from Newfoundland that Sir William Whiteway and ex-Judge Morrison have organized a political party in favor of union with Canada is interesting information. Sir William was one of the original confederates, and was a delegate to Ottawa shortly after the union to propose a basis somewhat different from that the colony had rejected. This led to his defeat at the polls, for union with Canada has not hitherto been a popular platform in Newfoundland. Sir William returned to the home in 1873, and was a minister five years, followed

by seven years in the premiership. A religious dispute caused his defeat, but he returned to power in 1889 and was leader of the government until 1897. No other man has been premier of the colony or leader of a party so long as he, and at the age of seventy-five he has taken up this new imperial enterprise. It will probably be found that there is a growing sentiment behind it. Mr. Morrison is a strong and popular man, in the prime of life, who recently resigned his seat on the bench. The statement that the party led by these two public men will oppose both the Bond government and the Morine opposition may require future explanation. Mr. Morrison is well known to be strongly in favor of confederation on terms which he would consider satisfactory to the colony. Personally he is not unfriendly to either of the aspirants. Moreover, he is standing counsel for the Reid company, which owns the Newfoundland railways. He is not able to give the same attention as formerly to political affairs. If Sir William Whiteway takes the lead of a unionist opposition party, Mr. Morine may in the end be found in the same camp with him. In any case if Newfoundland should become a part of the Dominion, Mr. Morine will probably be one of the most distinguished and influential of the public men to represent the province at Ottawa.

THE AWARD.

On the Pacific coast, where the boundary award is a somewhat practical question, they began as soon as the decision was announced to take stock of the situation. Mr. Gonnell and Mr. Lugin, who have acquired some personal knowledge of the locality, and Bishop Ridley, who sees the affair from a Port Simpson standpoint, are of the opinion that Canada gets a fair award. Mr. Gonnell has made some study of the Portland channel, and while he must admit that the line between the island selected as the boundary is much bent and twisted, he states that it is wider and deeper than the one claimed by the Canadians. It might well be the one intended by Vancouver. All these witnesses testify to the common opinion on the coast has assigned the four islands to the United States. That country has maintained posts on Wales Island, and United States flags have always been used there. The two islands transferred to Canada include about 150 square miles. Moreover it is stated that between the line claimed by the United States on the mainland, and that assigned in the award, there is a good deal of valuable timber and a considerable extent of territory. In his speech at Toronto Mr. Aylesworth admitted that the United States case was strong in regard to the ownership of the heads of the inlets, and he seems to think that it was a question which was rather difficult to determine. Mr. Gonnell, who is a provincial government official, and a remarkably well read man, says that all the old maps support the United States claim.

All this may be so. Canada may have all that belongs to her. But if that is so Canada claimed a great deal that did not belong to her and then took this round about way of abandoning the claim. If it went without saying from the beginning that Canada would get what the three United States representatives would allow and no more, there was no arbitration and no adjudication, but rather an abandonment or a surrender.

A WOMAN DID IT.

It will be remembered that the act of the Supreme Court in the case of the boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions, which was a provision to meet the case of judges who had been called from the bench to the position of Lieutenant Governor, it was understood that this clause was added with special reference to Sir Louis Jetté, who has been judge and Governor and is a liberal. But it was discovered that Mr. Angers, who has also been Governor and Judge would profit by the dismissal of Mr. Mercer, and Sir Wilfrid was advised by his friends that no law must be passed which would be beneficial to Mr. Angers. Nevertheless the bill went through the house and reached the senate.

At this stage the enemies of Mr. Angers began to get excited. The widow of Mr. Mercer was called to intervene, and she gave notice that if a pension were allowed to the enemy of her husband she would permit more of the annual party pilgrimages to Mercer's grave. Now these annual demonstrations by the liberal club are supposed to serve an important political purpose in keeping alive a race animosity which makes for the benefit of the party in power. A senator, representing the machine in Montreal, moved that the clause about Lieutenant Governor be struck out of the bill. Speaker Power, himself a liberal, refused that it was a money bill, the measure could not be amended by the senate, but an appeal was taken against him, and he was overruled by a party vote. In the commons, Sir Wilfrid endorsed the amendment, showing that he had been forced to a change of mind. And now neither Mr. Angers nor Judge Jetté will get the benefit of the pension act.

