16 PAGES.

THE ST. JOHN WEEKLY SUN.

16 PAGES.

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Brisk Business Builders, Are These!

French Cambrics, Floral designs on Black grounds,	12½c.
French Sateens, Floral designs on Cream grounds,	19c.
French Muslins, Plain Blue or Heliotrope grounds, with White Woven Spot,	19c.
All-Wool French Challies, a 40c. quality for	25c.
Tan Kid Gloves, 7-stud Lacing, $1.00 quality for	85c.
Cloth for Capes, in Tan, Fawn, Black and Navy, at 70c., 75c., $1.10, $1.15 and	$1.50
Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth 65c., for	50c.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth $1.10, for	90c.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth $2.85, for	$2.00
Ladies Waterproofs, worth $4.75, for	$3.75
Ladies' Waterproofs, the $8.00 kind for	$5.75

The present condition of the Dry Goods Market enables us to offer these goods at the above prices, which will be found to greatly expand the purchasing power of the Canadian dollar.

DOWLING BROS., - - 95 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

ALONG THE ST. JOHN IN MIDSUMMER.

FOR THE SUN, BY MARGARET G. CURRIE.

The broad, round-shouldered giant, earth,
Upbears no land more sweet
Than that whereon, in heedless mirth,
Went free my childish feet.
No fairer river furroweth,
With its strong steel-blue share,
The hillsides and the vales of earth
Than that which floweth there.

They named it for the hair-clad saint
Who cried so long ago
To Jewish men, "Repent! repent!
Be cleansed in Jordan's flow."
I, who call who hail its gleam,
Have loved its glory best,
Renaming its own name for him
Who saw God's river blest.

Now that the green is on the plain,
The azure in the sky,
Where ewith clear sunshine, after rain,
Bejeweth the rich July;
Broad is the leaf and bright the flower,
Close to the sandy shore
Coarse alders grow, and virgin's bower
Climbs the dwarf willow o'er.

Wild honeysuckle, meadowsweet
And rue and windflower grow
By bank and fence, and marguerite
And the blue harebells blow;
By the tall tiger-lily's side
Stands the rich golden-rod,
A king's son, wooing for his bride
The daughter of a god.

When fresh and bright were all green things,
And June was in the sky,
The dandelions made them wings
And did as riches fly;
But buttercups compare with gold,
A sin and toil-trod road;
Can wayfarers their fason behold
Nor sigh for streets of God?

And birds are homed amid the boughs
Of oak and elm trees grand;
As for the snipe, her lowly house
She maketh in the sand.
The robin loves the dawning's hush,
The eve's the [illegible] dee,
The thistle [illegible]
The bobolink the lea.

From intervale and swampy dale
Are wafts of fragrance blown,
Of fern and mint and calamus
And wild hay newly mown.
God's fiery touch hath reached the earth,
And lo! its odors rise
Like incense pure, of priceless worth,
Offered in sacrifice.

Fredericton, July 20th, 1894.

MORE FIGHTS IN BRAZIL.

Victories Over the Insurgents in the South.

A Holiday at Rio When the Squadron Came Into Port—The Poor, Battered Aquidaban.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 12.—The "Portuguese question" has not been advanced one step, and it is doubtful whether it was a good idea to place the matter in the hands of the British minister. The Portuguese minister, Conde de Paraty, left here for Lisbon on the Congo, which sailed on June 3.

In the south of the republic there have been somewhat stirring times. On the 6th inst. Gen. Pinheiro Machado telegraphed that the fourth brigade had come up with a part of Gomercinde Saraiva's forces at Campos Novos, which had not yet crossed the river Pelotas. An attack was immediately made and was short and decisive. It took place along the rocky margin of the river and in the virgin forest, sword and bayonet being the arms most generally used. The enemy, after a most obstinate resistance, was completely routed, leaving in the hands of the victors nine wagons, three Krupp field pieces, three Nordenfeldts, much ammunition, 500 horses, baggage and arms of all descriptions. One hundred and twenty men were wounded and thirty killed. A number of the fugitives plunged into the river and some were drowned in their attempt to cross it. The government troops lost twenty men killed, including two captains, and over sixty wounded.

On the same day a rebel force under Juca Tigre had a slight skirmish with the government troops, which resulted in the killing and wounding of a few on each side, without gaining any permanent advantage.

Gormercindo and his brother, Apparicio Saraiva, joined forces after crossing the Pelotas, and have marched on to Campos de Palmas.

In the centre of Rio Grande there have been many small combats with unimportant results. Col. Salvador Pinheiro has been sent with a large body of men on to Missiones boundary to await the arrival of any of the rebel forces in case they should make for that territory. On the 6th inst. the transport Victoria left for Parapagua with the Sixth Regiment of Artillery on board, destined for service in Parana. The steamer Desterro also left for the south with a full complement of troops.

There seems to be a general feeling here that a war with Argentina is very probable, but no good reasons are given, although the matter is freely discussed. A naval station has been created in Matto Gresso, on the Argentine boundary, and a large supply of armament has been sent there. Judging from the number of officers who have recently been sent to that station, it is to be a very important one.

Yesterday a naval engineer was sent to Bahia to direct the work of floating the Pirating.

Congress has not yet completed the verification of the presidential elections. A motion was put to and approved by the house requesting the government to inform congress how the 100,000 contos or reis bonus has been applied. When the motion was approved the president of the Banco da Republica immediately tendered his resignation, on the ground that this step was an imputation against the character of the directory of the bank, seeing that the government had intrusted the bank with the distribution of the amounts. After a conference between the president of the republic and the president of the bank, the resignation was withdrawn. The information asked for is now awaited.

The state of siege should end this month, but it is very probable that it will be carried on much longer.

June 23 was the day fixed by the government for the return of the squadron, and the day was decreed a national holiday, orders being issued to all the forces and fortified points in Rio and Nictheroy to fire a salute of twenty-one guns.

Various popular commissions were organized to meet Admiral Goncalves, chief of the squadron, and the time for the entry was announced at between 10 o'clock and midday. The town was well decorated, and almost all business houses were closed.

Many flags were hung out, the American and Brazilian predominating. In the government edifices the two hung together. The day proved a very dull and rainy one, it being difficult to make out the other side of the bay, but this did not prevent thousands of spectators from lining the shore and hills in order to witness the entry.

Many launches, ferryboats, and small vessels steamed down the bay to accompany the returning fleet. About 12.30 o'clock the vessels were seen arriving at the bar, where they manœuvred for some time taking up positions. The Gustavo Sampaio, the torpedo catcher which damaged the Aquidaban at Santa Catharina, entered first, being saluted by Santa Cruz, and the roar of the artillery increased as the vessels entered one after another, all joining in the saluting.

The rebel cruisers Republica, Iris, and Meteoro were among those that entered. The Aquidaban, towed by the Nictheroy, arrived about 8 o'clock the same night. The only foreign war vessel present was the French cruiser Duquesne, which returned salutes as the vessels passed her.

The Aquidaban, or Vinte-equatro de Maio, as she is now called, entered the dock at the Ilhadas Cobras yesterday. The damage inflicted by the Sampaio is plainly visible. She was struck by the torpedo in the bow, just below the ram, where she is, of course, very narrow, probably four to five feet from side to side.

The plates, which have been covered with a wooden sheathing, are in this part only half an inch thick, and the torpedo seems to have pierced both sides. The side on which it first struck (port) has a rent of about fifteen feet lengthwise of the vessel by twelve feet upward from the keel.

The other side has only a round hole of about a foot and a half in diameter, though the planking all round is torn off. When the explosion occurred, fortunately the tanks were closed, so that the ironclad only went down at the bow the depth of a meter.

Three of the tank compartments were apparently blown out by the explosion of the Whitehead torpedo. The damage is great, but not so great as one would imagine from an explosion of 175 pounds of gun cotton. The deck above the tanks has not suffered beyond being very slightly curved.

It is surprising that the Aquidaban sustained so little damage from cannon fire, considering that she passed between three forts three times. She bears only eleven slight dents—the deepest not more than half an inch—on her armor plate, as though a few shells had struck her and glanced off.