THE ST. JOHN TERCENTENARY.

It cannot be positively affirmed that DeMonts and Champlain with their companions were the first Europeans to sail into St. John harbor. The Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia had been for a good many years before 1604 a resort for fishing and trading vessels. On this very expedition De Monts and his officers, who were monopolists, made seizure of some of these unlicensed cruisers. Where scores of vessels were cruising around Cape Breton, some trading so far west as Yarmouth, it may perhaps be taken for granted that stress of weather, or curiosity, or hope of gain may have caused some of them to ascend the Bay of Fundy. But the little vessel in which De Monts and Champlain sailed paid this port its first recorded visit. These explorers reported the discovery of the mouth of the river, and they gave it a name. That name and the account furnished by Champlain himself established beyond question the day when the St. John river first passed into history. The St. John's Day three centuries ago was a day of great importance to the world, and it is not surprising that the sturdy adventurers visited this coast. Montreal and Quebec have honored Champlain in many ways. A county in Quebec province is named after him. But there is no particular reason why the St. John should not recognize this remarkable explorer as well as the St. Lawrence. De Monts has no monument in this country. No county bears his name, and in connection with the proposed celebration here Champlain is mentioned more often than he. But whatever may be the relative position of De Monts and Champlain in Canadian history the former was the chief in this expedition. He had the concessions, he fitted out the ships, and he was in command. Champlain had been to America several times before De Monts and he came several times after the last of the many voyages of the Huguenot explorer, but on this particular occasion he came as chief of staff rather than as chief. Still it is he who has the story and the maps.

NOT A PROVINCIAL OR CIVIC CHARGE.

The leader of the provincial government is reported to have said in a banquet speech on Tuesday evening that his administration would be willing to give further contributions toward the equipment of the port of St. John for winter port business. At the time of making a statement which may be used to Mr. Tweedie in some future campaign or discussion, we presume the decided opinion that the province should not be called upon to contribute further to St. John harbor improvements. This city pays heavily in direct taxes to the government, and these revenues should be restored to the city. While they are taken if the harbor improvements were a legitimate charge the province might well share it, in view of these forced annual contributions. But neither the city nor the province should be asked to assume further obligations in connection with an enterprise of a character so national as the winter port harbor improvements. While the possibility of making St. John a winter port was not admitted, when it was necessary to place the port in a position to test the matter, it was thought necessary for the city to make a large investment. The province made a small one, and at that stage might well have helped out the city to an even larger extent. But now the position is established. St. John is the chief winter port of Canada, at least for freight. Adjustment of the further obligations between the government and the railway company may have to take place. But the city and province have done their part in the way of direct contributions. If it should be decided that the city might construct wharves, charging interest and sinking fund to the province, Mr. Tweedie might be able to assist with a guarantee that would enable the city to borrow at lower interest rates. That would be a safe proceeding and would not cost the province anything. But it must be remembered that the province is spending every year nearly the revenue of a year and a half, that from \$100,000 to \$250,000 is borrowed every year to maintain the services and provide for public works, that educational grants have to be reduced for want of money, that new taxes are constantly devised either to be paid direct to the provincial treasury, or to be levied on the municipalities. It is one result of this situation that the province has been driven to seek better terms from the Dominion. This appeal may or may not be successful, but in the meantime it is not just for the province to pay out money for what is a federal charge if it is a charge on any public body.

AN UMPIRE HANDICAPPED.

The most striking statement made by Mr. Aylesworth at his Toronto banquet was his definition of Lord Alverstone's position. Lord Alverstone took the ground that the United States commissioners were representatives of one side and the Canadians representatives of the other. He regarded himself as the umpire. No doubt that was exactly what he meant. The English judge took the view that the English judge took. But unfortunately there was not an

equal representation of each side. It resulted that the decision of the umpire could only be effective when it was against Canada. Therefore Lord Alverstone could only keep his job as umpire by umpiring in favor of the United States.

A statement which Mr. Chamberlain quotes from Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman is rather startling when repeated in this country. This is that three out of every seven working men in Great Britain now of the age of twenty-five will at sixty-five be dependent upon poor law relief.