One of the davits is gone, one ventilator is crushed, and the funnel is perforated by a half dozen rifle holes. The two forward 55-pound guns were rendered useless by the rebels. The carriage of one of the turret guns (22 tons) is out of order through carelessness on the part of the men working the gun.

Apart from the damage mentioned, the upper works and deck works are untouched. On her decks she had ten Nordenfeldts and two small quick-firing guns. For repelling an attack from a torpedo boat she was very badly armed, the guns mentioned being the only light ones she had.

The assassination of the French president, Sadi Carnot, roused a great deal of indignation here against the anarchists. Congress adopted a motion expressing sympathy with the family of Carnot.

A motion has just been put before congress requesting that the state of siege be continued until July 21. It is probable that the motion will be adopted.

Admiral Coelho Nette's resignation as minister of marine has been accepted, and the portfolio has been handed over to Gen. Bibiane Fenteera Costallat, who holds in addition the ministry of war, industry and public works.

Racine was so disgusted with the failure of one of his plays that he decided to become a monk. His confessor persuaded him to take a wife instead. He did so and never regretted it.

NOW BEGGARS.

The Industrial Armies, Encamped at Washington,

Beseeching Congress to Furnish Them Transportation to Their Old Homes.

President Debs of the American Railway Union Does Some Loud Talking.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Large and indignant delegations from the industrial armies encamped about Washington applied at the rooms of the house committee on labor today not to urge their bills, but to plead for assistance. The expected had happened. Their leaders had deserted them and they sought from congress national aid to return to the localities from which they had come. Mr. McGann told them there was not the slighest chance of a government appropriation for their return and sent them to the local superintendent of charities.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The fires were started today in the works of the Illinois Steel Co., which have been shut down since the beginning of the railroad strike. The plant will resume with a full force on Monday, giving employment to about 3,500 men.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., July 26.—There was no trouble today over the disarming of the coke strikers. Under orders from the sheriff the strikers have been advised by their leaders to give up their arms. All but a few of the men have consented to do se.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 26.—At a meeting of the American Railway union today President Debs violently assailed the prosecution in the contempt proceedings. Toward the close of his speech he said: "I am under indictment all the way from San Francisco to Pennsylvania, and from St. Paul to New Orleans, but I have not forfeited my right to free speech, and if Judge Woods yesterday enunciated the law, I would rather rot in jail than be a free man. If I alone were concerned in this matter, I would permit no defense to be made in my behalf, for I consider it an honor to be in contempt of the court that is going to try me."

CHICAGO, July 26.—President Debs of the American Railway union said today: "I have seen in newspapers mention of a new organization called Labor Union, and my name had been connected with it. I have no connection with this organization whatever."

FELL THIRTY FEET.

Terrible Accident to Lehigh Valley Coal Co. Officials.

Colonel Mason of Pittston Instantly Killed and Others Seriously Injured.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 26.—A number of Lehigh Valley Coal Co. officials of this city went on a tour of inspection of the Exeter mine, one of the company's collieries at West Pittston. The party comprised Supt. Col. A. Mason of Pittston; Robert Mercer of the Lehigh Valley engineer corps of this city; Prof. Burrell of Lehigh university, and Inside Foreman Wm. Wilson. With the party was Foreman Jacob Gales. While going up the old air shaft the bottom of the carriage gave way and precipitated them to the bottom. Gales, the foreman, when he felt the timber giving way, grasped the side of the bunting and held on until rescued. Col. Mason was killed by the shock. Mr. Mercer was badly, and Prof. Burrell slightly injured. He and Mr. Mercer were taken to Pittston hospital. The second opening, where the accident occurred today, has not been travelled lately, and was in use today because of repairs in the main shaft. They fell about 30 feet. The physicians at the hospital say Professor Burrell will be able to leave tomorrow, but Mr. Mercer's condition is critical.

CRUMBS OF CRIME.

The United States Express Company Skilfully Victimized.

PROVIDENCE, July 26.—The police are looking for Harry S. Hamilton, a traveller for Burton, Price & Co. of New York, on a charge of forgery.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The United States Express company has discovered that a swindler, who has not been caught, has secured some thousands of dollars of the company's money, the exact amount not being known. The man has represented himself as a route agent and in pretended examinations of the books of the scores of country agents has secured blank money orders and remittances to a large amount. Fifty detectives are now looking for the swindler, but as yet no clue as to his identity has been found.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A Big Blaze at Norton, Massachusetts.

The City of Griggsville, Illinois, Suffers a Severe Loss.

PITTSFIELD, Ills., July 26.—The city of Griggsville, this county, suffered a severe loss by fire today, ten buildings being burned. The loss is about $100,000; insurance, $500,000.

BIDDEFORD, Me., July 26.—Fire tonight partially destroyed the building occupied by John M. Dearing's undertaking rooms and Pierle Morin, clothier. The loss to the building and stock is $3,000; insurance, $2,000.

NORTON, MASS., July 26.—At 10.30 this morning a fire broke out in the three-story wooden building owned and occupied by A. H. Sweet & Co. as a box factory. There being no water system in town, a bucket brigade was formed, but proved inadequate and the building was burned to the ground within 30 minutes. The large lumber yard adjoining the factory was soon ablaze and two million of lumber was consumed. A stiff breeze was blowing and carried the flames across the street to the boarding house owned by the company, which was speedily a mass of ruins. The residence of sectionman Cady was then attacked, and although the fire departments of Taunton and Attlebro which had been summoned fought the flames with desperation, the house was totally destroyed. Two new houses, occupied, b longing to Austin Messen, were also destroyed. It is estimated that the total damage will be in the neighborhood of $100,000; insured for about half the amount.

BOSTON, July 27.—Two alarms were rung in for a brisk fire in the four story brick building at 34 Oliver street early this a. m. The blaze originated on the third floor, occupied by J. L. Blackmore, sign painter, and worked its way through the fourth floor to the roof. With great difficulty it was extinguished. The fourth floor was occupied by O. C. Bacon & Co., painters, and was well stocked with valuable paint. The occupants on the lower floors will suffer considerably by water. No definite estimate of the loss can not be given, but it will be easily $25,000; fully insured.

SHOT BY A WIDOW.

Mrs. M A. Hartley Kills Senator Foley of Nevada.

RENO, NEVADA, July 26.—Mrs. M. A. Hartley, an artist, this evening shot and killed State Senator M. D. Foley. The cause of the shooting is not known. Mrs. Hartley has been arrested. Senator Foley was one of the most prominent men in the state, having occupied a conspicuous place in politics and having been president of the Bank of Nevada. Mrs. Hartley, when asked to make a statement, said she had nothing to say except that she had shot Senator Foley. She had known Foley since last October. Mrs. Hartley is a widow.

TEACHING AGRICULTURE.

A Special Committee of the Advisory Board Recommends that the Subject be Taught in the Public Schools.

(Winnipeg Free Press.)

The regular monthly meeting of the advisory board was held yesterday afternoon, when there were present: His Grace the Primate of Canada, Rev. Dr. Bryce, Prof. Cochrane, Inspector McCalman, J. D. Wilson, Brandon, and J. D. Hunt, Carberry.

Principal McIntyre of the Norman school addressed the board and recommended some changes in the regulations for the Normal school; first, that all those attending first and second class sessions should previously be required to to take a third class Normal school training; second, certain changes in the text books. After some discussion, Mr. McIntyre's regulations were laid over until the July meeting.

The following changes were made in the regulations for third class certificates for 1895: In literature, the Vicar of Wakefield and Modern Classics, No. 3 (Lowell) were authorized. Spotten's botany was substituted for physics. Dr. Bryce and Dr. Montgomery were appointed to assign the amount of text that must be required for third-class certificate. Euclid, book I, with exercises, was added. In regard to Euclid, in future any authorized method of proof will be accepted, but only enunciations as stated in Todhunter's will be taken in examinations under the board.