The conduct of those Halifax and Fredericton papers which speak of St. John as "hogtown" is open to only one grave objection. The epithet, while harmless, is unfounded. Hamilton papers have made the term common by applying it to Toronto.

VERMONT TRAGEDY.

A Female Pauper's Death Demands a Rigid Investigation.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 6.—A special to the Free Press from Westfield says that the town authorities were notified today of the death of Mrs. Almada Hoyt, a town charge, in a home where she had been placed by the town, which occurred under circumstances which demand a rigid investigation. The death of the woman was reported by the family with whom she lived and was discovered by chance by representative John Markham, who visited the home. A hasty examination of the body revealed three wounds upon the head, any of which it was said, might have caused death, and the emaciated body suggested starvation. The woman had been dead some time, according to Mrs. Rose Ducharme Ostrut, into whose keeping she had been given. The house presented a loathsome appearance. Physicians who viewed the body expressed the opinion that one or possibly more of the bruises found might have been with her charge, and evidently suffered dire poverty.

ALASKAN LINE STILL IN DOUBT.

Large Territory Remains in Dispute.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The Sun in a Washington dispatch says that an important connection with the recent deliberations of the Alaska boundary tribunal appeared yesterday, when it became known that a stretch of territory in length and of uncertainty which is still in dispute and is likely to remain for some time. The significance of this was not appreciated by the president or the state department until within the last two or three days, owing to an error in the transmission of the summary of the boundary award as cabled from London.

A close reading of the summary made it appear that the members of the tribunal were unable to determine, on account of lack of data, the exact course the boundary should take along the shore distance between Kate's peaks belonging to the mainland and between British Columbia and Alaska. Even this fact did not attract attention until within the last two or three days, when it was learned that the territory in dispute stretched north and south over the 140 miles between Kate's Needle and Devil's Thumb.

As it happens, the territory in question is of the wildest character, absolutely destitute of valuable resources, so far as known, and covered by snow and ice. Neither the United States government nor Canada cares much about this strip, but there is a remote possibility that future developments will make it a cause for regret that the question of sovereignty over the whole region was not settled. The part of the line in question comes nearly a quarter of the whole boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions. Devil's Thumb is a prominent mountain peak about 75 miles southeast of Skagway. Kate's Needle is a point 140 miles due north of Devil's Thumb.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S CONTINGENT.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 5.—The British cruiser, Charybdis, which will sail for St. John's tomorrow, will carry a fourth naval reserve contingent of Newfoundland fishermen, 150 strong, as compared with eighty last year. The contingent will consist of a large force of naval reserve fishermen, and will transfer one hundred to the British cruiser Ariadne, now at Halifax. The contingent will spend six months cruising in the Caribbean Sea. The force of naval reserve fishermen is being recruited on the drill ship Calypso for next year.

NEW WORLD RECORDS.

BOURDAN, France, Nov. 5.—At an automobile meet here today two new world records were made. Dubray, with 100-horse power machine, covering a kilometer (3,280 feet) in 22.5 seconds. Lamerqat, with a motor cycle, covered the same distance in 34.15 seconds.

DALHOUSIE CHAMPIONS.

The Army play their last game of the series today against the Navy, and they have decided to forfeit the game with Dalhousie for Saturday, which will allow Dalhousie and Wanderers to advance their game a week. The Army's forfeit thus definitely settles the championship, which once more goes to Dalhousie.

The game between the Wanderers and Dalhousie will take place next Saturday, and will be the last of the league series. Wanderers are being loaned to have Dalhousie and all-Halifax play the following Saturday.

Acadia College will probably play the league series next week. University Wanderers also want to come next week—Acadia Recorder.

Uncle Russ says the envy of other millionaires who have lost their digestive apparatus. His lifetime frugal habits while he was in his eighties cost him five years' meals a day—Atlantic Constitution.

TERCENTENARY.

Natural History Society Discusses Proposed Celebration.

Committee Makes an Elaborate Report on the Matter—The Financial Side of the Affair Also Considered.

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Also Considered.

At the last meeting of the N. B. Historical Society a committee was appointed to consider the question of the St. John tercentenary celebration. Invitations were sent to the Natural History Society, the Loyalist Society and to a few representative public men to join in the conference.