Rev. Dr. Bryce presented the following report on the teaching of agriculture in the schools of the province:

The committee appointed to consider the introduction of the study of agriculture in the schools, find that the opinion of the province seems largely in favor of this introduction as evidenced by: 1. The unanimous resolution of the legislature to that effect. 2. The repeated representations on the subject made by the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute. 3. The views obtained by members of the committee from prominent farmers and others in the province. Accordingly the committee recommends:

1. That a short course be adopted for use in the third reader classes of the public schools, consisting of simple descriptions of the best known plants of Manitoba, of the the wild fruits of Manitoba, of the useful farm plants adapted to the province, of the commoner hurtful weeds, and also of the native trees of the province. For this class it is suggested that short talks be introduced on the subject of trees and garden culture. It is recommended also that practical teaching in the gathering and preserving of wild flowers, and also in the planting of and care of trees in the school grounds and about the house of the pupils be given in this class.

2. That a course be also adopted for fourth book classes of easy lessons in agriculture. In the opinion of your committee this should include a short course of simple experimental science, practically and very cheaply illustrated to enable pupils to know the main facts as to air, water, and the more frequently occurring elements in the soil, embracing also plant growth, preparing of the prairie for the seed, the principles of drainage, tillage of the soil, the enemies of the crop, such as weeds, plant diseases, insects, frost, gophers and birds; description of the animals of the farm, as well as something of dairying and tree planting.

3. In the opinion of your committee these subjects, if properly taught, will be intensely interesting to the pupils, and if added so as to give, say, two lessons a week during the years of the third and fourth reader classes, will give a somewhat complete course of nature study, most useful to all classes of pupils, and suitable to our conditions as an agricultural province.

4. Your committee is of the opinion that the teaching in these subjects should be practical, and free from technicalities, for its members are entirely opposed to the memorizing of mere formal propositions, dry details and dreary commen-places, which only tend to make nature study repulsive and so worse than useless.

5. Your committeee, fully aware that success or failure in this matter almost entirely depends on the fitness and earnestness of the teachers, also recommends that practical study of this course be introduced in the Provincial Normal school, the third class Normal schools and Teachers' institutes; and that the department of education be requested to make adequate provision for such instruction.

6. Your committee also recommends that application be made to the Central Farmers' institute as to the establishing of, say, $100 worth of prizes, to be distributed annually to those pupils of the public schools who pass the best examination in the course laid down by the advisory board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I suspect an intention on the boss' part to get rid of me. Did anything he said to you give ground for that suspicion? Yes, he said he wouldn't need me after this week.

A PLEASANT TRIP

From Wickham to Fredericton on the Olivette.

What a Sun Correspondent Heard and Saw.

Colwell's Creek — The Gagetown Canal — "Charley Taylor Just a Lovely Man."

FREDERICTON, July 26.—"Captain E. W. Dingee and Charley Taylor, his mate, and in fact the whole crew of the steamer Olivette are the most accommodating people on the river." This was the honest remark of a large produce shipper down in Wickham, made the other day while a SUN representative was peacefully basking himself in a southerly breeze blowing fresh from Spoon island. This remark roused the lazy pencil pusher and he opened his ear to hear what would follow. It was some surprise for him to hear the Olivette put before the other river boats, but just then the whistle blew, the steamer under discussion was coming round the point and the conversation thus interrupted was not resumed. Day's wharf is a pleasant spot about forty-five miles from Fredericton and a little less from St. John. It is situated on the outlet of the Washademoak, among the numerous islands, inlets and lakes, where the stranger would soon get lost and entangled in the many creeks, coves and water courses which abound in this great hay producing district. The steamer Olivette, in order to accommodate this rich productive district, which lies on the east, or Wickham and Cambridge side, of the river St. John, makes a detour from the main river channel up mouth of the Washademoak, touching at Belyea's wharf, Watson's and Day's in Wickham, and thence through Colwell's creek, around the east side of Musquash Island, touching at Colwell's wharf in Cambridge, and taking the main channel again at Slipp's just opposite the grove of birch trees which top the hill that marks the half way point between Fredericton and St. John. Besides giving accommodation to a large number of people in Wickham and Cambridge, this little detour is one of the prettiest sails on the river. The sightseer gets a better idea of the vastness of the waters of the St. John river. To the west lie numerous hay producing intervals and islands broken by lakes, lageons and inlets, and on the northeast the broad waters of the Washademoak stretch out in summer placidness. The steamer carried her flags, which always denotes the presence of some distinguished passenger or a bride and groom. This time it proved to be the latter. Mr. Ward and Miss Currier had been made one in St. John that morning before the departure of the Olivette and were on their way home to Oromocto. The active crew of the steamer had partaken of the hospitalities of the groom, drank the health of the bride and hoisted the vessel's flags in token of the honesty of their toast.

The truth of the remarks quoted above was impressed upon THE SUN man as he boarded the steamer, for her lower decks, fore and aft, were packed with boxes, barrels and freight of all descriptions, and the saloons and passenger decks crowded with passengers. A party of thirty or more tourists also had possession of the hurricane deck, and it was difficult to tell which they enjoyed most, the grand picturesqueness and beauty of the river and country, the hot summer sun and soft westerly breeze, or the pleasures of their own society. They seemed to be happy and enjoying themselves, and that was just what pleased Capt. Dingee and Charley Taylor, his popular mate. The former took an extra smoke in the wheel house as he sailed up Fox's Reach, and the latter could be heard humming stanzas to his "Sweet Marie," as he passed along the deck looking after the comfort of his passengers.

At Scovil's the Olivette again leaves the main river. Instead of turning to the right around "No Man's Friend" the steamer steers straight on up through Gagetown creek and touches at the big wharf at the shiretown of Queens, of which Capt. Brennan of the May Queen has so long had the monopoly. There is always plenty of politics in Gagetown. Even during the few minutes the steamer stopped at the wharf THE SUN was told that "only some of the tories in Gagetown would patronize to Olivette." I reported this to Capt. Dingee, and that genial officer smiled as he remarked that he would be perfectly satisfied if he got all the tories in Gagetown, but at the same time quietly added: "We are here for business and we are going to get it." The amount of freight handled at the wharf and the stops the steamer made before it passed out of the canal into the main river again fully justified the captain's remark. For the last twenty years or more the river steamers have not run through this canal. The channel is narrow and crooked, but there are people here who have freight to ship, and this is what the Star line people are after. The Olivette now is to run this route every trip. Once out of the canal, the steamer's next important stop is Upper Gagetown. This is a popular summer resort, and at each call by the river steamers the visitors all come out to welcome the boat and hear the news. From Upper Gagetown to McGowan's is five miles, and no stop. While sitting on the shady side of the steamer along here, a lady near me said to her friend: "Mr. Taylor, the mate, is just a lovely man. The other day I went down river with two lady friends. One of them dreaded to get out in a small boat. I spoke to Mr. Taylor and he at once got Capt. Dingee's consent to land us at the wharf. All of our people travel in the Olivette now." This is probably the key to the growing popularity of this steamer. The public are learning that the captain and his crew are as obliging to the patrons of the boat as they are careful of the interests of the company they represent.

The Oat Crop and the Insect.

To the Editor of The Sun:

SIR—I noticed a paragraph in your issue of the 25th, regarding the insect that is damaging the oat crop to some extent this season, and copied from the Woodstock Press. The article is to a great extent misleading, and shews lack of practical observation on the part of the writer. Now, sir, the insect as it appears in Kings county is a variety of common plant aphis or green louse, which is viviparous without wings until the seventh generation, when a winged variety is produced, which, laying eggs, scatters the race wherever food can be obtained. One can easily understand how rapidly the pest can muliply under favorable surroundings. The insect is about the size of the common sand flea, and can be readily seen on turning up the under side of an infected leaf. They are true sap suckers and affect the plant exactly as a number of leeches would the human body, by sucking the blood, destroying the vitality. They have a proboscis with sharp extremity which, piercing the leaf, enables them to extract the sap. It is absurd to talk about their poisoning the plant. The blighted appearance is caused by the loss of sap. This insect infests all kinds of soft wooded plants, and is always among oats to a greater or less extent, so that the idea of its being a special pest is erroneous. But the dry season of this year is the cause of their great prevalence, as a heavy rain would, by washing them off and preventing their feeding, destroy the greater number and prevent any great increase. As regards remedies, a heavy rain of several days duration would be the most effective, and in fact the only practical one, as the insecticides used for this form of insect life would be too expensive to apply to general crops It is entirely useless to apply poisons in any form, as they cannot affect the insect in any way, and besides would be dangerous to use. The early sown grain does not appear to be affected as much as the later, because it has obtained a greater growth and vitality; having a good start in the wet season it covered the ground, and is not so much affected by the drouth; consequently the work of the aphis, which is undoubtedly as plentiful among it, is not so noticeable.