The first meeting of this conference was held last evening at the Historical Society rooms. Among those present were Jonas Howe, president of the Historical Society; A. A. Stockton, D. R. Jack, J. Banks, D. H. Waterbury, S. D. Scott, Rev. Dr. W. O. Raymond, J. A. Henderson, Dr. Addy, C. Ward, Col. Markham, W. P. Hatheway, Bert Anderson and Col. Underhill.

On motion of Jonas Howe, Dr. A. A. Stockton was called to the chair and S. D. Scott was appointed secretary.

After the chairman had stated the object of the meeting, Dr. Matthew, a member of the Royal Society of Canada, was asked for a statement in relation to that body. He stated that the Royal Society through Senator Ellis from three local organizations, invited them to hold their next meeting in St. John. On two occasions the society had met away from Ottawa, once at Toronto and once on an occasion somewhat parallel to this, at the time of the Cabot celebration in Halifax.

Once before they had been invited to Toronto, but did not go on account of the failure of that city to make financial arrangements. At the Halifax and Toronto meetings there were grants from the city and the province, and also personal subscriptions. The hospitality of the towns was extended to the visiting fellows and delegates. As yet the Royal Society has not definitely decided to come here, but no arrangements were made as to the expenses, and a suitable place of meeting was provided. It was pointed out that the Royal Society itself has no funds to meet these charges.

Dr. Matthew submitted letters from Dr. McKay and Dr. Gilpin of Halifax and from Director Stupart, Toronto, to the meetings in those places. Dr. Matthew mentioned that there might be some trouble there in obtaining a suitable building for the society meetings, as several sections held meetings at the same time. The number of members is about 120, but there are more than eighty present besides delegates.

Rev. Dr. Raymond thought that while it was important to have this statement, the meeting had better consider the larger question of the celebration, of which after all the meeting of the Royal Society was only one of the incidents.

It was necessary that the anniversary should be recognized in a large way, and that the interests of the whole country should so far as possible be directed to it.

S. D. Scott said that a committee in Halifax was already arranging for a celebration to be held there or at some other part of Nova Scotia. Also a committee was at work in Annapolis to prepare for the celebration of the discovery of that place. He had observed that the Annapolis idea was quite ambitious, and included an invitation to the President of France and the President of the United States. He moved that a small committee be appointed to confer with the Halifax and Annapolis committees with a view of arranging for co-operation as far as that might be possible.

This motion passed and Rev. Dr. Raymond thought that the meeting should be directed to the celebration of the discovery of that place. He had observed that the Annapolis idea was quite ambitious, and included an invitation to the President of France and the President of the United States. He moved that a small committee be appointed to confer with the Halifax and Annapolis committees with a view of arranging for co-operation as far as that might be possible.

The meeting therefore took up a discussion of the suggestions, and formulated some months ago by a special committee, which met in Dr. Stockton's office. These suggestions were read clause by clause.

First—Naval and military demonstration, including a visit of British, French and United States ships of war. After some discussion as to the methods to be employed to secure these ships, the motion was carried.

Second—That the Royal Society of Canada be invited to hold their meeting here at the time of the celebration. This had already been adopted.

Third—That some distinguished statesman, orator, or man of letters should be invited from that province of France whence deMonts or Champlain came. It was mentioned that Maître Labori, a distinguished advocate, was expected to visit his relatives in Nova Scotia next summer. The clause stood over for future consideration.

Fourth—That the new free public library should be opened and dedicated at the time of the celebration. This clause was adopted with the understanding that it did not commit the committee to the completion of the library before that date.

Fifth—That the governor general, the prime minister and other distinguished Canadians, be invited to take part in the celebration, adopting the name of New Brunswick and all-Halifax.

Sixth—That so far as possible, co-operation should be secured with any celebration contemplated at Annapolis and with the United States people, who are said to be arranging for the celebration of the settlement of deMonts on St. Croix Island.

Seventh—That an attempt be made to gather in from all parts of the world

SUFFERED 25 YEARS

With Catarrh of the Stomach—Pe-ru-na Cured.



Congressman Botkin of Winfield, Kan.