Yours, etc.,
H. E. GOOLD, Florist.
Sussex, N. B., July 26th.

HE IS A KING.

An African Prince Leaves America for the Dark Continent.

SPRINGFIELD, July 26.—Prince Besolo, 26 years old, son of the late King Abmah of the Veit tribe in Africa, who was converted to Christianity and left the dark continent for Europe to escape the wrath of his people, has been notified of his reinstatement to the throne. He sails tomorrow from New York on steamship Lucania for England, where he will visit Queen Victoria, and deliver a course of lectures before going to Africa.

Besolo's father was a great trader. In 1867 he sent his son and heir to the coast to learn the English language, that he might act as interpreter with other traders. While there the boy met American missionaries and was converted to Christianity by Rev. M. L. Roberts. The father died broken-hearted, and the Liberian government appointed Armah's brother, Dualusa, to the throne. The boy came to this country, and after a course of private tutoring entered Wilbraham academy. In 1892 he entered Williams college. Five months ago he came to this city, since which time he has spoken in many churches. Recently he was notified that his uncle had lost his influence over the tribe, and that his country was impoverished by international wars. The people are clamoring for the young prince to return. He accordingly has decided to go.

AGAINST CANADIANS.

Forbidding the Employment in the U. S. of Persons who Retain Foreign Residences.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The sub-committee of the committee on emigration, which had charge of Rev. Mr. Lockwood's bill to protect American labor on the borders, reported it favorably to the full committee today with several changes. It forbids the employment in the United States of persons who retain foreign residences, and is aimed against Canadians and Mexicans who come across the borders to work, and imposes heavy penalties upon their employers.

FOR LIFE.

Sentence of a Bomb Throwing Anarchist in Paris.

PARIS, July 26.—Joseph Constance Meunier, the anarchist who was recently extradited from England, was placed on trial here today. The evidence presented showed that Meunier prepared the bomb which was exploded at Cafe Very, by which several patrons lost their lives. The verdict returned was guilty, but with extenuating circumstances. Meunier was thereupon condemned to servitude for life.

Border Notes.

(St. Croix Courier.)

Rev. Mr. Anderson is in St. John, where he is bidding farewell to friends before leaving for California. He will return to St. Stephen before his final departure for his new home, and is expected to preach his farewell sermon here on the first Sunday in August.

A car load of moss litter from W. F. Todd's works at Moss Bank, Musquash, came by Shore line yesterday. By persistent energy, in the face of many difficulties and disappointments, Mr. Todd has succeeded in perfecting the apparatus for drying the moss, and we hope it will prove a profitable investment.

The schooner Annie, Captain Wm. Glass, is taking a party of young people from Milltown, St. Stephen, St. Andrews and St. George on a two weeks' trip along the coast of Nova Scotia. Nearly all the party are school teachers, who have chosen this very pleasant way of spending a portion of their vacation. Mr. Sutherland of Milltown and Mr. Richardson of St. Andrews are the leaders.

Kicked to Death by a Horse.

George Cocker, sixteen years of age, son of Alex. Cocker of Kincardine, Victoria Co., was kicked by a horse and killed a few days ago. He was leading two of the animals from the stable to the pasture. He did not return to the house and one of the family was sent to look for him. The lad was found lying on the ground near the entrace to the pasture. He was unconscious. Over his eye there was a deep wound, caused, it is thought, by a kick from one of the horses. The injured lad was taken to his home and Dr. Moffat summoned, but he could do nothing. The boy never regained consciousness. He died early that evening. Alex. Cocker was in Fredericton at the time of the accident and did not arrive home until after his son's death.

No, John, I can not afford to marry any but a man who is rich. But the man who marries you will be rich. You are worth your weight in gold. Oh John! I am yours.