In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, Congressman Botkin says:

"My Dear Doctor—It gives me pleasure to certify to the excellent curative qualities of your medicines—Peruna and Manalin. I have been afflicted more or less for a quarter of a century with catarrh of the stomach and constipation. A residence in Washington has increased these troubles, and I have given up almost all hope of recovery. Your medicine has given me almost complete relief, and I am sure that a continuation of them will effect a permanent cure."—J. D. Botkin.

Mr. L. E. Verdyer, a prominent real estate agent of Augusta, Ga., writes:

"I have been a sufferer from catarrh of the stomach. I tried many physicians, visited a good many spas, but I believe Peruna has done more for me than that of any other medicine. I feel like a new person."—L. E. Verdyer.

The common form of summer catarrh is catarrh of the stomach. This is generally known as dyspepsia. Peruna cures these cases like magic.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Native and former residents of New Brunswick now living abroad, it was suggested that this was rather early in the year for an old home week, but it was decided to hold it on Sunday, August 1st.

Eighth—That memorial services be held in all the churches on the Sunday nearest the anniversary. This clause was adopted.

Ninth—That the school board be asked to co-operate by arranging a demonstration of school children and if possible by having some of the school building available for some of the meetings.

Other suggestions made last evening were that the time should be given to the various societies and especially of the Free Masons, whose festival celebration falls on St. John's Day. There was also some discussion as to the possibility of arranging a historical pageant with appropriate costumes, and also of preparing a booklet or vestal book, to be given to the children.

The former committee's report included also a proposition that the Natural History Society might prepare a collection of historical and archaeological articles to be exhibited on the occasion.

There was also some talk about monuments or memorial tablets. All this led up to the financial question. It was considered that in the matter of this national importance the St. John's N. B. and Halifax societies and the city council might fairly participate. Mr. Estey recalled the fact that in 1883, at the time of the Loyalist anniversary, the Dominion government recognized the occasion by a grant to the Centennial exhibition.

Senator Ellis, Dr. Stockton, Ald. Baxby and Col. Markham were appointed a committee to represent the case to these governing bodies, and the committee was authorized to add to its number a member of the Tourist Association.

The meeting adjourned till Tuesday evening, Nov. 24th.

HALIFAX.

Presbyterians and the Relief of the Late C. C. Hamilton of Shediac, N. B.

HALIFAX, Nov. 5.—The will of the late C. C. Hamilton of Shediac was under consideration by the home mission committee of the Presbyterian church here yesterday. Under this will the late C. C. Hamilton made the residuary legatees of Mr. Hamilton's estate, the amount involved being \$35,000 or \$36,000, his widow having a life interest in the whole estate. Proceedings were taken on behalf of the widow to set the will aside on the ground that the testator was of unsound mind. After some negotiation a compromise was effected by which the church accepted \$10,000 and the proceedings were dropped, all out of the New Brunswick legislature having been passed to make this legal. Since then the widow returned a memorial to the home mission committee asking that \$10,000 be returned to her, the old allegation having revived. B. H. Morrison of Newcastle was heard by the committee on Mrs. Hamilton's behalf. The following resolution was adopted today by the committee: Whereas, the committee at no time desired to depart from the policy of the church, which they reported as a reasonable instrument, and in their judgment made almost the best possible provision for Mrs. Hamilton's widow, and were perfectly willing to accept the judgment of the courts in the matter at issue; Therefore resolved, that the committee be and they are authorized to grant the prayer of the memorial, and direct their secretary to inform Mrs. Hamilton of their decision.

Casey-Riley, you owe me an apology—ye called me a liar. Riley—Yure a liar—O didn't Casey—Well it's all right, but ye don't owe me an apology—Judge.

FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived.

PORTLAND, Me. Nov. 2.—Arr. from Boston for Bangor.

BRITISH PORTS. Arrived.

GARSTON DOCK, Nov. 1.—Arr. from Halifax, N. S.

GLASGOW, Nov. 1.—Arr. from St. John, N. B. and Halifax.

LYVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—Arr. from St. John, N. B. and Halifax.

ST. JOHN, Nov. 3.—Arr. from St. John, N. B. and Halifax.

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